ROYAL EDITION

The Times

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Telephone: Central 2001

THE TIMES, Saturday, April 5, 1930

The CHARGE for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, and DEATHS (authenticated by name and permanent address of the sender) is ONE GUINEA for three lines or less and FIVE SHILLINGS for each additional line of about six words. The charge for IN MEMORIAM NOTICES is TWELVE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for three lines or less and THREE SHILLINGS and SIXPENCE for every additional line. A special rate for five and ten years' memorials may be obtained on application. In order to avoid incorrect quotations in "Death" and "In Memoriam" announcements orders are asked to indicate their origin. In the case of sudden death the coroner's permission should first be obtained. Announcements may be sent to "The Times" Office, Printing House-square, London, E.C.4, to "The Times" Bureau, 72, Regent-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" Book Club, 12, Wigmore-street, London, W.1, to "The Times" District Office, 95, Bath-street, Glasgow, or to the Bureau du Times, 2, Chaussée d'Antin, Paris. For Small Advertisement Rates see last column of this page.

Forthcoming Marriages in Court Page, Three Guineas for Ten lines or less and Twelve Shillings and Sixpence for each additional line.

Subscription rates for "The Times" for one year—£4 17s. Inland, £5 4s. Foreign.

BIRTHS

ATKIN.—On March 3, 1930, at Valparaiso, to CONSTANCE EMILIA (née Bourchier), wife of HON. WILLIAM E. ATKIN—a son.

BARCLAY.—On April 1, 1930, at Maritzberg, Natal, to MAISIE, wife of H. F. BARCLAY—a daughter.

BAYLEY.—On Thursday, April 3, 1930, to MARGARET (née MacGregor), wife of C. F. BAYLEY, Lydon, King's-road, Clacton-on-Sea—a daughter.

BLAXILL.—On April 3, 1930, at 3, Wilbraham-place, Sloane-street, S.W.1, to MARY FREDERICA (née Wallis), wife of Dr. BERNARD BLAXILL, of Cranlea, Southend-on-Sea—a son.

CREED.—On April 4, 1930, at The Hostelry, Ely, to GWENDOLINE (né Lilley), wife of Prof. J. M. CREED—a daughter.

CUTFORTH.—On April 2, 1930, at Stone Field, Kidbrook-grove, Blackheath, to VERA, wife of LIEUT. L. E. CUTFORTH, R.A.—a daughter.

FINDLAY.—On April 4, 1930, at 18, Lauder-road, Edinburgh, to Mr. and Mrs. EDMUND FINDLAY—a daughter.

GLYNNE.—On April 3, 1930, at 27, Welbeck-street, to MARY, wife of ERYR E. GLYNNE—a son.

GREENWOOD.—On April 3, 1930, at Farm Lodge, Edenbridge, Kent, to VERA, wife of FRANCIS DENE GREENWOOD—a son.

INGRAM.—On April 3, 1930, at 18, Walker-street, Edinburgh, to ANNE, wife of CECIL W. INGRAM, 12, Lennox-street, Edinburgh—a son.

MAUDE-ROXBY.—On April 2, 1930, at 22, Embankment-gardens, Chelsea, to JOYCE (née McConnell), wife of the Rev. HOWARD MAUDE-ROXBY—a son.

PENWARDEN.—On March 25, 1930, at Tudor Cottage, Beechwood-avenue, Finchley, to NORA M. (née Frost), wife of FREDERICK ARTHUR PENWARDEN—a son.

RODWAY.—On April 2, 1930, at Brooklands, Cheshire, to KIT, wife of ARTHUR R. RODWAY—a son still-born.

SCHOLEFIELD.—On April 4, 1930, to GLADYS (née Svendsen), wife of LESLIE C. SCHOLEFIELD, of 35, Bridle-road, Purley—a daughter.

TERRACE.—On April 3, 1930, to ANNE (née Bateman), wife of DR. E. TERRACE, 4, St. Thomas's-mansions, S.E.1—a son.

WEBSTER.—On March 29, 1930, at the European Hospital, Dar-es-Salaam, to DOROTHY (nee Dawson), the wife of REGINALD EVERARD ADOLPHE WEBSTER—a daughter. (Hong-kong papers, please copy.)

WYKEHAM-MUSGRAVE.—On April 4, 1930, at 4, Whitehall-court, S.W., to CICELY, wife of AUBREY WYKEHAM MUSGRAVE—a daughter.

MARRIAGES

BATHO : GARRETT.—On April 2, 1930, at the Parish Church, Eastleigh, Hants, EDGAR RICHARD BATHO, M.I.C.E., late of Nairobi, to DOROTHY ANDERSON, surviving son of Mr. and Mrs. Batho, of Luxembourg-gardens, London, to MARION JOSEPHINE, only child of Dr. and Mrs. R. REYNOLDS GARRETT, of Eastleigh.

CHILL : RIGBY.—On Wednesday, April 2, 1930, in London, MARK WILLIAM CHILL, of Singapore, to ADA RIGBY, of London.

COLES : HEROUET.—On April 3, 1930, at St. Leonard's Hill, by the Rev. T. Mauleon, Rector of Offord D'Arcy, DEREK HERBERT, second son of the late HERBERT E. COLES and Mrs. F. B. W. Jacomb, of St. Agnes Court, Porchester-terrace, to JOSEPHINE DOROTHY DAISY, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. DEROUET, of 15, Holland Villas-road, W.14.

DAVISON : DENISON.—On Thursday, April 3, 1930, at St. Anne's Church, Brighton, HAROLD BIRDSALL RESWICK DAVISON to FREDA DENISON.

DE BRISAY : COOPER.—On April 2, 1930, at St. Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, E.C., by the Rev. Father Sankey and the Rev. Lestock de Brisay, father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. CLAUDE DU BOULAY, GLADYS LILIAN COOPER.

DECOCQ-CONTI : LeJEUNE.—On March 31, 1930, at Notre Dame Cathedral, Paris, R.-C. DECOCQ-CONTI, son of the late C. C. H. J. Decocq de Nolcarne, St. Omer, France, to JOSEPHINE MARY LEJEUNE, elder daughter of Anthony A. M. C. LeJeune, of Dinard, France.

GRIFFITHS : ALLAN.—On April 3, 1930, at St. Augustine's Church, Hull, by the Rev. Albert Earle, assisted by the Rev. G. C. Cree, Vicar, WALTER GOULD GRIFFITHS to AGNES ALLAN, of Gallane, East Lothian, Scotland.

MITCHELL : LEGGE-WILKINSON.—On Jan. 9, 1930, at St. James's Church, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia, by the Rev. Russell, CECIL RENWICK, son of the late JOHN MCNAIR MITCHELL, of Dunedin, New Zealand, and Glasgow, Scotland, to JANE MONKHOUSE, widow of the Rev. O. C. LEGGE-WILKINSON, Rector of Alington, Kent, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Tillstone Rogers Tillstone, of Moonie Coomb Place, near Brighton, Deputy of Patchway Manors.

MURRAY : VERNON.—On Feb. 20, 1930, at St. Mary's Cathedral, Sydney, by Monsignor Hayden, JOHN BURKET PLUNKETT MURRAY, K.C.M.G., Lieut.-Governor of Papua, to MILDRED BLANCHE BLOOMFIELD VERNON.

SILVER WEDDING

ROBINSON : TOWERS.—On April 5, 1905, at Christ Church, North Shields, by Rev. T. E. Crawhall, M.A., Vicar of Tynemouth, ERNEST, fourth son of the late JOSEPH ROBINSON, J.P., of Ingleside, North Shields, to GERTRUDE, fourth daughter of M. G. TOWERS, Esq., of Clensmorpore, North Shields.

DEATHS

ANDERSON.—On April 4, 1930, of bronchial pneumonia, in a nursing home at Sutton, Surrey, ELLEN MARY, second daughter of the late THOMAS ANDERSON. Funeral at Cheam Church at 2 p.m., Monday.

AUCHINLECK.—On April 2, 1930, at Worthing, WINIFRED MAY AUCHINLECK, beloved wife of Gilbert Auchinleck, Accra, aged 43. Requiem Mass Catholic Church, Worthing, to-day (Saturday), 9 a.m. R.I.P. (Indian and Colonial papers, please copy.)

BOYLE.—On April 4, 1930, at a nursing home, RICHARD COURTENAY BOYLE, of Conservative Club, St. James's-street, S.W.1, elder son of the late Richard Wilson Boyle, of Walton-on-Thames, aged 77. Cremation Golders Green, Tuesday, April 8, 12 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

CARTWRIGHT.—On April 4, 1930, at Shelwell Park, Bicester, PHILIP CHARLES CARTWRIGHT, youngest son of the late Richard Aubrey Cartwright, of Edgcote, Northamptonshire, aged 63. Funeral at Edgcote, Wednesday, April 9, at 3 o'clock.

CLARKSON.—On April 4, 1930, at 31A, Holland-street, W.8, of pneumonia, CHRISTOPHER JOHN, infant son of CHRISTOPHER and LESLIE CLARKSON.

COLLIER.—On April 3, 1930, at a nursing home, Pitlochry, ELEANOR, younger daughter of the late WILLIAM COLLIER, Broughty Ferry. Funeral from Darroch Cottage, Pitlochry, to-day (Saturday), at 2.15 p.m., for Dunkeld.

DICKINSON.—On March 31, 1930, at Meutone, Mlle. de Mezel, of Highfields, Shanklin, Isle of Wight, and formerly of Priestfield Lodge, Lintz Green, Co. Durham, widow of WILLIAM ROBSON DICKINSON.

EGERTON.—On April 2, 1930, at The Croft, Great Bedwyn, Wilts, MARGARET D'ESTE, the beloved wife of LIEUT.-COLONEL C. H. EGERTON, H.S.O., M.C., R.E. Funeral at Ashcott, Somerset, at 2 o'clock, Monday, April 7.

FERGUSON.—On April 1, 1930, at Dunsford Rectory, Ardglass, Co. Down, ANNIE, wife of the Rev. J. FERGUSON and youngest daughter of the late Rev. F. T. Statham, St. Peter's, Walworth.

GRAHAM-MONTGOMERY.—On April 1, 1930, at 25, Hanover-place, Queen's-gate, W.7, SIR CHARLES P. GRAHAM-MONTGOMERY, Baronet, aged 75. Funeral service at St. Augustine's Church, Queen's-gate, on Monday, April 7, at 2 p.m. Interment at Brookwood Cemetery. No flowers, by his own request.

HARTLEY.—On March 28, 1930, at Oswall, near Malvern, GEOFFREY, son of ALBERT and Mrs. HARTLEY, of Rochdale, in his 21st year. Interred Colwall Parish Church, Monday, March 31, 1930.

HEWAN.—On April 3, 1930, at 9, Western-terrace, Edinburgh, ANNE STIRLING, daughter of the late ARCHIBALD HEWAN, M.D., London.

HILDYARD.—On April 4, 1930, at Copthorne, Loomis-road, Redhill, Herts, ROBERT LONSDALE HILDYARD, M.E.C.E., A.M.I.C.E., son of the late Rev. Reverend Alexander Grant Hildyard, in his 75th year. Funeral Market Deeping, Lincs, on April 7, at 2.30. No flowers, by personal request.

HUNT.—On April 3, 1930, at 31, Amberley-road, Palmers Green, N.13, EMILY, for nearly 40 years the loving and devoted wife of HENRY JOHN HUNT. Service at the Congregational Church, Fox-lane, Palmers Green, at 12 noon on Monday, April 7. Interment at Southgate Cemetery, near the Green, Old Southgate.

HUTCHINSON.—On April 4, 1930, at The Meads, Ripon, after a short illness, WILLIAM HANLEY HUTCHINSON, solicitor, in his 79th year. Funeral at Ripon Cathedral, at 2 p.m., on Monday, April 7.

ILOTT.—On April 3, 1930, at Midhurst, Sussex, HERBERT JAMES ILOTT, M.D., late of Bromley, Kent, aged 77. Funeral at Midhurst, 2.30, Monday, April 7.

JAMES.—On March 31, 1930, at "Larksmeade," Stanley-road, Eastbourne, BARBARA MARY, only child of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. JAMES, aged 22. (China papers, please copy.)

JONES.—On April 2, 1930, at 7, Hartington-road, Chiswick, LAURA, widow of Mr. SAMUEL JONES, aged 56. Funeral Tuesday, April 8, at St. Paul's Church, Grove Park, 11.30, Chiswick Cemetery 12 o'clock.

MAINWARING.—On April 2, 1930, at Park Cottage, Sandiway, Cheshire, SUSANNAH MAUD MAINWARING, aged 56. Interment Whitegate Church at 2 p.m. to-day (Saturday).

DEATHS (continued)

MURE.—On April 3, 1930, at a nursing home, ERNEST WILLIAM, youngest son of the late JAMES MURE, of 20, Gloucester-place, Portman-square, aged 81.

ORBELL.—On April 3, 1930, WILLIAM STARROW ORBELL, late of Palmes Manor, Pentlow, Essex, the last of a 400 years' succession of the Orbell family at Palmes Manor. Funeral Pentlow, Monday, at 1 o'clock.

PARKIN.—On April 4, 1930, at Raithby, Longfield Drive, Amersham-on-Hill, ELIZABETH MARY, the wife of JOHN SAMUEL PARKIN, Barrister-at-Law, retired. No flowers, by request.

PERRY.—On Thursday, April 3, 1930, at Crowland, 6, Russell-hill, Purley, ROSA BELLA PERRY, widow of James Perry, of same address, and formerly of Caterham, Surrey. Service at Purley Congregational Church on Tuesday, April 8, at 11.30 a.m., and afterwards at St. Mary's Churchyard, Caterham.

PICKERING.—On April 3, 1930, in London, Mrs. MARY PICKERING, of Kincardine, Aberdeenshire, aged 75. Funeral at Kincardine O'Neil on Tuesday, April 8, at noon. Flowers to be sent to the church. Memorial service at Grosvenor Chapel, South Audley-street, Tuesday noon, April 8.

PLEDGER.—On April 2, 1930, at Old Lodge, Springfield, Essex, SILAS PLEDGER, in his 75th year. Funeral Monday, April 7, at London-road Cemetery, Chelmsford, at 2.30 p.m.

PODMORE.—On April 3, 1930, at 14, Asfordby-road, Melton Mowbray, DORA, youngest daughter of the late GENERAL and Mrs. PODMORE, of Osborne House, Cheltenham, aged 84. Funeral at Leckhampton, Cheltenham, 12.30 p.m., on Tuesday, April 8.

PRICE.—On April 3, 1930, at 40, Wellington-park, Clifton, Bristol, ALFRED N. PRICE, J.P., aged 93.

REED.—On Friday, April 4, 1930, after an accident, BENJAMIN REED, Priest, of Datchworth, Woodland-road, Redhill, second son of the late B. B. Reed, of The Knowle, Reigate, aged 75 years.

RICHMOND.—On April 3, 1930, at 53, Draytongardens, DOUGLAS CLOSE RICHMOND, C.B., late Comptroller and Auditor-General, in his 91st year.

SHOPPEE.—On April 2, 1930, at Hove, EMILY DRAYSON, widow of ALBERT C. SHOPPEE, aged 77.

STOKES.—On April 4, 1930, suddenly, at 14, Wilfred-street, S.W., MARY FENWICK, widow of PHILIP FOLLIOTT STOKES, Barrister-at-law. R.I.P.

THOMAS.—On April 2, 1930, at Worthing, JANE, widow of THOMAS BEYNON THOMAS, and daughter of the late Thomas Hodson, of Yealand Conyers, in her 74th year.

WALLACE.—On March 26, 1930, at 54, Headstone-road, Harrow-on-the-Hill, ETHEL NAOMI, the dearly beloved wife of HAMPTON WALLACE. (Brisbane papers, please copy.)

WELLS.—On April 4, 1930, at Glenroy, Studland-road, Bournemouth, EDWARD WELLS, formerly Rector of West Dean, Salisbury, suddenly, in his sleep, aged 76. Funeral 4 p.m. on Monday, April 7, at St. Ambrose's, Bournemouth. Committal after cremation 3.30 p.m. Tuesday, April 8, at Dean.

WHITTOME.—On April 3, 1930, at his residence, "Newlyn," Upper-avenue, Eastbourne, EDMUND WHITTOME, formerly of Ramsey, Hunts, aged 78 years. Funeral Monday, Ocklynge Cemetery, Eastbourne, 2.30.

WYNELL-MAYOW.—On April 3, 1930, at a nursing home, MAJOR MAYOW WYNELL-MAYOW, R.A., of Bray, in the County of Cornwall, and late of Thistleworth, Twickenham, second son of the late Rev. Mayow Wynell-Mayow, of Bray. Funeral service, Twickenham Parish Church, 12 o'clock, Monday, April 7. Interment, Twickenham Cemetery.

YEARSLEY.—On April 3, 1930, JAMES OWEN, the dearly loved only child of Mr. and Mrs. FLETCHER YEARSLEY, of Clevedown, Lewes, Sussex, aged 9 years.

IN MEMORIAM
ON ACTIVE SERVICE

BOUSTEAD.—My beloved son, LIEUT. ATHELING BOUSTEAD, R.F.C., mentioned in dispatches, who, under circumstances of great valour, was killed in aerial action in France, April 5, 1917, aged 24. In deep gratitude for his life. In glorious remembrance of his death.—MOTHER.

DEFRIES.—In proud and loving memory of CAPT. FREDERICK B. DEFRIES, 5th Middlesex Regt., believed killed at Doiran (Balkan Force) on April 5-6, 1918, in his 33rd year, fifth son of Mrs. Defries, of Church End, Finchley.

Requiescat in Pace.

In ever dear memory of our two only sons, CAPTAIN CLAUDE FUREZ, L.R.B., killed in France on April 6, 1918, buried in Pozzeville Cemetery; and CAPTAIN FREDERIC FUREZ, L.R.B., killed in action in the Menin Road Battle, Sept. 20, 1917.

PIGEON.—To the dearly loved memory of my devoted eldest son, "DICKIE," Barrister-at-Law, who passed away April 6, 1923, from illness contracted in the WAR.—MOTHER.

STONE.—In ever-loving memory of CHARLES E. F. STONE, 2nd in Battalion A.I.F., killed in action in France, April 5, 1918.

WEIL.—In loving memory of FLIGHT LIEUT. LOUIS WEIL, R.N.A.S., killed in aerial combat, France, April 9, 1917.

WILSON.—In loving and grateful memory of NEVILLE, Lieut., M.C., 4th Batt. The Royal Welch Fusiliers, killed at Aveluy Wood April 6, 1918.

PERSONAL

LETS hope, v. soon "Land of beautiful" dreams will come true. Good styers wing, thro.—Cr.

THE charge for announcements in the Personal Column is 10s. for two lines (minimum) and 5s. for each additional line. Trade announcements 25s. for two lines and 12s. 6d. for each additional line. Lost and Found Notices, 2s. 6d. per line (minimum two lines). A line comprises about six words. Private numbers, if added, form part of the advertisement and are charged for. Names and addresses of actual advertisers should accompany all advertisements, not for publication, unless desired, but as a guarantee of good faith. For index to other classifications see column seven.

£9 REWARD.—LOST on 25th March, between Finchley-road, Golders Green, Belsize Park, a DIAMOND RIBBON BROOCH, with pear-shape Drop.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£5 REWARD.—LOST, between the Tower of London and Earl's Court, DIAMOND CLUSTER RING.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.3.

£4 REWARD.—LOST on 31st March, between Knightsbridge, Oxford-street, and Westminster, a DIAMOND and SAPPHIRE BROOCH.—Summers, Henderson and Co., 48, Lime-street, E.C.2.

SHOULD this catch the eye of "A woman of no importance" she will know how grateful is the Chairman of St. John's School, Leatherhead, for her generous gift.

CHRIST CHURCH COMMEMORATION BALL will be held in Hall on MONDAY, June 23rd, 1930. Tickets £2 2s.—Applications (from Old Members only) to W. B. GOULDING, Christ Church, Oxford.

THE OLD PAULINE FOOTBALL CLUB DANCE in aid of the Ground Fund will be held at the KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOTEL, S.W., on FRIDAY, April 11th, from 9 to 2.—Tickets (one guinea double) from Hylton Cleaver, 13, Earl's Court-gardens, S.W.5. (Frobisher 2783.)

AUTHENTIC RAEBURN and ROMNEY PORTRAITS for Sale.—P.607, Willings, 86, Strand, W.C.2.

CARPET.—A luxurious heavy pile 37-guinea real Sultan carpet, size 15ft. by 11½ft.; exquisite colouring. Ayshar design; condition as new; accept 14 guineas, approval pleasure.—Write Box P.1635, The Times, E.C.4.

NATIONAL CHILDREN ADOPTION ASSOCIATION, Incorporated. President, H.R.H. Princess Alice. Offices, 19, Sloane-street, S.W.1. Telephone: Sloane 3567. No connexion with any other Adoption Society.

N.S.P.C.C. Means joy instead of misery—a fair chance instead of degradation and ruin. Please help.—Hon. Secretary, Leicester square, W.C.2.

HYDE PARK. (overlooking).—Luxurious FURNISHED MANSION FLAT at 12, Hyde Park-place; south aspect, SUN all day; lounge hall, large dining and double drawing room, seven bed, one dressing, two bath, also servants bath; garage (two cars) can be included. 30gns. per week or offer, excisive of plate and linen, for periods up to three months from date.—Write Box S.36, The Times, E.C.4.

700 Cost £20. Let to HUNGRY POOR. Sundays 5 o'clock. Hon. Supt., Great Assembly Hall, Mile End-road, E.1.

CHILTERNS. 850 feet.—FURNISHED COTTAGE; May, June; tennis; sleep five; bath, w.c.; help available; 2 guineas.—Stevens, Chinner, Oxon.

EXPERIENCED PUBLIC SCHOOL MASTER (Junior School), age 34, desires opportunity for strike during present vacation; any country work undertaken.—Write Box S.47, The Times, E.C.4.

THE AMALGAMATION of the MATERNITY NURSING ASSOCIATION with the ROYAL NORTHERN GROUP of HOSPITALS came into force on April 1st, 1930. FUNDS are urgently NEEDED.—Gilbert G. Nanter, Secretary, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N.7.

UNFURNISHED DETACHED HOUSE WANTED by officer within 50 miles London, long lease or by year; five bed rooms; one acre garden.—Write Box 8.46, The Times, E.C.4.

SALMON FISHING to be LET, Easter and longer, good beat on Upper Wye.—Write Box 8.50, The Times, E.C.4.

A Genuine old TUDOR COTTAGE; perfect order; full of old oak; eight rooms; electric light, central heating; garden two acres. Freehold £1,800. London 25 miles; Surrey.—Write Box E.1359, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

BABY Amah, due from Hong-kong middle of May, available for return voyage; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended.—Write Box 01161, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PROPERTY, SUSSEX: fine view over Weald; three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; rose garden, terraces, tennis, orchard, and 20 acres; golf, polo, hunting; London 42, Eastbourne 21; garage, stabling, Chauffeur's cottage; £8,000.—Apply Hatch, 108, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED (just off Hans-place, S.W.1), charming newly decorated HOUSE; three reception, nine bed rooms; every modern convenience. Only let as owner must leave London. Would accept reasonable offer for any period, 3-12 months. References essential. No agents.—Write Box P.1698, The Times, E.C.4.

HORSLEY, SURREY (in pretty rural district, but close station, Southern Electric Railway).—Architect's unusual well-built HOUSE, in large garden; two large rooms, lavatory, kitchen, &c., four bed rooms, bath; garage; £1,800.—Write Box P.1699, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Sunny MAISONNETTE among olive, lemon trees; lovely sea view; furnished; Lg.25s. six months; September 4, Genoa.

LADY wishes find happy POSITION in family for young AUSTRO-ITALIAN GIRL; willing help young child, sew, music, games, in return pocket money; free now; interview London.—Write Box S.29, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column on this page.

ART CONNOISSEURS and AMERICANS! Unique opportunity.—For SALE in Holland, CHATEAU fine example of 17th-century Dutch domestic architecture, containing valuable collection of armour, furniture, wall paintings, woodcarvings; 30 rooms, suite of stately reception rooms; central heating, all modern conveniences; formal gardens, extensive well-wooded grounds; stables, garages, home farm, and cottages.—Write Box T.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, GENUINE BARGAIN; gentlefolk, really small means, seek HOUSE; eight rooms, kitchen, bath; W.8 district; maximum rent £120 exclusive; good tenants, homekeeping.—Write Box N.4438, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLAY Dorging moor, lodge, locks, 1929, 510 brace grouse, 450 Snipe, 240 Woodcock.—Speedys, Edinburgh.

SALE.—ROLLS 40/50 Landaulette, Geo. IV. canteen. Turner, Raeburn pictures.—19, Grosvenor-square.

CHELSEA.—Charming FURNISHED SITTING and TWO SINGLE BED ROOMS, also several Bed-Sitting Rooms; self-contained; constant hot water; breakfast, dinners optional.—Phone KENSAL 2065; or write Box 09477, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

GENTLEMAN seeks APPOINTMENT; brilliant violinist; manage cinema; artist in oils; artistic decorator.—Write Box G.1152, The Times, E.C.4.

RICHMOND HILL.—Charming HOUSE to be LET for 3 years; all modern conveniences; central heating and constant hot water; one minute Park and close Tube; three reception, six bed, two bath rooms; garage; two excellent servants (cook and house-parlourmaid) left if required.—Phone Richmond 1916, or write Box P.1717, The Times, E.C.4.

STEINWAY—MEDIUM GRAND WANTED.—Write Box G.1153, The Times, E.C.4.

ALPINE COLLEGE, Mountain School for Boys (12-19). See Educational Column on this page.

PLEASE HELP us help others. Poor people need clothes, but anything.—Rev. A. Milne, 8, Matthias Vicarage, Hornsey-rise, Islington Town, N.16.

GENEALOGY, HERALDRY.—Experienced Private Adviser traces Descents; researches undertaken; wills abstracted; parish registers examined; verses from and Crests painted; anything on vellum, wood, &c.—R. Barrereaux-Mawdsley, 80, Pembroke-road, Clifton, Bristol.

TUDOR REFECTORY TABLE, 12ft. 6in. by 3ft. 5in.; plain massive oak; beautiful surface; valued £150; offers.—Orwell, Shipping, Sussex. Phone, Steyning 149.

KENYA HIGHLANDS.—Native and Western Farm, 1,350 Acres and building, 500 under cultivation; 500 acre inclusive.—Gardener, 31, Browning-avenue, Sutton.

THE SPA of BAD GASTEIN (strongest radio-active spring in the world) announces that a Medical Representative will attend at Cook's Head Office, Berkeley-street, W.1, on April 7th, 8th and 9th, to give information regarding the waters and cures at Bad Gastein to interested parties. Inquiries welcomed.

ZOUTE, BELGIUM.—Charming FURNISHED VILLA, detached, in garden; best situation, very near sea, sports, &c., two good golf courses; thoroughly modern, sleep nine; three months, or entire season £128. Also spacious labour-saving Flat, same description, £95.—Write Box P.1696, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Sunny MAISONNETTE among olive, lemon trees; lovely sea view; furnished; Lg.25s. six months; September 4, Genoa.

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GENTLEMAN seeks APPOINTMENT; brilliant violinist; manage cinema; artist in oils; artistic decorator.—Write Box G.1152, The Times, E.C.4.

THE AMALGAMATION of the MATERNITY NURSING ASSOCIATION with the ROYAL NORTHERN GROUP of HOSPITALS came into force on April 1st, 1930. FUNDS are urgently NEEDED.—Gilbert G. Nanter, Secretary, Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway, N.7.

UNFURNISHED DETACHED HOUSE WANTED by officer within 50 miles London, long lease or by year; five bed rooms; one acre garden.—Write Box 8.46, The Times, E.C.4.

SALMON FISHING to be LET, Easter and longer, good beat on Upper Wye.—Write Box 8.50, The Times, E.C.4.

A Genuine old TUDOR COTTAGE; perfect order; full of old oak; eight rooms; electric light, central heating; garden two acres. Freehold £1,800. London 25 miles; Surrey.—Write Box E.1359, The Times Bureau, Brighton.

BABY Amah, due from Hong-kong middle of May, available for return voyage; thoroughly experienced and highly recommended.—Write Box 01161, The Times, 72, Regent-street, W.1.

PROPERTY, SUSSEX: fine view over Weald; three reception, nine bed rooms, two bath rooms; rose garden, terraces, tennis, orchard, and 20 acres; golf, polo, hunting; London 42, Eastbourne 21; garage, stabling, Chauffeur's cottage; £8,000.—Apply Hatch, 108, Cambridge-street, S.W.1.

TO be LET FURNISHED (just off Hans-place, S.W.1), charming newly decorated HOUSE; three reception, nine bed rooms; every modern convenience. Only let as owner must leave London. Would accept reasonable offer for any period, 3-12 months. References essential. No agents.—Write Box P.1698, The Times, E.C.4.

HORSLEY, SURREY (in pretty rural district, but close station, Southern Electric Railway).—Architect's unusual well-built HOUSE, in large garden; two large rooms, lavatory, kitchen, &c., four bed rooms, bath; garage; £1,800.—Write Box P.1699, The Times, E.C.4.

ITALIAN RIVIERA.—Sunny MAISONNETTE among olive, lemon trees; lovely sea view; furnished; Lg.25s. six months; September 4, Genoa.

LADY wishes find happy POSITION in family for young AUSTRO-ITALIAN GIRL; willing help young child, sew, music, games, in return pocket money; free now; interview London.—Write Box S.29, The Times, E.C.4.

CHILLON COLLEGE, SWITZERLAND. See Educational Column on this page.

ART CONNOISSEURS and AMERICANS! Unique opportunity.—For SALE in Holland, CHATEAU fine example of 17th-century Dutch domestic architecture, containing valuable collection of armour, furniture, wall paintings, woodcarvings; 30 rooms, suite of stately reception rooms; central heating, all modern conveniences; formal gardens, extensive well-wooded grounds; stables, garages, home farm, and cottages.—Write Box T.1327, The Times, E.C.4.

WANTED, GENUINE BARGAIN; gentlefolk, really small means, seek HOUSE; eight rooms, kitchen, bath; W.8 district; maximum rent £120 exclusive; good tenants, homekeeping.—Write Box N.4438, The Times, E.C.4.

ISLAY Dorging moor, lodge, locks, 1929, 510 brace grouse, 450 Snipe, 240 Woodcock.—Speedys, Edinburgh.

SALE.—ROLLS 40/50 Landaulette, Geo. IV. canteen. Turner, Raeburn pictures.—19, Grosvenor-square.

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SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA AND NEW ZEALAND COMPANIES.

MAIL, PASSENGER, AND FREIGHT SERVICES.

MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, BURMA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA.

P. & O. and B.I. Tickets interchangeable, also Tickets of P. & O., Orient, and New Zealand Companies. All sailings subject to change with or without notice.

EASTER AT SEA BY P. & O.

Visiting Gibraltar (for Southern Spain and Morocco, 4½), Marseilles (for the Riviera, 4½). Fares from £13 10s £25 10s. For Easter Booklet apply P. & O. as below.

P. & O.

(Under Contract with His Majesty's Government.)

Taking passengers † for Malta ‡ for Port Sudan.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	London.	M'seilles.
†Malwa	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
*Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	Apr. 11	Apr. 18
†Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
†Macedonia	11,950	Morton	Apr. 22	May 2
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†Comorin	15,600	Cartwright	May 9	May 16
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 16	May 23
†Rasmak	11,000	Thornton	May 23	May 30
Narkunda	16,540	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	11,000	Britten	June 6	June 13
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20
†Rawalpindi	16,600	Stringer	June 20	June 27
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Kaisar-I-Hind	11,500	Headlam	July 4	July 11

FORTNIGHTLY TO AUSTRALIA.

From London and Marseilles.

Maloja	21,000	Browning	—	Apr. 11
†Moldavia	16,500	Allis	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
Naldera	16,000	Harrison	May 2	May 9
†‡Mongolia	16,500	Rhodes	May 16	May 23
Narkunda	16,500	Parker	May 30	June 6
†Malwa	15,000	Griffin	June 13	June 19
Mooltan	21,000	Townshend	June 27	July 4
*Bendigo	13,000	Wyatt	July 11	July 17

‡ Taking also 3rd cabin passengers. * Taking one class only at 3rd cabin rates.

COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Calling at Southampton.

Behar (cargo)	6,000	—	Apr. 11	—
Novara (cargo)	7,000	Ward	Apr. 25	—
Nankin (cargo)	7,000	Jack	May 9	—

CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

Fortnightly Direct Service, calling at Southampton.

Rampura	16,600	Furlong	Apr. 17	Apr. 25
Karmala	9,000	Rollo	May 14	—
Morea	11,000	Holland	May 14	May 23
Kalyan	9,000	Cochrane	May 29	—
Rajputana	16,600	Cadiz	June 13	June 20

BRITISH INDIA.

(Under Contract with the Government of India.)

BOMBAY, PORT OKHA, AND/OR BEDI BUNDER (JAMNAGAR) AND KARACHI.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
*MURDNA	7,375	Apr. 12	Apr. 9	Apr. 10
*WARFIELD	6,030	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
*HATIPARA	8,182	May 24	May 21	May 31
*A STEAMER	—	June 14	June 11	June 21

* Cargo Steamer.

COLOMBO, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON
†MARGHA	8,278	—	Apr. 12	Apr. 19
†MANGLA	7,588	Apr. 26	May 3	May 10
MORVADA	8,193	Apr. 30	May 16	May 17
MULBERA	9,100?	May 14	May 24	May 31

† Calls Port Sudan.

PORT SUDAN, ADEN, AND EAST AFRICAN PORTS.

Ship.	Tons.	Antwerp.	Mids'bro.	LONDON	M'seilles.
MODASA	9,070	—	—	Apr. 11	Apr. 19
MADURA	9,077	Apr. 19	Apr. 30	May 9	May 17
MATIANA	9,067	May 17	May 28	June 6	June 14
MALDA	8,900	June 14	June 25	July 4	July 12

Also 3rd CABIN BOOKINGS for

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles
R.M.S. MOLDAVIA	16,500	Apr. 17	Apr. 24
R.M.S. MONGOLIA	16,500	May 16	May 22

Apply P. & O., 130, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3, or (passenger agency) 14-16, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1.

AUSTRALIA BY THE ORIENT LINE.

Under Contract to carry His Majesty's Mails. Through Tickets to NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIA. Tickets interchangeable with other lines.

HOLIDAY TRIPS TO SPAIN, MOROCCO, RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, and CEYLON, CRUISES by 20,000 TON STEAMERS.

	Tons.	London.	Toulon	Naples.
ORVIETO	12,000	Apl. 26	May 2	May 4
ORONSAY	20,000	May 24	May 30	June 1
ORAMA	20,000	June 21	June 27	June 29
OTRANTO	20,000	July 19	July 25	July 27
ORMONDE	15,000	Aug. 16	Aug. 22	Aug. 24
ORVIETO	12,000	Aug. 30	Sept. 5	Sept. 7
ORONTES	20,000	Sept. 19	Sept. 25	Sept. 27
ORONSAY	20,000	Sept. 27	Oct. 3	Oct. 5

Managers, ANDERSON, GREEN and Co., Ltd., Head Office, 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C.3; Branch Offices, 14, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; No. 1, Australia House, Strand.

ELLERMAN LINES

CITY HALL

BUCKNALL

FAST AUTUMN PASSENGER SERVICE.

LIVERPOOL to EGYPT, SUDAN, INDIA & CEYLON.

Steamer	Tons.	Date.	Destination.
aCity of Valencia	7,329	Sept. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Calcutta	7,570	Sept. 5	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of London	8,956	Sept. 16	Bombay and Karachi
aCity of Nagpur	10,138	Sept. 27	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Exeter	9,447	Oct. 1	Colombo and Calcutta
aCity of Simla	9,468	Oct. 4	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Canterbury	8,421	Oct. 11	Madras and Calcutta
aCity of Paris	10,502	Oct. 18	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Venice	8,308	Oct. 24	Bombay and Karachi
bCity of Baroda	7,129	Oct. 28	Colombo and Calcutta

Calls (a) Marseilles, (b) Port Sudan, (c) Madras, (d) Special sailing direct from Marseilles.

LONDON TO SOUTH AFRICA.

City of Manchester	5,564	Sept. 13	Cape Town, Algoa
City of Poona	7,485	Sept. 27	Bay, East Lon-
City of Cairo	7,582	Oct. 11	don and Natal.

MARSEILLES TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Regular service with limited accommodation for passengers at reduced rates. Sailings on application.

Sailings subject to cancellation without notice.

LONDON: 104-6, Leadenhall-st., E.C. Tele., Ave. 3040
LIVERPOOL: Tower-bldgs., Water-st. ,, Cent. 3840
GLASGOW: 73, Bothwell-street ,, Cent. 9222

N.Y.K. LINE

(JAPAN MAIL).

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE to COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE, and YOKOHAMA.

	Tons.	London.	Marseilles.	Naples.
HAKOZAKI MARU	16,500	Apr. 5	Apr. 12	Apr. 14
HAKUSAN MARU	16,400	Apl. 19	Apl. 26	Apl. 28
KITANO MARU	6,000	May 2	May 10	May 12

REDUCED SUMMER FARES TO GIBRALTAR, MARSEILLES, NAPLES, AND PORT SAID.

FORTNIGHTLY PASSENGER SERVICE from SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU to JAPAN & CHINA. Through Bookings from Europe.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, 4, Lloyd's-avenue, E.C.3. Tele.: Royal 0844-9. (A Limited Company Incorporated in Japan.) West End Agency, Cunard Line, 26-27, Cockspur-st., S.W.1.

BIBBY LINE. THE FIRST CLASS ONLY SCREW OIL-DRIVEN MAIL VESSELS TO MARSEILLES, EGYPTIAN PALESTINE, PORT SUDAN, CEYLON, BURMA, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and SOUTHERN INDIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Sailing London.	Sailing Marseilles.
Oxfordshire	12,500	Apl. 4	Apl. 11
Staffordshire	15,000	Apl. 17	Apl. 25
Gloucestershire	17,000	May 1	May 10
Cheshire	15,000	May 16	May 24

BIBBY BROS. and Co., 26, Chapel-street, Liverpool; 22, Pall Mall, London, S.W.1 Tele., Regent 8086, 8087.

SHIPPING (continued)

OCEANIC HOUSE, 1, COCKSPUR-ST., S.W.1.

WHITE STAR LINE.

THE "BIGGEST SHIP" ROUTE.

SOUTHAMPTON-NEW YORK, via Cherbourg

Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 9 | Homeric .. Wed., Apl. 23
Majestic .. Wed., Apl. 16 | Olympic .. Wed., Apl. 30

LIVERPOOL—BOSTON—NEW YORK.

Via Queenstown.

(2)*†Albertic Sat., Apl. 5 | (2) Baltic .. Sat., Apl. 19
Arabic .. Sat., Apl. 12 | Cedric .. Sat., Apl. 26

† Via Belfast and Glasgow instead of Queenstown.
(2) Not calling Boston. * Via Halifax, N.S.

LIVERPOOL—HALIFAX, N.S.

Albertic .. .. Sat., Apl. 5

LIVERPOOL—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Laurentic .. Sat., Apl. 19 | Doric .. Fri., Apl. 25

SOUTHAMPTON—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

Calgaric .. .. .. Sat., Apl. 19

Via Havre and Queenstown.

LONDON—NEW ZEALAND, via Panama. Tahiti (Passengers from Southampton only). Fri., Apl. 25

RED STAR TO NEW YORK.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON & CHERBOURG.

(5) Lapland .. .. Apl. 5
(4) Westernland .. .. Apl. 12

TO CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON to HALIFAX, N.S.

(5) Lapland .. .. Sat., Apl. 5
(4) Westernland .. .. Sat., Apl. 12

From Antwerp previous day.

(4) Tourist Third Cabin and Third Class Passengers only.
(5) Cabin, Tourist 3rd Cabin and 3rd Class passengers.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.

LONDON'S LARGEST LINERS.

LONDON to NEW YORK

(via Boulogne).

FIRST CLASS PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnetonka, 21,998 tons .. Apl. 12 | May 10
*Minnewaska, 21,719 tons .. Apl. 26 | May 24

TOURIST THIRD CABIN PASSENGERS ONLY.

*Minnekahda, 17,281 tons .. Apl. 19 | May 17

* Carrying also freight, including refrigerated cargo.

Apply also Leadenhall-street, E.C.3, or Local Agents.

CUNARD LINE. U.S.A.—CANADA.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—NEW YORK.

AQUITANIA- - - - APRIL 5

BERENGARIA .. April 12 | MAURETANIA .. April 19

LIVERPOOL—COBH—NEW YORK.

*SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5

CARMANIA .. April 12 | †LACONIA .. April 19
† Calls Galway and Boston.
* Via Belfast and Boston, not Cobh.

SOUTHAMPTON—CHERBOURG—QUEBEC—MONTREAL.

ASCANIA - - - - APRIL 19

†LAUNIA .. April 25 | *AUSONIA .. May 2
* Calls Cobh, Quebec, † Calls Cartgh.

LIVERPOOL—BELFAST—HALIFAX, N.S.

SCYTHIA - - - - APRIL 5

‡ANDANIA .. April 15 | ‡ATHENIA .. April 19
‡ To Quebec and Montreal.

MIDSUMMER CRUISE.

By "CARINTHIA" (20,000 tons) from Southampton. To BALTIC, NORWAY, and RUSSIA (Leningrad and Moscow), August 1st, 19 days, from 33 guineas.

Apply Cunard Line, London, 15, Bishopsgate, E.C.2, 26-27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1; Liverpool, Pier Head; and principal passenger agencies.

SOUTH AMERICA by BLUE STAR LINE.

BRITAIN'S LATEST & MOST LUXURIOUS LINERS to

LISBON, MADEIRA, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES (for Chile).

"ANDALUCIA STAR" } from London 10 APRIL
"AVELONA STAR" } and Antwerp 24 APRIL
"AVILA STAR" } from Bordeaux 8 MAY
"ALMEDA STAR" } 22 MAY

NO EMIGRANTS—FIRST CLASS ONLY.

DELIGHTFUL TOURS TO BRAZIL & ARGENTINE at special rates including hotels. ALSO BUENOS AIRES DIRECT FORTNIGHTLY. Blue Star Line Express Cabin service. Fare from £99.

DE LUXE CRUISES to the MEDITERRANEAN, NORWAY, &c.,

INCLUDING SPECIAL 14-DAY SUMMER CRUISE TO MEDITERRANEAN, JUNE 18TH.

An Ideal Summer Holiday with Perpetual Sunshine.

BY THE WORLD'S MOST DELIGHTFUL CRUISING LINER.

"ARANDORA STAR,"

BRITAIN'S DREAM SHIP.

Spacious decks, delightful ballroom, restful sun deck away from games, swimming pool. Louis XIV. restaurant with exceptional cuisine accommodating all passengers at one sitting.

Beautifully appointed state rooms throughout, with bedsteads and hot and cold running water. Luxurious public rooms on a scale obtainable only on the

"ARANDORA STAR."

For South American sailings and 1930 Cruise Programme apply BLUE STAR LINE, 3, Lower Regent-street; 40, St. Mary Axe; 10, Water-street, Liverpool; Paris, Wagons-Lits Co.; and Principal Tourist Agents.

BLUE FUNNEL AND WHITE STAR ABERDEEN JOINT SERVICE TO SOUTH AFRICA & AUSTRALIA.

A Combined Service offering Unequalled Facilities at Moderate Fares.

(1) S.S. ARCANIUS .. From Liverpool .. 12th APL
(2) S.S. EURIPIDES .. Liverpool .. 24th MAY
(3) S.S. NESTOR .. Liverpool .. 5th JULY

(1) First Class only. (3) First and Third Class Passengers.

For full particulars apply to:

BLUE FUNNEL LINE, India Buildings, Water-street, Liverpool; 101, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; 80, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

WHITE STAR LINE, 30, James-street, Liverpool; 1, Cockspur-street, London, S.W.1; 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3.

UNION-CASTLE LINE

SOUTH AFRICA, EAST and WEST AFRICA.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

	London.	Southampton.
*EDINBURGH CASTLE	Apl. 17	Apl. 11
†GUILDFORD CASTLE	—	Apl. 17
*SAXON	Apl. 24	—
‡LLANDAFF CASTLE	—	Apl. 24

*Via Madeira. †Via Plymouth and Las Palmas.
‡Via Mediterranean Ports and Suez Canal.

TOUR TO SOUTH AFRICA.

30th May, 1930. Reduced return fare.

Apply to the Head Office, 3, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3. West End Agency, 125, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

From MARSEILLES (Services Contractuels).

EGYPT, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN.

ANDRÉ LEBON .. April 18 and May .. PORTHOS
MOMBASA," MADAGASCAR, MAURITIUS.
B. DE ST. PIERRE .. April 14 and April 25 .. GEN. CHANZY
PIRÉE, ISTANBUL, LOMIN & BEYROUT.
PIERRE LOTI .. April 8 and April 22 .. LAMARTINE
EGYPT AND BEYROUT.
CHAMPOLLION .. April 13 and April 28 .. ANGKOR

For passages and all particulars apply:—
LONDON: 72, Fenchurch-st., or 62, PALL MALL, and all Passenger and Tourist Agents.

ELDER DEMPSTER LINES.

REGULAR SAILINGS BETWEEN LIVERPOOL, LONDON, HAVRE, the CONTINENT, NEW YORK, ST. JOHN, N.B., and WEST AFRICAN PORTS (Passengers and Cargo).

ELDER DEMPSTER and Company, Limited, Colonial House, Liverpool; Fenton House, 114, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.3; 76, Cross-street, Manchester; Birmingham, Cardiff, Hull, Hamburg.

HOLLAND AFRICA LINE.

Sailing regularly to Principal South and East Coast Ports by CABIN CLASS STEAMERS. LOW FARES.

ROUND AFRICA TOURS.

100 DAYS. 100 GUINEAS.

For Sailings, Fares, and all particulars apply to PIETER VAN OMMEREN (LONDON) LTD., 18-19, Pall Mall, S.W. Phone: Regent 4529. 27, Leadenhall-street, E.C.3. Monument 6021.

HENDERSON LINE.

GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL.

To PORT SAID, PALESTINE, SUEZ, PORT SUDAN, and RANGOON, via MARSEILLES.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES.

	Sails Liverpool.	Sails Marseilles.
"PEGU"	11th Apl.	19th Apl.
"BURMA"	25th Apl.	3rd May

Galbraith, Pembroke and Co., Ltd., 7, Billiter-square, London, E.C.3; Lamport and Holt, Ltd., 14, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.3; P. Henderson and Co., 153, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

ANCHOR LINE

LIVERPOOL to

BOMBAY & KARACHI.

CALLING AT GIBRALTAR, PORT SAID, and SUEZ.

CALYNNI	.. May 16		.. July 4
*CIRCASSIA	.. May 30	†CIRCASSIA	.. July 18

* First Class Passengers only. Specially low Fares.
† Calls Port Sudan.

Vessels recognized by Indian Government. Indian Government Vouchers accepted.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

New S.S. CALIFORNIA, 17,000 TONS, carrying FIRST CLASS and THIRD CABIN passengers, sails from LIVERPOOL Oct. 21, MARSEILLES Oct. 27. All 1st Class state rooms are fitted with Punkah Louvres and with fans. This vessel has exceptionally fine 3rd cabin accommodation.

GLASGOW to NEW YORK.

TUSCANIA .. Apl. 8 | CAMERONIA Apl. 25
CALEDONIA .. Apl. 18 | TRANSYLVANIA May 2

ANCHOR LINE, 48, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3, and at 26 and 27, Cockspur-street, S.W.1.

UNITED STATES LINES

AMERICAN MERCHANT LINES

TO NEW YORK.

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DARRO	11,484	—	Apl. 26
*CANTARA (M.V.)	22,181	May 9	—
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PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES

IN PARLIAMENT—SESSION 1929-30.

RIVER LEE (FLOOD RELIEF &c).

(Improvement deepening widening and diversion of the River Lee and other rivers in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar and the County Borough of West Ham; Construction of new cuts roads and bridges and alterations of bridges streets and footpaths; Construction of platform under railway bridge; Incidental works; Vesting maintenance and rights of user of works roads bridges and footpaths; Dredging of rivers; Temporary suspension of navigation on Rivers; Acquisition of lands and easements; Power to acquire parts only of certain properties; Modification of Lands Clauses Acts; Extinguishment of rights of way over lands acquired compulsorily; Extinction of water rights; Powers of entry upon lands for survey &c.; Special provisions as to compensation in certain cases; Powers of entry upon bed banks and shores of rivers for execution of works; Holding and disposal of lands; Conveyance by West Ham Corporation to Lee Conservancy Board of lands and easements; Stopping up of streets and of parts of rivers; Further provisions for the improvement of the Lee and its tributaries and the prevention and removal of obstructions; Borrowing powers and other financial provisions; Contributions by other authorities and powers of borrowing and other financial provisions relative thereto; Amendment of section 6 of Lee Conservancy Act 1921; Agreements Incorporation repeal and amendment of Acts; General and incidental provisions.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the Lee Conservancy Board (hereinafter referred to as "the Board") and by the Mayor Aldermen and Burgesses of the County Borough of West Ham (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") or by one of them for leave to introduce a BILL (hereinafter referred to as "the Bill") for all or some of the following among other purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Board and the Corporation or one of them (the body or bodies so empowered being hereinafter referred to as "the constructing authority") to execute in the Metropolitan Borough of Poplar in the County of London (hereinafter referred to as "Poplar") and in the said county borough (hereinafter referred to as "the Borough") in the County of Essex the following works (that is to say):—

WORK No. 1.—A widening in Poplar of the River Lee on its western side commencing at the southern side of Carpenters Road Bridge and terminating at a point on the right bank of the said River Lee 5.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a southerly direction from the southern end of the western abutment of the said bridge.

WORK No. 2.—A widening of the Waterworks River on its south-western side and parts of its north-eastern side commencing in Poplar at the junction of the Waterworks River with the River Lee and terminating in the Borough at the south-eastern side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said river.

WORK No. 3.—A diversion in the Borough of the Waterworks River the City Mill Tail Waters and the Three Mills Wall River commencing by a junction with the Waterworks River at the termination of the intended Work No. 2 and terminating by a junction with the Three Mills Wall River at a point 5.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the junction of the last-named river with High Street Stratford.

WORK No. 4.—A widening in the Borough of the Three Mills Wall River on its eastern side and parts of its western side commencing at the termination of the intended Work No. 3 and terminating at the northern side of the Three Mills Distillery.

WORK No. 5A.—A culvert conduit or flume in the Borough commencing at a point in the northern side of the said House Mill four yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the said Mill and terminating by a junction with Bow Creek at a point beneath the southern side of the bridge carrying Three Mills Lane over that creek 3.3 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the western side of the said creek.

WORK No. 5B.—A culvert conduit or flume in the Borough commencing at a point in the northern side of the said House Mill 25 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the said Mill and terminating by a junction with Bow Creek at a point beneath the southern side of the bridge carrying Three Mills Lane over that creek 23.6 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the western side of the said creek.

WORK No. 5C.—A culvert conduit or flume in the Borough commencing at a point on the river wall north of Three Mills 51 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the House Mill and terminating by a junction with Bow Creek at a point on the river retaining wall on the south side of Three Mills Lane 28.6 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the river wall on the western side of the said creek.

WORK No. 5D.—A culvert conduit or flume in the Borough commencing at a point on the river wall north of Three Mills 54.6 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the House Mill and terminating by a junction with Bow Creek at a point on the southern side of the Clock Mill 48.3 yards or thereabouts measured in an easterly direction from the river wall on the western side of the said creek.

WORK No. 6.—A widening in the Borough of the River Lee on its south-eastern side commencing at a point in the left bank of that river 13.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the southern end of the western abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge and terminating at a point in the said bank opposite the junction of the City Mill River with the said River Lee.

WORK No. 7.—A lock with sluices and spillway and in connection therewith a narrowing of the River Lee partly in Poplar and partly in the Borough between a point 8.5 chains measured in a southerly direction from the southern end of the western abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge and terminating at a point 5.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a southerly direction from the southern end of the eastern abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge.

WORK No. 8.—A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its eastern side and part of its western side and a partial diversion of that river between the junction of that river with the River Lee and the north-western side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said City Mill River.

WORK No. 9.—A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its north-eastern side commencing at the south-eastern side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over that River and terminating at the north-eastern side of the bridge carrying the London County Council Northern Outfall Sewer over the said river.

WORK No. 10.—A road in the Borough commencing at a point 1.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the City Mill River and 0.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-western end of the eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the said Northern Outfall Sewer over the said river passing under the said lower station of the Three Mills Branch of the Great Eastern Railway and terminating at a point 2.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the junction of Sugar House Lane with that street with bridges carrying the said intended road over the intended works Nos. 13 and 14.

WORK No. 11.—A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its north-eastern side commencing at the south-western side of the bridge carrying the London North Outfall Sewer over that river and terminating at a point 13.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said river.

WORK No. 12.—A diversion in the Borough of the City Mill River the Pudding Mill River and the City Mill Tail Waters commencing by a junction with the City Mill River at the termination of the intended Work No. 11 and terminating by a junction with the Bow Back River at a point 7.7 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the centre of Cooks Road Bridge with a bridge carrying the said diversion under Marshgate Lane.

WORK No. 13.—A lock and lock channel in the Borough commencing at a point on the eastern side of the intended Work No. 12 2.2 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the Northern Outfall Sewer over the City Mill River and terminating at a point on the western side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) 11.4 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the said abutment.

WORK No. 14.—A flood channel with a weir and sluices in the Borough commencing on the eastern side of the City Mill River as intended to be widened at a point 9.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the said Northern Outfall Sewer over City Mill River and terminating on the western side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) at a point 11.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the said eastern abutment of the said bridge and 3.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-western direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford.

WORK No. 15.—A road in the Borough commencing at a point on the south-eastern side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) adjoining the north-eastern side of the embankment of the said Northern Outfall Sewer 5.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford and terminating by a junction with High Street Stratford at a point 6.8 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the junction of Warton Road with High Street Stratford.

WORK No. 16.—A road in the Borough commencing by a junction with Bisson Road at a point 4.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford and terminating at a point on the eastern side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) 4.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the said junction and 2.9 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of Leggatt Road with Bisson Road.

WORK No. 17.—A lock and approach channels in the Borough between a point on the eastern side of the Bow Back River 10.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a southerly direction from the south-western corner of the Clock Mill of the Three Mills Distillery and a point in the western side of Bow Creek under the southern side of the bridge carrying the road from Poplar to the works of the Gas Light and Coke Company over Bow Creek.

WORK No. 18.—A flood channel with weir and sluices commencing on the eastern side of the Three Mills Wall River as intended to be widened at a point 4.0 chains or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the centre of the Monument north of Three Mills and terminating at a point 9.7 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the House Mill and terminating by a junction with the Channelsea River at a point 8.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the junction of the eastern abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge.

WORK No. 8. A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its eastern side and part of its western side and a partial diversion of that river between the junction of that river with the River Lee and the north-western side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said City Mill River.

WORK No. 9. A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its north-eastern side commencing at the south-eastern side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over that River and terminating at the north-eastern side of the bridge carrying the London County Council Northern Outfall Sewer over the said river.

WORK No 10. A road in the Borough commencing at a point 1.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the City Mill River and 0.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-western end of the eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the said Northern Outfall Sewer over the said river passing under the said lower station of the Three Mills Branch of the Great Eastern Railway and terminating at a point 2.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the junction of Sugar House Lane with that street with bridges carrying the said intended road over the intended works Nos. 13 and 14.

WORK No. 11. A widening in the Borough of the City Mill River on its north-eastern side commencing at the south-western side of the bridge carrying the London North Outfall Sewer over that river and terminating at a point 13.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said river.

WORK No. 12. A diversion in the Borough of the City Mill River the Pudding Mill River and the City Mill Tail Waters commencing by a junction with the City Mill River at the termination of the intended Work No. 11 and terminating by a junction with the Bow Back River at a point 7.7 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the centre of Cooks Road Bridge with a bridge carrying the said diversion under Marshgate Lane.

WORK No. 13. A lock and lock channel in the Borough commencing at a point on the eastern side of the intended Work No. 12 2.2 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the Northern Outfall Sewer over the City Mill River and terminating at a point on the western side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) 11.4 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the said abutment.

WORK No. 14. A flood channel with a weir and sluices in the Borough commencing on the eastern side of the City Mill River as intended to be widened at a point 9.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the north-eastern abutment of the bridge carrying the said Northern Outfall Sewer over City Mill River and terminating on the western side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) at a point 11.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the south-eastern end of the said eastern abutment of the said bridge and 3.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-western direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford.

WORK No. 15. A road in the Borough commencing at a point on the south-eastern side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) adjoining the north-eastern side of the embankment of the said Northern Outfall Sewer 5.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford and terminating by a junction with High Street Stratford at a point 6.8 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the junction of Warton Road with High Street Stratford.

WORK No. 16. A road in the Borough commencing by a junction with Bisson Road at a point 4.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of Abbey Lane with High Street Stratford and terminating at a point on the eastern side of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) 4.5 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the said junction and 2.9 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of Leggatt Road with Bisson Road.

WORK No. 17. A lock and approach channels in the Borough between a point on the eastern side of the Bow Back River 10.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a southerly direction from the south-western corner of the Clock Mill of the Three Mills Distillery and a point in the western side of Bow Creek under the southern side of the bridge carrying the road from Poplar to the works of the Gas Light and Coke Company over Bow Creek.

WORK No. 18.—A flood channel with weir and sluices commencing on the eastern side of the Three Mills Wall River as intended to be widened at a point 4.0 chains or thereabouts measured in a northerly direction from the centre of the Monument north of Three Mills and terminating at a point 9.7 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the north-westernmost corner of the House Mill and terminating by a junction with the Channelsea River at a point 8.1 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-easterly direction from the junction of the eastern abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge.

To empower the constructing authority in connection with the intended widening of the Waterworks River (Work No. 2) under the said bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over that river to construct in the Borough culverts under the said bridge and for that purpose so far as may be necessary to alter or interfere with any of the abutments of the said bridge.

To empower the constructing authority in connection with the construction of the said intended widening (Work No. 2) to lengthen alter or reconstruct the bridges over the Waterworks River in the Borough situate—

(a) at a point 4.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of the said Waterworks River with the River Lee: and

(b) at a point 2.7 chains or thereabouts measured in a north-westerly direction from the north-western side of the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over the said Waterworks River.

To empower the constructing authority in connection with the construction of the intended diversion (Work No. 3) under the said Northern Outfall Sewer to construct in the Borough (if they think fit) culverts under that sewer and for that purpose so far as it may be necessary to alter or interfere with the said sewer and the embankment of the said sewer.

To empower the constructing authority in connection with the construction of the intended diversions (Work No. 3) under High Street Stratford to demolish the existing bridge or bridges and construct a new bridge over the said diversion.

To empower the constructing authority to dredge and deepen the bed of Bow Creek in the Borough at and near the termination of the intended Works 5A, 5B, 5C and 5D or any of those works and to pitch or otherwise alter or interfere with the bed and channel of the said Creek.

To authorise the constructing authority to construct in the Borough and to provide for the maintenance of a platform or track on the left bank of the City Mill River under the bridge carrying the London and North Eastern Railway over that river to connect the towing path of the said river at each side of the said bridge for the use of horses towing barges and vessels in the said River and of persons in charge of such horses or otherwise lawfully using the said towing path; to empower the constructing authority to make attachments to and alter or interfere with the said bridge and walls and abutments thereof.

To empower the constructing authority in connection with or for the purposes of the intended works to construct walls embankments fences piling supports pitching or other protection works wharves dams locks weirs sluices by-washes outfalls discharge pipes intakes bridges roads towing paths approaches gates cuts culverts watercourses drains mains pipes houses buildings engines and other machinery works and conveniences connected with or ancillary to the intended works or necessary for inspecting maintaining enlarging repairing cleansing managing working and using the same.

To authorise the constructing authority to deviate laterally or vertically from the lines or situations and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the constructing authority to make the widenings hereinbefore described of such greater or less width and depth than those shown on the said deposited plans as such authority may think fit or as may be prescribed by the Bill or approved by Parliament.

To authorise the constructing authority for the purposes of the said intended works to cross stop up temporarily or temporarily) break up remove divert widen lengthen alter the line or levels of or otherwise interfere with either temporarily or permanently and to make junctions and connections with roads streets highways bridges rivers streams watercourses culverts sewers and drains; to execute works for the protection of adjoining land and buildings and for the strengthening or support thereof of viaducts and buildings; to remove alter divert or interfere with streets boundary walls railings fences watercourses mains pipes tubes cables wires and apparatus and other structures works and apparatus.

To authorise the Board to suspend temporarily the navigation of any river so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the intended works and to confer further powers upon them for the regulation of the water level of any part of the River Lee and the tributaries thereof and the waters connected therewith.

To make provisions as to the rights of user of all or any of the roads and bridges to be constructed lengthened altered or reconstructed under the powers of the Bill.

To make provision for the vesting maintenance and repair of the intended works and of bridges towing paths roads and footpaths constructed reconstructed widened or altered under the powers of the Bill.

To enable the constructing authority to make and carry into effect agreements with the owners of or other persons interested in any lands buildings or premises affected by the exercise of the powers of the Bill for or with respect to the execution of works by such owners or other persons and the payment of the cost of such works.

To empower the constructing authority to dredge widen deepen or alter the bed of the River Lee the City Mill River the Waterworks River the Three Mills Wall River the Bow Back River the Pudding Mill River and other rivers subject to their jurisdiction and situate in Poplar or in the Borough.

To empower the constructing authority to enter into agreements or arrangements with the owner of or other persons interested in the mill known as the Three Mills or in connection with the alteration or reconstruction of flumes waterways weirs or sluices in the said mill or around or through the said mill and the construction of additional flumes waterways weirs or sluices and to make provision as to the payment of the cost of the alteration or reconstruction of such flumes waterways weirs or sluices and the construction of such additional flumes waterways weirs or sluices and other works in connection therewith.

To enable the constructing authority to acquire by compulsion or agreement or to appropriate and use lands and the beds banks and shores of rivers and rights and easements over or connected with lands or rivers for or in connection with the said intended works and to provide space for the erection of houses and buildings adjoining or near to such works and for the purpose of recoupment reinstatement or exchange and for other purposes of the intended Act.

To empower the constructing authority to acquire compulsorily or by agreement all or any of the following lands and bridge and easements and rights in over or affecting the same (that is to say):—

(a) A strip of land partly in Poplar and partly in the Borough adjoining the south-eastern side of the River Lee and the south-western side of the Pudding Mill River extending from the junction of the River Lee with the Lee Navigation at the Flood Gates to a point on the right bank of the Pudding Mill River 13.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of the Pudding Mill River with the River Lee.

(b) The bridge in the Borough over the Pudding Mill River near Knobshill Cottage extending from a point on the right bank of the Pudding Mill River 3.2 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of the Pudding Mill River with the River Lee to a point on the left bank of the Pudding Mill River 3.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the said junction.

(c) A strip of land in the Borough adjoining the south-eastern side of the River Lee extending from the eastern extremity of the last-mentioned bridge to the commencement of the intended Work No. 6 such strip of land having a width varying from 30 feet at Knobshill Cottage to 100 feet at the commencement of the said intended Work No. 6.

(d) A strip of land in Poplar adjoining the right bank of the River Lee and extending between points respectively 8.5 chains and 10.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the southern end of the western abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge.

(e) Lands in the Borough bounded on the north by the southern side of the premises Nod. 76-78 in Bisson Road on the east by Bisson Road on the south by an imaginary straight line 75 feet in length drawn parallel with and at a distance of 30 feet from the south-eastern boundary of the said premises on the west by an imaginary straight line drawn parallel with the western side of Bisson Road and extending from the western extremity of the last-mentioned imaginary straight line to a point near the south-western corner of the said premises.

(f) Lands in the Borough bounded on the east by Leggatt Road on the south by Claypole Road on the west by Bisson Road and on the north by an imaginary straight line drawn parallel with and at a distance of 80 feet from the northern side of Claypole Road.

To provide for the vesting in the Board and the Corporation respectively of the lands and bridge hereinbefore described and to empower the Board to hold and use any lands vested in them for the construction of towing path or towing paths and for the erection of houses for lock-keepers and other employees and for other purposes of their undertaking; to empower the Corporation to hold and use any lands vested in them for the erection of buildings for rehousing persons of the working class displaced by reason of or in consequence of the execution of the intended works or for the purposes of the Bill and for other purposes of the Bill.

To enable the constructing authority to deviate laterally or vertically from the lines or situations and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the constructing authority to make the widenings hereinbefore described of such greater or less width and depth than those shown on the said deposited plans as such authority may think fit or as may be prescribed by the Bill or approved by Parliament.

To authorise the constructing authority for the purposes of the said intended works to cross stop up (permanently or temporarily) break up remove divert widen lengthen alter the line or levels of or otherwise interfere with either temporarily or permanently and to make junctions and connections with roads streets highways bridges rivers streams watercourses culverts sewers and drains; to execute works for the protection of adjoining land and buildings and for the strengthening or support thereof of viaducts and buildings; to remove alter divert or interfere with streets boundary walls railings fences watercourses mains pipes tubes cables wires and apparatus and other structures works and apparatus.

To authorise the Board to suspend temporarily the navigation of any river so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the intended works and to confer further powers upon them for the regulation of the water level of any part of the River Lee and the tributaries thereof and the waters connected therewith.

To make provisions as to the rights of user of all or any of the roads and bridges to be constructed lengthened altered or reconstructed under the powers of the Bill.

To make provision for the vesting maintenance and repair of the intended works and of bridges towing paths roads and footpaths constructed reconstructed widened or altered under the powers of the Bill.

To enable the constructing authority to make and carry into effect agreements with the owners of or other persons interested in any lands buildings or premises affected by the exercise of the powers of the Bill for or with respect to the execution of works by such owners or other persons and the payment of the cost of such works.

To empower the constructing authority to dredge widen deepen or alter the bed of the River Lee the City Mill River the Waterworks River the Three Mills Wall River the Bow Back River the Pudding Mill River and other rivers subject to their jurisdiction and situate in Poplar or in the Borough.

To empower the constructing authority to enter into agreements or arrangements with the owner of or other persons interested in the mill known as the Three Mills or in connection with the alteration or reconstruction of flumes waterways weirs or sluices and to make provision as to the payment of the cost of the alteration or reconstruction of such flumes waterways weirs or sluices and the construction of such additional flumes waterways weirs or sluices and other works in connection therewith.

To enable the constructing authority to acquire by compulsion or agreement or to appropriate and use lands and the beds banks and shores of rivers and rights and easements over or connected with lands or rivers for or in connection with the said intended works and to provide space for the erection of houses and buildings adjoining or near to such works and for the purpose of recoupment reinstatement or exchange and for other purposes of the intended Act.

To empower the constructing authority to acquire compulsorily or by agreement all or any of the following lands and bridge and easements and rights in over or affecting the same (that is to say):—

(a) A strip of land partly in Poplar and partly in the Borough adjoining the south-eastern side of the River Lee and the south-western side of the Pudding Mill River extending from the junction of the River Lee with the Lee Navigation at the Flood Gates to a point on the right bank of the Pudding Mill River 13.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of the Pudding Mill River with the River Lee.

(b) The bridge in the Borough over the Pudding Mill River near Knobshill Cottage extending from a point on the right bank of the Pudding Mill River 3.2 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the junction of the Pudding Mill River with the River Lee to a point on the left bank of the Pudding Mill River 3.6 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-easterly direction from the said junction.

(c) A strip of land in the Borough adjoining the south-eastern side of the River Lee extending from the eastern extremity of the last-mentioned bridge to the commencement of the intended Work No. 6 such strip of land having a width varying from 30 feet at Knobshill Cottage to 100 feet at the commencement of the said intended Work No. 6.

(d) A strip of land in Poplar adjoining the right bank of the River Lee and extending between points respectively 8.5 chains and 10.3 chains or thereabouts measured in a south-westerly direction from the southern end of the western abutment of Carpenters Road Bridge.

(e) Lands in the Borough bounded on the north by the southern side of the premises Nod. 76-78 in Bisson Road on the east by Bisson Road on the south by an imaginary straight line 75 feet in length drawn parallel with and at a distance of 30 feet from the south-eastern boundary of the said premises on the west by an imaginary straight line drawn parallel with the western side of Bisson Road and extending from the western extremity of the last-mentioned imaginary straight line to a point near the south-western corner of the said premises.

(f) Lands in the Borough bounded on the east by Leggatt Road on the south by Claypole Road on the west by Bisson Road and on the north by an imaginary straight line drawn parallel with and at a distance of 80 feet from the northern side of Claypole Road.

To provide for the vesting in the Board and the Corporation respectively of the lands and bridge hereinbefore described and to empower the Board to hold and use any lands vested in them for the construction of towing path or towing paths and for the erection of houses for lock-keepers and other employees and for other purposes of their undertaking; to empower the Corporation to hold and use any lands vested in them for the erection of buildings for rehousing persons of the working class displaced by reason of or in consequence of the execution of the intended works or for the purposes of the Bill and for other purposes of the Bill.

To enable the constructing authority to deviate laterally or vertically from the lines or situations and levels of the intended works as shown on the plans and sections to be deposited as hereinafter mentioned.

To authorise the constructing authority to make the widenings hereinbefore described of such greater or less width and depth than those shown on the said deposited plans as such authority may think fit or as may be prescribed by the Bill or approved by Parliament.

To authorise the constructing authority for the purposes of the said intended works to cross stop up (permanently or temporarily) break up remove divert widen lengthen alter the line or levels of or otherwise interfere with either temporarily or permanently and to make junctions and connections with roads streets highways bridges rivers streams watercourses culverts sewers and drains; to execute works for the protection of adjoining land and buildings and for the strengthening or support thereof of viaducts and buildings; to remove alter divert or interfere with streets boundary walls railings fences watercourses mains pipes tubes cables wires and apparatus and other structures works and apparatus.

To authorise the Board to suspend temporarily the navigation of any river so far as may be necessary for the purposes of the intended works and to confer further powers upon them for the regulation of the water level of any part of the River Lee and the tributaries thereof and the waters connected therewith.

To make provisions as to the rights of user of all or any of the roads and bridges to be constructed lengthened altered or reconstructed under the powers of the Bill.

To make provision for the vesting maintenance and repair of the intended works and of bridges towing paths roads and footpaths constructed reconstructed widened or altered under the powers of the Bill.

To enable the constructing authority to make and carry into effect agreements with the owners of or other persons interested in any lands buildings or premises affected by the exercise of the powers of the Bill for or with respect to the execution of works by such owners or other persons and the payment of the cost of such works.

To empower the constructing authority to dredge widen deepen or alter the bed of the River Lee the City Mill River the Waterworks River the Three Mills Wall River the Bow Back River the Pudding Mill River and other rivers subject to their jurisdiction and situate in Poplar or in the Borough.

To empower the constructing authority to enter into agreements or arrangements with the owner of or other persons interested in the mill known as the Three Mills or in connection with the alteration or reconstruction of flumes waterways weirs or sluices and to make provision as to the payment of the cost of the alteration or reconstruction of such flumes waterways weirs or sluices and the construction of such additional flumes waterways weirs or sluices and other works in connection therewith.

To enable the constructing authority to acquire by compulsion or agreement or to appropriate and use lands and the beds banks and shores of rivers and rights and easements over or connected with lands or rivers for or in connection with the said intended works and to provide space for the erection of houses and buildings adjoining or near to such works and for the purpose of recoupment reinstatement or exchange and for other purposes of the intended Act.

To empower the constructing authority to acquire compulsorily or by agreement all or any of the following lands and bridge and easements and rights in over or affecting the same (that is to say):—

SHARPE, PRITCHARD and Co., Palace Chambers, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agents.
HILLEARYS, 62 and 63, Mark Lane, E.C.3, Solicitors for the West Ham Corporation.
DYSON BELL and Co., 19, Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.1, Parliamentary Agents.

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In Parliament Session 1929-30.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY (DOCKS).

(Additional powers for Great Western Railway Company with reference to new Entrance Lock to Swansea Docks and Works incidental thereto; Powers to deepen and dredge, &c. in connection with proposed new Lock and Works; Extension of time for acquisition of lands for and for construction of Works authorized by the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Act 1914; Application of Funds; Amendment of Acts.)

Notice is hereby given that APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament in the present Session by the Great Western Railway Company (hereinafter called "the Company") for an ACT under the above name or short title for all or some of the following purposes (that is to say):—

To empower the Company to make and maintain the entrance lock hereinafter mentioned together with all proper and convenient works and conveniences connected therewith (that is to say):—

A new entrance lock from the River Tawe to the Company's King's Dock wholly in the Parish and County Borough of Swansea in the County of Glamorgan commencing at a point about 2 chains west of the southern end of the existing entrance lock and terminating at a point about 3½ chains west of the northern end of the said entrance lock.

To empower the Company in connection with the construction of the intended lock to make such necessary and convenient piers abutments jetties walls dolphins booms and other works and conveniences and to enlarge alter deepen and improve the entrance channel of Swansea Harbour and the River Tawe adjoining the said intended lock.

To empower the Company to purchase by compulsion or agreement and to hold lands for the purposes of the said intended lock.

To authorise deviations laterally and vertically from the lines and levels of the said intended lock as shown on the deposited plans and sections hereinafter mentioned to such an extent as may be authorized by the intended Act.

To provide that the said intended entrance lock shall for all purposes (including tolls rates charges and dues) form part of the undertaking of the Company.

To revive the powers conferred upon the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Company (predecessors in title of the Company) by the Port Talbot Railway and Docks Act 1914 for the compulsory purchase of lands for and for the construction of the piers or breakwaters (Works Nos. 1 and 2) by that Act authorised and to extend the period by that Act limited for the purchase of lands and construction of works respectively.

To enable the Company to apply to the purposes of the intended Act or some of them such portion of their corporate funds as may be expedient.

To alter amend and extend or repeal all or some of the powers and provisions of the Act hereinbefore mentioned in this Notice or any Acts amending the same and also of the Act of 9 Will. IV. cap. 107 and any other Act or Acts relating to the Company.

And notice is hereby given that a plan and section of the said intended entrance lock together with a book of reference to such plan will on or before the 5th day of April in the present year be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Glamorgan at the Shire Hall Cardiff and with the Town Clerk of the County Borough of Swansea at his Office.

Printed copies of the intended Act will be deposited in the Committee and Private Bill Office of the House of Commons on or before the 5th day of April next and printed copies may on and after the said date be inspected at the respective offices aforesaid and purchased at the price of two shillings for each copy at the offices of the undersigned Solicitor and Parliamentary Agent respectively.

Dated this 28th day of March 1930.

A. G. HUBBARD, Great Western Railway Station, Paddington, W.2. Solicitor.
H. F. A. HOSKINS, 1, The Abbey Garden, Westminster, S.W.1. Parliamentary Agent.

LEGAL NOTICES

4 *lines* 8*s.* (*minimum*)

ALFRED SHEPPARD Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, s. 27 (as amended). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ALFRED SHEPPARD late of "Bryntirion" Penarth in the County of Glamorgan late a Temporary Major in His Majesty's Army deceased who died on the 17th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Llandaff District Probate Registry on the 27th day of March 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited whose Registered Office is at 54 Lombard Street in the City of London the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited at 37 King William Street London E.C.4 to the undersigned on or before the 7th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be responsible for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this First day of April 1930.

STOCKWOOD & WILLIAMS, Bridgend, Glamorgan, Solicitors for the said Executor.

ANNIE HEATH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of ANNIE HEATH late of 26 Glenmore Road, Haverstock Hill, in the County of Middlesex Spinster, who died on the 28th day of January 1930 and whose Will was proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 27th day of March 1930 by Barclays Bank Limited the Executor therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the Trustee Department Barclays Bank Limited, 52, Regent-street, W.1, or to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which they then shall have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.

YOUNG & SONS, 29 Mark Lane, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executors.

ETHEL MARY SWETE Deceased and EDWARD LYALL SWETE Deceased. Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Trustee Act, 1925, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the ESTATES of ETHEL MARY SWETE late of 68 Antrim Mansions, Haverstock Hill, Middlesex deceased, (who died on the 15th day of December 1929 and whose Will was proved by Edward Lyall Swete on the 16th day of January 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice) and EDWARD LYALL SWETE late of 68 Antrim Mansions Hampstead aforesaid, deceased, (who died on the 19th day of February 1930 and whose Will was proved by Theodore Guillaume and Ewald Nicketts Swete and Mabel Lilian (who formerly was called Mabel) Swete the Executors named in the said Will on the 14th day of March 1930 in the Principal Probate Registry of His Majesty's High Court of Justice) are hereby required to send in the particulars of their debts or claims to the said Executors at the London Offices of the undersigned their Solicitors, on or before the 30th day of April 1930 and Notice is hereby also given that after that day the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said Ethel Mary Swete and Edward Lyall Swete deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice, and that they will not be responsible for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose debt or claim they shall not then have had notice.

Dated the 3rd day of April 1930.

GUILLAUME & SONS, 1, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, and Hampstead Chambers, Yelverton-road, Bournemouth. Solicitors for the said Executors.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUSTICE. Probate Divorce and Admiralty Division (Probate). ALBERT STACEY deceased. Notice is hereby given that after the expiration of eight days APPLICATION will be made in the Principal Probate Registry of the High Court of Justice for the SEALING of the LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of ALBERT STACEY, late of Insiswa House, Kokstad, East Griqualand, South Africa, deceased, granted by the Supreme Court of South Africa at Cape Town on the 15th day of November 1929.

Dated the 5th day of April, 1930.

NEWMAN PAYNTER & Co. 1, Clements Inn, Strand, W.C.2. Solicitors for Eleanor Stacey, the Executrix Testamentary.

RE Miss SELINA ELIZABETH LEMON, Deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925. Notice is hereby given, that all persons having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS against the Estate of Miss SELINA ELIZABETH LEMON, of 30 Seymour Road, Horfield, Bristol (who died on the 28th day of December, 1929, and whose Will was proved in the District Probate Registry, at Bristol, on the 1st day of March 1930 by Barré Robert Machray Forbes, the executor therein named) are to send in particulars thereof to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of June 1930, after which date the said executor will distribute the assets of the deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims and demands of which they then shall have had notice.

Dated this 3rd day of April 1930.

O'DONOGHUE & FORBES 16 Orchard Street, Bristol, Solicitors for the said Executor.

LEGAL NOTICES (continued)

HENRY STUBBS SMITH deceased. Pursuant to the Trustee Act 1925 (Section 27). Notice is hereby given that all CREDITORS and other persons having any claims or demands against the Estate of HENRY STUBBS SMITH late of 35 Ferme Park Road, Stroud Green in the County of Middlesex Flour Factor who died on the 19th day of February 1930 and whose Will and Codicils were proved in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of His Majesty's High Court of Justice on the 14th day of March 1930 by Howard Young and Mabel Helena Edwards the Executors therein named are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before the 8th day of June 1930 after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims or demands then notified and will not be liable for the assets of the deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any persons of whose claims or demands they shall not then have had notice.

Dated this 2nd day of April 1930.

YOUNG & SONS, 29 Mark Lane, E.C.3. Solicitors for the said Executors.

REGIN

Law Report, April 4

SUMMARY OF CASES

The House of Lords—Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Atkin, Lord Tomlin, and Lord Macmillan—dismissed an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the Court of Appeal. The respondents, Salisbury House Estate, Limited, let offices at Salisbury House and made additional charges for certain services. Their Lordships held that the rents received by the company in letting the offices could not be included in the assessment as trade receipts for the purpose of Case I. of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1918, and that they were fully charged under Schedule A. (FRY, INSPECTOR OF TAXES v. SALISBURY HOUSE ESTATE, LIMITED.)

The House of Lords—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Dunedin, Lord Buckmaster, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Macmillan—in dismissing an appeal by employers from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland, held that the workman, the respondent, who continued at work for almost four years after the injury for which he claimed compensation, had proved that his failure to make a claim within the statutory period of six months was occasioned "by mistake or other reasonable cause," and that he was entitled to succeed. (SHOTTS IRON COMPANY, LIMITED v. FORDYCE.)

The House of Lords—Lord Buckmaster, Lord Dunedin, Lord Warrington of Clyffe, Lord Thankerton, and Lord Tomlin—dismissed an appeal by the Crown from a decision of the Court of Appeal. The appellants, a company controlled from the United Kingdom, earned the greater part of its income in oversea Dominions, where it was subject to Dominion income-tax. Part of the income transmitted to the United Kingdom was applied in paying interest on Debentures, from which United Kingdom income-tax was deducted by the company before payment. The company claimed to be entitled to the relief provided against double taxation in respect of the whole income received. It was held that the company was entitled to the relief claimed. (INLAND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS v. DALGETY AND CO., LTD.)

Mr. Justice Wright continued the hearing of the action in which Mr. A. J. Penney claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, £208 6s. 8d., which he alleges is due to him, as one month's salary to the end of September, 1928, as manager of that company's supplies department. The defendants plead the Statute of Frauds, and deny that they are liable to pay the money. The evidence was concluded and counsel addressed his Lordship. (PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED.)

Mr. Justice McCardie held that there was no evidence of fraud or conspiracy to go to the jury against the defendants in the action in which Mr. Robert Sohr claimed against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of Salisbury House, E.C., and directors of the company, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. The defendants were accordingly discharged from the action on that ground, and his Lordship ordered the claim against the company for arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal only to proceed. (SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
CHANCERY DIVISION
BEQUEST OF PROPERTY TO THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH
IN RE SCHOALES : SCHOALES v. SCHOALES

(Before MR. JUSTICE BENNETT*)*

This was an originating summons, taken out by the legal personal representatives of the testatrix, Miss Mabel Angelica Schoales, who died on January 20, 1929. By her will dated January 18, 1929, the testatrix left (subject to life interests to her three sisters and to certain pecuniary bequests) "my entire property to the Roman Catholic Church, for the use thereof." The plaintiffs asked by the summons whether any and if so what persons or body of persons were entitled under the above gift, or whether there was an intestacy in respect thereof.

Mr. F. H. L. Errington appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Horace Freeman for a beneficiary; Mr. C. R. R. Romer for the Archbishop of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Liverpool; and Mr. Stafford Crossman for the Attorney-General.

JUDGMENT

MR. JUSTICE BENNETT, in delivering judgment, said that, in his view, when the testatrix gave her property on the death of her three sisters to the Roman Catholic Church, she had in mind the quasi-corporation, consisting of those individuals who belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and the only question was whether the gift to that body for the use thereof was a good charitable gift.

It had been argued on behalf of the next-of-kin that the gift was void because it was not necessary to confine its use to charitable purposes. There were certain dicta in the judgments of Lord Justice Fitzgibbon and Lord Justice Holmes in McLoughlin v. Campbell ([1906] 1 I.R., 588). In *In re* Barnes (*The Times* of July 21, 1922) Mr. Justice Romer, according to the transcript of the judgment, considered those dicta and held that a similar gift to the Church of England was a good charitable gift. He (Mr. Justice Bennett) followed *In re* Barnes (*supra*) and held that the gift of the testatrix was a gift to the institution which ministered religion and gave spiritual edification to the members of the Roman Catholic Church.

He therefore held that the gift was a good charitable gift. There would be liberty to apply for a scheme at the proper time.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Collyer-Bristow and Co.; Messrs. Ridsdale and Son, for Messrs. Watts and Carr, Liverpool.

PROBATE, DIVORCE, AND ADMIRALTY DIVISION
DECREE NISI FOR R.A.F. OFFICER : £200 DAMAGES
LEWIS v. LEWIS AND ROBINSON

(Before MR. JUSTICE BATESON*)*

In this petition Flying Officer Wilfred Thomas Lewis, of the Royal Air Force, now attached to the Air Ministry and temporarily living at Cecil-road, West Croydon, sought the dissolution of his marriage with Mrs. Winifred Lewis, *née* Lewis, on the ground of her adultery with Mr. Francis Hugh Robinson, formerly an officer in the Royal Air Force and retired on pension owing to disability. The petitioner claimed damages against the co-respondent.

By their answers the respondent and the co-respondent denied the charges, but the petition was not now contested.

The marriage took place on March 11, 1918, at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Addiscombe, Surrey, and there are two children, daughters, aged 11 and five years.

It was alleged that the petitioner and the co-respondent were both in the Royal Air Force at Cairo in 1928, when the respondent and the co-respondent went away together, and that the latter couple lived together at Clyde-road, Croydon, during the early summer of 1929. The co-respondent was stated to be in civilian employment at Croydon Aerodrome, and to have been divorced early this year.

Mr. Graham Mould appeared for the petitioner; Mr. C. L. Beddington for the respondent and co-respondent.

MR. BEDDINGTON said that, in view of the co-respondent's disability—he had two artificial legs—the petitioner had agreed to the damages being assessed, subject to the approval of the Court, at £200. That sum would be paid in instalments, and the petitioner wished it to be settled on the children.

MR. JUSTICE BATESON pronounced a decree *nisi* with costs against the co-respondent, and granted the petitioner the custody of the children. He assessed the damages at £200, to be paid into Court within six months.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Hargreaves and Crowthers; Messrs. Griffith and Son.

HOUSE OF LORDS
INCOME-TAX: PROFITS FROM LETTING OFFICES
FRY (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. SALISBURY HOUSE ESTATE, LIMITED

(Before LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD ATKIN, LORD TOMLIN, *and* LORD MACMILLAN*)*

THE HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal from a decision of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 562) reversing a decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt on a case stated by the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts.

The question raised by the appeal was whether rents received by the respondent company on the letting of certain unfurnished offices in a building owned by them and known as Salisbury House in the City of London were properly to be included in their trade receipts for purposes of assessment to income-tax under Case I. of Schedule D of the Income Tax Act, 1918, or whether such rents were in law covered by and fully charged to income-tax under Schedule A.

The respondents were incorporated in 1902 to take over and hold Salisbury House, and to let it out as offices, and since their incorporation they had held, let out, and managed Salisbury House. They had not acquired, managed, or dealt in any other property. Salisbury House contained some 800 rooms which had from time to time been let to some 200 tenants as offices, either singly or in suites. The rooms had been let under 78 leases (for periods from three to 21 years), 89 tenancy agreements (for shorter periods), and 26 tenancies by letter.

In every case the rents of those rooms (which in no case were let furnished) were fixed by reference to the accommodation provided according to a general scale which took account only of the floor space and situation of the rooms let, and the tenant in the case of each such letting agreed to pay the rent so fixed. No tenant's fixtures were ever provided by the respondents, and apart from the possibility that such fixtures as partitions and counters might have been left behind by some outgoing tenant and included in subsequent lettings, the respondents had not provided landlord's fixtures. In the case of each letting the tenant was given the exclusive right of occupation of the rooms let to him.

UNDER HOUSEKEEPER'S CARE

The building was on nine floors. It contained several entrances which were watched by the respondents' servants, and seven lifts which were provided and operated by the respondents' servants. The public parts of the building such as the halls, corridors, and staircases, were lighted and cleaned by the respondents, who placed the building under the care of a housekeeper who supervised the staff, prevented intrusion by unauthorized persons, took in and distributed letters for the tenants, and saw that the building was secured at night. A few radiators had been installed in the passages, but no heating apparatus was provided by the respondents for the tenants.

The tenancy agreements also provided that the tenant should pay as additional rents 1s. 3d. a day for each fire lighted in the premises let, and specified sums for cleaning (apart from windows, chimneys, and flues), and contributions for lighting the halls, corridors, and staircases of the building. But in practice the charges for firing and cleaning were optional, the tenants being in fact allowed to make their own arrangements. So far as the respondents derived from their tenants any profits (outside the rents of the premises)—*e.g.*, receipts in respect of cleaning and firing charges—which could be described as resulting from a trade carried on by the respondents, liability to tax under Schedule D had throughout been admitted. The building was assessed to income-tax under Schedule A, and the tax on those assessments had been paid by the respondents.

The assessments appealed against in this case were made under Schedule D for the years ending April 5, 1925, to 1928, and proceeded on the principle of including all the rents and other receipts of the respondents derived from the management of Salisbury House as trade receipts and to deduct therefrom all the expenses of management and upkeep, and also the amount of the assessment under Schedule A made on the respondents in respect of the annual value of the premises.

The Commissioners affirmed the assessments on the authority of Rosyth Building and Estates Company v. Rogers ([1921] S.C., 372), and their decision was affirmed by Mr. Justice Rowlatt.

The Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Slesser) reversed that decision and expressed doubts of the reasoning of the judgments in the Rosyth case.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the appellant; Mr. Latter, K.C., and Mr. Cyril King for the respondents.

JUDGMENT

LORD DUNEDIN, in delivering judgment, said that this was an important case with probably far-reaching consequences. They had had the benefit of a very full and able argument from the Attorney-General on behalf of the Crown, but in the end he had come to the conclusion, though not without difficulty, that the judgment appealed from was right and should be affirmed.

This was one of those cases which might be approached, so to speak, from very different angles, and according as one approached it from one angle or another a different conclusion might seem to be the one that was right to follow. He could only say that, after the best consideration he could give it his opinion was that the angle from which he now approached it was the right one. The cardinal consideration in his judgment was that the income-tax was only one tax, a tax on the income of the person whom it was sought to assess, and that the different schedules were the modes in which the statute directed that to be levied. In other words, there were not five taxes which one might call income-tax A, B, C, D, and E, but only one tax.

That tax was to be levied on the income of the individual whom it was proposed to assess, but then one had to consider the nature, the constituent parts, of his income to see which schedule one was to apply. If the income of the assessee consisted in part of real property one was, under the statute, bound to apply Schedule A. Schedule A might, so to speak, get in touch with the assessee in different ways according to the condition of affairs. It might touch property in occupation which actually brought in no money return.

A good example would be found in the case decided within the last few weeks in that House in the case of Lady Miller. There a lady enjoyed the use of a mansion house under the provisions of the will of her deceased husband which was feudally vested in trustees. The mansion house brought her in no money, but she was reckoned as for income-tax in order to arrive at supertax on the yearly value of the house. In that matter it differed from all the other schedules, all of which only dealt with actual return.

INCOME NOT TO BE DEALT WITH AGAIN

When, as in the present case, a subject was let, the rent, if it represented a fair bargain, was taken as the measure of that part of the income of the lessor, and he suffered the tax by way of deduction by his tenant from the rent due or, as in the present case, by paying it himself. The result was that by the operation of the assessment under Schedule A which was made imperative by the statute, and was in fact applied here, the income of the assessee was so far dealt with and could not be dealt with again.

Of course that did not mean that the assessee might not be liable in respect of other income under other schedules. He might be liable under Schedule B, which said in terms that the amount there was to be in addition to the assessment made under Schedule A, though the underlying subject was the same. But he might be liable under any of the other schedules if he had income to which they applied, and in particular he might be liable under Schedule D. It was a mere commonplace to remark that a man who possessed real property and was assessed under Schedule A might also have investments and other forms of property which would be assessed under Schedule D.

Now, turning to this case. The income of the respondents, as represented by rents, was admittedly assessed and properly assessed under Schedule A. "But then," said the appellant, "you are carrying on a business, and a business falls to be assessed under Schedule D." To which the respondent replied, "Quite so, and I am willing to pay on the profits which I make on the cleaning and other services." To that the appellant replied, "No, that is not enough. Your business is one business, not a congeries of businesses, and if I estimate your profits from your own profit and loss account I shall get the higher figure which I ask." The answer to that was—"You cannot bring out that balance of profit without taking the rents I receive *in computo*. Now those rents are also part of my income or property and the statute says that any income which represents the value of real property is to be assessed in the manner directed under Schedule A." He (Lord Dunedin) thought the final answer was good. The rents, having been assessed under Schedule A, were, so to speak, exhausted as a source of income, and the so-called concession made by the appellant that there should not be double taxation, and that therefore he would be willing to allow deduction of the sum paid under Schedule A, was a concession which was beside the mark. It was a concession to avoid double taxation, but the concession could not come into being where double taxation did not exist, and here it did not exist because, it being imperative to deal with the rents under Schedule A, there was no possibility of subsequently dealing with them under Schedule D. He had preferred to consider the question on the statute alone, without reference to authority, but he was far from anxious to put his judgment on a mere *ipse dixit*, and he would therefore analyse his own argument to see if it was supported by authority.

His LORDSHIP then said that the cardinal proposition was that income-tax was one tax and the schedules merely the different means of collecting it, and in support of that proposition he quoted London County Council v. Attorney-General ([1901] A.C., 26). His next proposition was that when income was dealt with in the proper schedule the same income could not be dealt with again under another schedule. That was supported by Hill v. Gregory ([1912] 2 K.B., 70). He then reviewed a number of other authorities and said that a difficulty was caused by Rosyth Building and Estates Company v. Rogers ([1921] S.C., 372), but he thought that that case was wrongly decided. He moved that the appeal be dismissed.

The other noble and learned LORDS gave judgment to the same effect.

Solicitors.—Solicitor of Inland Revenue; Messrs. Holmes, Son and Pott.

JONES (INSPECTOR OF TAXES) v. CITY OF LONDON REAL PROPERTY COMPANY, LIMITED

This appeal raised precisely the same point, and their LORDSHIPS held that it was covered by their decision in the previous case.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
CLAIM AGAINST A HATRY COMPANY
PENNEY v. PHOTOMATON PARENT CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Before MR. JUSTICE WRIGHT*)*

The hearing was continued of this action in which Mr. Alfred John Penney, of Sylva, Putney Heath, Surrey, claims from Photomaton Parent Corporation, Limited, of Dorland House, 14, Regent-street, S.W., £208 6s. 8d., which he alleges was the agreed monthly remuneration to be paid him as manager of the defendant company's supplies department pursuant to a minute of the board of directors dated November 7, 1928.

The defendant company denies liability to pay the amount claimed.

Mr. Penney, who formerly carried on business in New Bond-street as a mantle manufacturer and merchant, became managing director of the defendant company in June, 1928, at a salary of £5,000 a year, and it is said that in the following November a fresh arrangement was made with him by Clarence Hatry, who was deputy chairman of the board, under which he (the plaintiff) was appointed to manage the company's supplies department at a salary of £2,500 a year. The defendant company, among other defences, pleads that Mr. Penney repudiated the agreement and that that repudiation was accepted.

It was stated that the decision would go a long way to settle the plaintiff's claim to salary for other months.

Mr. Pritt, K.C., and Mr. St. John Field appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Stuart Bevan, K.C., and Mr. van den Berg for the defendant company.

MR. BEVAN, continuing his argument on behalf of the defendant company, submitted that Hatry had no authority to make any fresh agreement with the plaintiff. There was, he said, no evidence that any director knew anything about it except that Mr. Penney was at New Bond-street and did not do much work. The only minute was that the plaintiff resigned his managing directorship. If the plaintiff sued on the minute there was a complete answer, because there was no agreement of employment at all.

His LORDSHIP.—The minute was not an agreement; only evidence of something which was arranged.

Mr. BEVAN applied for a direction that the plaintiff should amend his statement of claim by setting out the terms of the oral agreement on which he was suing.

His LORDSHIP said that pleadings were often a mere farce and ought to be abolished. The minute of the board of directors was not an agreement in writing.

Mr. PRITT submitted that there were millions of agreements contained in minutes, and that that was one of them.

THE ISSUE

After some further argument, his LORDSHIP said that he understood the issue to be as follows: The agreement relied on was either oral, or, alternatively, in writing. If it was oral it was made between the defendant company and the plaintiff at the board meeting of November 7, 1928; and it was then the plaintiff was to resign his position of managing director and to become a part-time servant of the company at £2,500 a year, to deal primarily with supplies and to be free to join Hatry's other boards. That was an agreement for an indefinite hiring; and, alternatively, the same agreement was to be found in the minute supplemented by what was done under it.

Mr. PRITT agreed, and Mr. BEVAN said that he then understood what he had to meet.

The plaintiff, recalled and further cross-examined by Mr. BEVAN, said that he thought that the agreement could not be for less than three years and that it would probably be for as long as the company existed.

His LORDSHIP.—What made you think that? Time was never mentioned?—I thought that my position there would be for quite a long period.

Mr. BEVAN.—Did not you understand from the discussions as to the terms of your new employment that it was to be for the remainder of the three years?—Yes, as a minimum.

The plaintiff said that the letter given to him by Hatry on November 7 accurately set forth the arrangement made with him by Hatry on behalf of Austin Friars Trust.

Mr. PRITT (re-examining).—Was anything said at the board meeting about the length of time you were to have your new appointment?—Not a word.

Mr. BEVAN said that as soon as the defendants raised the Statute of Frauds an ingenious attempt was made to put forward a new claim. There was an instant amendment of particulars and for the first time they heard of an indefinite period terminable by reasonable notice. If the alleged agreement was one for the remainder of the three years the plaintiff was not entitled, in the absence of a memorandum, to turn round and say that it was for an indefinite period.

Mr. VAN DEN BERGH read the evidence of Major Keith Trevor which had been taken on commission in France. Hatry informed him that he was negotiating with Mr. Penney to cancel his contract. In July, 1929, the witness became aware that the plaintiff was doing no work for the company. He (Major Trevor) would not have expected Hatry to make important decisions without the sanction of the board of directors; he had no authority to do so.

In cross-examination, the witness said that he knew that Hatry did a great deal of work in the management of the company, particularly in negotiations. He had known him do important things and afterwards report them to the board, which ratified them.

Mr. R. C. F. Besch, accountant to the defendant company, said that he raised the question of whether cheques were to be drawn in favour of the plaintiff and was directed by the board to continue them. When the Hatry crash came it was decided not to pay Mr. Penney further cheques, but there was no minute to that effect. It was not suggested that the plaintiff was not entitled to his salary.

The evidence was completed and the hearing was adjourned until Monday.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bull and Bull; Messrs. J. D. Langton and Passmore.

LAW NOTICES, APRIL 5
Chancery Division

COURT III. (CLAUSON, J.).—At 10.30:—Ex parte Applications.

King's Bench Division

CHAMBERS JUDGE (HAWKE, J.).—At 10.30.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy-buildings, Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.
IN CHAMBERS.—Room 36 (REGISTRAR WARRINGTON).—At 11.30:—Ex parte Applications.

MASTER sitting.—Baker.
TAXING MASTER.—Blake.

CHANCERY REGISTRARS.—The following will be in attendance:—Hicks Beach (on Appeal Court I.); Andrews (on Eve, J.); Hicks Beach (on Maugham, J.); More (on Bennett, J.); Ritchie (on Clauson, J.); Jolly (on Luxmoore, J.); Blaker (on Farwell, J.).

Central Criminal Court

COURT I. (HAWKE, J.).—At 11.5:—(1) H. W. Fleming (pt. hd.).

HOUSE OF LORDS
WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION: REASONABLE DELAY IN MAKING CLAIM
SHOTTS IRON COMPANY, LIMITED v. FORDYCE

(Before the LORD CHANCELLOR, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN*)*

THE HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal from an interlocutor of the Second Division of the Court of Session in Scotland on a case stated by the Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire as arbitrator under the Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Section 14 (1) of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1925, provided:—

Proceedings for the recovery under this Act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury . . . Provided that (b) the failure to make a claim within the period above specified shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings if it is found that the failure was occasioned by mistake, absence from the United Kingdom, or other reasonable cause.

The question for determination was whether the arbitrator, on the facts of the case, was right in refusing to award compensation to the respondent on the ground that he was barred from recovering compensation because there was no reasonable cause for his failure to claim compensation timeously.

The facts were shortly as follows. On April 2, 1924, the respondent, while working as a drawer in the appellants' employment, racked and injured the muscles of his back in assisting to replace a derailed hutch of coal. On the same day he reported his injury to the fireman in charge of his section, but the fireman, who was the appropriate official to receive such notice, thinking the injury trivial, did not report it to the under-manager of the colliery. Thereafter the respondent (with the exception of a fortnight from September 16, 1927, when he remained off work for medical treatment at home) continued in the employment of the appellants at his usual occupation and earning full wages until March 15, 1928, when he left his employment to undergo medical treatment for trouble arising from the injury. He entered the Royal Infirmary in Glasgow on March 16, 1928, where, in addition to treatment, an exploratory operation on the spine was made, but no trouble was discovered.

He was totally incapacitated for work from March 15, 1928, till January 21, 1929, since when he had been fit for light work. His injury took the form of muscular rheumatism of the back and attendant sciatica. No claim for compensation was made by the respondent until October, 1927. Throughout the whole period he suffered considerable pain and discomfort, which he and his medical adviser associated with his injury. He did not intend to claim compensation so long as he was able to earn his full wages in the appellants' employment. Until October, 1928, when the respondent made his claim, the appellants had no knowledge, actual or imputed, of the intention of the respondent to make any claim for compensation against them.

On those facts the arbitrator found in law that the respondent's failure to claim compensation timeously was without reasonable cause, and he refused to award compensation.

The Second Division by a majority (the Lord Justice-Clerk, Lord Ormidale, and Lord Anderson, Lord Hunter dissenting) reversed the determination of the arbitrator.

The Right Hon. A. M. MacRobert, K.C., Mr. G. M. McIntyre (both of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. Harold Beveridge (of the English Bar), appeared for the appellants; and Mr. Fenton, K.C., Mr. G. R. Thomson (both of the Scottish Bar), and Mr. C. L. Burges (of the English Bar), for the respondent.

JUDGMENT

The LORD CHANCELLOR (Lord Sankey), after stating the facts, said that the Sheriff-Substitute found in law that (1) the injury to the respondent was the result of an accident arising out and in the course of his employment with the appellants; (2) his failure to claim compensation timeously was without reasonable cause; and (3) he was accordingly barred from recovering compensation. The Sheriff therefore refused to award compensation and found no expenses due to or by either party.

The Second Division of the Court of Session held that the failure of the workman to make a claim within the period of six months was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

On appeal from that judgment to that House it was first argued on behalf of the employers that an appeal was not competent because the question was one of fact and there was evidence which justified the finding of the Sheriff-Substitute. With that contention he (the Lord Chancellor) was unable to agree. As Lord Parmoor said in King v. Port of London Authority (35 *The Times* L.R., 622; [1920] A.C., 1, at p. 31):—

No doubt the relevant facts should be found by the learned Judge, and then it becomes a question of law whether these facts are such as to constitute a reasonable cause within the provision of the statute.

That decision was followed by the English Court of Appeal in Hillman v. London Brighton and South Coast Railway Company ([1920] 1 K.B., p. 284), where Lord Warrington said:—

The facts are sufficiently found by the judgment of the county court Judge, and are not in dispute. It is now open to us if we think that the county court Judge has from these facts drawn the wrong conclusion in law to reverse his decision.

In his view, the question whether the facts as found amounted to reasonable cause was one of law.

A PROTEST

Once again he would like to protest against the great number of cases which were so often cited on that Act. He preferred to go back if possible to the words of the statute and not to consider such words through a vista of decisions, most of which dealt with the facts in the particular case under consideration. He entirely agreed with what was said by the Lord Justice-Clerk in this case:—

One would have thought that the question whether reasonable cause existed for abstaining from making a claim under any set of circumstances presented *prima facie* a simple problem for solution; that, however, is not so, and the problem is, if I may say so, rather obscured than illumined by the amount of case law by which it is surrounded, if not submerged.

As, however, they were pressed to consider several of those cases, he would refer to them for the purpose of distinguishing them from the present one. One fact stood out above all others in the present case, and that was that the workman here worked for four years after the accident—from April 2, 1924, till March 15, 1928—at his usual occupation, that of a drawer, and was earning full wages for full work.

The Lord Chancellor then referred to Webster v. Cohen (6 B.W.C.C., 92), Lingley v. Thomas Firth and Sons, Limited (37 *The Times* L.R., 149; [1921] 1 K.B., 655), and Atherton v. Chorley (19 B.W.C.C., 314), and said that the facts of those cases differed widely from the facts in the present case. He did not think it was possible—certainly he did not think it was desirable—to endeavour to formulate any rule for guidance in future cases, which must depend mainly on their own facts, and he desired "to guard against the dangerous ambition of wishing to regulate and to foresee everything."

If he might be allowed to say so, he thought the best statement on the law on this point was that by Lord Dunedin in Ellis v. Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company (1913, S.C., 217) where he said:—

A man may have an accident and honestly believe at the time that nothing serious has happened to him and, therefore, not conceiving that he had a good claim against his employer, makes no claim, but if it afterwards turns out that he has made a mistake in fact and really has been injured, that may be reasonable cause for his not making a claim within six months.

With that proposition he entirely agreed, and he thought it covered this case. It would be observed that the colliery official to whom the respondent reported the injury considered it trivial and did not report it to the under-manager of the colliery. The respondent, although he suffered considerable pain and discomfort, worked for years at his hard manual labour, and was able to do it, with the exception of a fortnight in 1927, when he remained off work for medical treatment at his home. He was not given a light job at his old rate of wages, but he continued to work and was able to work for that prolonged period and earn his full rate of wages. Over and above that, when the case came on for trial before the Sheriff-Substitute, it was suggested for the company that the man's trouble was due to some pre-natal abnormality about the shape of his fifth spinal root and in no way attributable to any strain.

In those circumstances he was satisfied that the respondent had proved that his failure to make a claim within the statutory period was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause. The respondent thought, and was entitled to think in the circumstances, and his company's own officer thought, and was entitled to think, that the accident was a trivial one; that nothing serious had happened to him.

The judgment appealed from was correct, and should be upheld.

The other noble and learned LORDS briefly expressed their concurrence.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Beveridge and Co., for Mr. W. T. Craig, Glasgow, and Messrs. W. and J. Burness, W.S., Edinburgh; Messrs. Deacon and Co., for Messrs. Hay, Cassels and Frame, Writers, Hamilton, and Messrs. Simpson and Marwick, W.S., Edinburgh.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE
KING'S BENCH DIVISION
THE CLAIM BY A COMPANY'S EMIGRATION OFFICER
SOHR v. BOLIVIA CONCESSIONS, LIMITED, AND OTHERS

(Before MR. JUSTICE MCCARDIE *and a Special Jury)*

At the close of the plaintiff's case, and after formal argument, his LORDSHIP held that there was no case of fraud or conspiracy against the defendants in this action, and that the case must proceed against the company in respect of alleged wrongful dismissal and arrears of salary only.

All the defendants were accordingly dismissed from the suit on the charges of fraud and conspiracy.

The action was brought by Mr. Robert Sohr, of 17, Marlborough-road, Chiswick, W.4, claiming against Bolivia Concessions, Limited, of 453-455, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2; Mr. Henry Tufnell Campbell, of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Major John Fraser Rutherford, of Upperfield, Imperial-avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Essex; Lord Askwith, of 5, Cadogan-gardens, London; Mr. Lindsay Stuart Campbell Gray (the Master of Gray), of 73, Pont-street, London, S.W.; Mr. Christian Lillie Fangen, of 23, Park Hill-rise, East Croydon; Mr. Jacob Hessler, of Shipping-chambers, West Hartlepool, Yorkshire; and Sir William Martin Conway, M.P., of Allington Castle, Maidstone, Kent, damages for alleged fraud and conspiracy in respect of his employment as emigration officer to the company for the purpose of securing settlers on their Bolivian Concession. He also claimed against the company arrears of salary and damages for alleged wrongful dismissal.

All the defendants denied the allegations, and there was a counterclaim for alleged breach of contract.

The plaintiff's case was that the defendants had kept from him information which showed that the bright prospects held out to intending settlers in the company's Bolivia Concession were a sham, and that the concession lands were swampy and not ready for settlement.

Mr. Eldon Parcq, K.C., Mr. C. Gallop, and Mr. F. Spicer appeared for the plaintiff; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., Sir Albion H. Richardson, K.C., and Mr. T. Springer for all the defendants.

EVIDENCE OF THE SETTLERS

Mr. Eric Warren, one of the original settlers, said that he saw the advertisement about the Bolivia Concession in the newspapers in June, 1926. He and six or seven others were eventually accepted as pioneers. He was going to grow cotton.

Mr. GALLOP.—Did you discuss the question of labour?—Yes; they said that labour was cheap and plentiful.

Mr. Warren said that he paid £50 down for land and £10 for the passage out. He sailed in October, 1926, and arrived at Corumba early in February, 1927, and at Gaiba in March. The housing accommodation in Gaiba comprised the administration house, a store, and some native huts.

Shortly afterwards he went to San Carlos, where he was given 70 hectares of scrub and grassland. [The land at San Carlos was not concession land, but was privately-owned land for which Mr. Fangen had to give a promissory note to the owner.] The company had provided a hut, consisting of three rooms, for the pioneers to use until such time as they could build their own—the place was about 12ft. by 12ft., and was for the seven of them.

The witness ultimately returned to London in May, 1929, and tried to see Sir Martin Conway. He was sent a message, however, that as Sir Martin Conway was no longer in Bolivia Concessions, Limited, it would be useless to see him.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining.—Had you ever done any pioneering work before?—No.

Did you ever grow anything out there?—No.

Did you ever build anything?—Yes, a house.

Were you offered twice to be sent home at the expense of the company?—Only once, and I refused.

Mr. A. F. Harvey, a retired commander in the R.N.R., said that his son went out to Bolivia under the auspices of the defendant company. At the end of 1927 he received a letter from his son enclosing a letter to Sir Martin Conway. He went to see Sir Martin Conway who read the letter to him and said that Mr. Campbell, the chairman of the company, would at once see it. He (the witness) saw Mr. Campbell, who also read the letter.

"VERY DIFFICULT POSITION"

Mr. PARCQ.—What did he say?—He said that they were in a very difficult position as they had had to call home their manager, who had been guilty of gross irregularities, and that Colonel Kelly had been sent out to take charge.

Mr. Harvey said that he received further letters from his son and again saw Sir Martin Conway in March, 1928.

Mr. DE PARCQ.—What took place at that interview?—Sir Martin Conway then said that he had nothing whatever to do with the company. He said that he had only been *liaison* officer between the Government and the company when it was first instituted, and that he (the witness) had better take his complaints to Mr. Campbell, the chairman.

Mr. Harvey said that he again saw Mr. Campbell, who said that Mr. Fangen was again being sent out. "I replied: 'What, the man who was guilty of irregularities,' and Mr. Campbell said that they had inquired into what had been said about Mr. Fangen, and it had turned out satisfactorily and was only a question of accountancy."

Mr. David Stanley Christmas, another pioneer who was allotted 70 hectares at San Carlos, said that after eight months he wrote to the company that conditions were in no way as represented to him by the prospectus, and that labour was entirely unavailable.

Dr. Cline, who went out to Bolivia in March, 1928, as the company's medical officer, accompanied by his wife and children, said that the food was extremely bad, and that at any time he was there they could not have dealt with hundreds of emigrants. When he left Gaiba on November 10, 1929, there were only 40 or 50 people there, of whom only two were Europeans.

In reply to SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, cross-examining, Dr. Cline said that he could not agree wholly with the description of Gaiba and the Bolivian concession given by his wife in a letter to a friend in London in September, 1928, when she said that her belief in Bolivia was established, that the climate in Eastern Bolivia was suitable for families and that the port of Gaiba was well advanced.

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—Is it true that there was electric light and shower baths in the houses in Gaiba?—There were three shower baths.

After you had been there nine months were you asked if you would like to stay on?—I did sign a new contract because we were promised that such wonderful things were going to take place.

The conditions out there were absolutely chaotic, said Dr. Cline, and there was no management at all. Had any settlers come out their health could not have been properly attended to, and the sanitary arrangements were practically nil.

That concluded the plaintiff's case.

SUBMISSIONS FOR THE DEFENCE

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS, addressing his Lordship for the defendants, said that the case which was being tried was two-fold. First, whether or not the plaintiff had been wrongfully dismissed; and secondly, whether Mr. Sohr was induced by fraudulent representations to do two things: (1) To enter into a contract with the company, and (2) not to put an end to it. He (counsel) had read from beginning to end the evidence in chief of the plaintiff, who never gave one particle of evidence of any such conversation as he alleged took place between him and Mr. Fangen and Major Rutherford to the effect that conditions on the concession in Bolivia had attained a sufficient state of development for the immediate reception of settlers.

There was not one single allegation anywhere, continued counsel, in any portion of the evidence, of any statement having been made by anybody to induce Mr. Sohr, or which did induce him, to believe, or which alleged that the concession was ready for the immediate reception of settlers. He (counsel) asked his Lordship to rule that there was no evidence adduced by anyone that the contract was induced by the fraud of anyone. There was no evidence of any kind which could be left to the jury that anyone could even suggest that the defendants had been guilty of fraud or conspiracy, and the action as regarded that should be stopped.

With regard to wrongful dismissal, he (counsel) agreed that that was a matter which ought to be tried.

Mr. DE PARCQ submitted that substantially on the evidence the case set out in the pleadings was the case made out.

At the conclusion of the legal argument Mr. JUSTICE MCCARDIE said:—"I have listened with attention to the arguments of counsel, and I have followed with the greatest care the whole of the evidence in this case, but I must hold that there is here no evidence to establish a charge of fraud against the defendants. This case, therefore, must proceed on the other branches of the claim."

SIR PATRICK HASTINGS.—The action will then proceed with all the defendants, other than the company, discharged.

The hearing was adjourned.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Durnford and Son; Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co.

HOUSE OF LORDS
INCOME-TAX: BUSINESS IN UNITED KINGDOM AND DOMINIONS
INLAND REVENUE COMMISSIONERS v. DALGETY AND CO., LIMITED

(Before LORD BUCKMASTER, LORD DUNEDIN, LORD WARRINGTON *of* CLYFFE, LORD THANKERTON, *and* LORD MACMILLAN*)*

THE HOUSE to-day dismissed this appeal by the Crown from an order of the Court of Appeal (45 *The Times* L.R., 536) reversing an decision of Mr. Justice Rowlatt on a case stated by the Commissioners for the Special Purposes of the Income Tax Acts.

The respondent company, controlled from the United Kingdom, earned the greater part of its income in oversea Dominions, where it was subject to Dominion income-tax. On transmission to the United Kingdom part of its income was applied in paying interest on Debentures, from which income-tax was deducted by the company before payment. The question was whether the respondent company was entitled to relief against double taxation in respect of the whole income received in the United Kingdom after payment of Dominion income-tax, or only on the residue after deduction of the debenture interest properly payable out of the profits that were doubly taxed. The years in respect of which the relief was claimed were the years ending April 5, 1917-1924, inclusive.

The facts are fully stated in the opinion of Lord Buckmaster.

The Special Commissioners held that the claim of the respondents to relief was well founded.

Mr. Justice Rowlatt came to the contrary conclusion, but his judgment was reversed by the Court of Appeal (the Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Lawrence, and Lord Justice Sankey), and the decision of the Special Commissioners was restored.

The Attorney-General (Sir William Jowitt, K.C.) and Mr. Reginald Hills appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Latter, K.C., and Mr. A. M. Bremner for the respondents.

JUDG

Sporting News

RACING

LINGFIELD MEETING

ARDGLASS WINS

(FROM OUR RACING CORRESPONDENT)

Rain in London during the morning undoubtedly kept many people away from Lingfield yesterday afternoon for the first day of the Lingfield Park Meeting. The weather at Lingfield during the afternoon was, however, quite pleasant and the racing was of quite exceptional interest. The going was the heaviest that we have experienced yet this season, with the possible exception of the second day at Derby, and it may be that this altered state of the ground affected several of the results. The meeting will be concluded this afternoon, when another very interesting programme is to be decided. The Lingfield Handicap will be contested by a large field, many of whom took part in the Lincolnshire Handicap. The winner, however, will quite possibly be a stable companion of the winner of that race—namely, Leopardus—who will be ridden by Elliott, as G. Richards is required for a horse from Lord Glanely's stable.

There is not much that needs to be recorded about the two selling races with which yesterday's programme was begun. Contemptuous had run well in his previous race at Lincoln, and on that form seemed to have a reasonably good chance of success in the Surrey Selling Plate, but it was generally realized that that form was rather moderate and that a useful newcomer would beat him. Such a newcomer was found in Ye Olde Leather Bottel, who, after being always well placed, won quite easily from Contemptuous, with Park Air third. The last named was not so well away as the two who finished in front of him, but it will be only a small race which she is likely to win. The winner was bought in for 180 guineas, while the second, so little was thought of him by his owner, was sold to Mrs. Cornelius for 90 guineas. The owner and trainer of the winner ran two horses in the race, and in spite of the fact that the two horses carried distinguishing caps, the judge at first had the wrong number put in the frame as the winner. The second selling event on the card, the Oxted Selling Plate, was won from beginning to end by the favourite, Claudine, who had won a similar event at Lincoln last week. After that success her owner had bought her in for 260 guineas, but after her win yesterday she was sold to Mrs. Evans for no less than 830 guineas, which seems a lot of money for a four-year-old plater at this time of the season.

The Lingfield Park Stakes, run over a mile, a race for three-year-olds and older horses, created considerable interest. It had been hoped and expected that among the starters for this race would be Blenheim, one of the best of last season's two-year-olds, but his stable was represented instead by Rustom Pasha, a son of Cos and Son-in-Law, and so the result of an attempt to breed from a sprinting mare and a staying sire, an excellent theory on paper, but one which has seldom, if ever, been justified by practice. Rustom Pasha won a race at Ascot last year. He proved a poor substitute for Blenheim, for, even if he did finish third, it was obvious a long way from the finish that he would not win. It would appear that he has inherited neither the speed of his dam nor the stamina of his sire. A quarter of a mile from the finish, when he was in front with Stingo and attended closely by Ardglass, he began to weaken and soon dropped back behind the other pair. For a moment it seemed that Stingo was holding Ardglass, but he does not stay a mile, and he was well beaten at the Distance, Ardglass drawing away to win by five lengths, with Rustom Pasha third. Ardglass, probably from inexperience—he had only one race last year—did not keep a straight course in the last furlong, but he did not interfere with the second. The rider of the second, however, after the race objected to the winner for bumping and boring. The objection was overruled, but the deposit money was ordered to be returned to the jockey who had made the objection. The winner, who is by Spion Kop, will no doubt be found later in the season to be a very useful four-year-old, and it will then be learned that the three-year-olds who were opposed to him yesterday were attempting an impossible task. I hope that from now Stingo will be started only over distances shorter than a mile. He might then well develop into a really brilliant horse over six furlongs and a winner of the Stewards' Cup at Goodwood.

The Canossa colt was always going best in the Lingfield Spring Plate, and in the end he won quite decisively, with Lady Haine second, and the Square Talk colt third. Pipina, who was made favourite, is very small, but when the going is better she may quite likely justify the expectations that were formed of her before yesterday's race. Tondeleyo filly ran well enough here to be noted as a probable winner in the near future. It was generally agreed that if the handicap for the Victoria Spring Handicap had been made after the Lincoln Meeting, Coaster would have had to carry considerably more weight. The race showed that the opinion was correct, for Coaster, always a short-priced favourite, was going well close up to the leaders, and, drawing away early in the Straight, won with almost ridiculous ease from Loveliness and Boss of the Show. Monsieur Neuf ran very well and should be winning soon. If Coaster is in any other handicap, weighted as he was yesterday, then he will win again even with a large penalty.

The afternoon's racing was concluded with a very exciting finish for the Feldbrige Handicap. Personally I thought that the winner was Rivalry, and I was far from being alone in that idea, but the judge, who alone can see and whose opinion alone has any value, decided that the outsider, Happy Chink, had won by a head from High Peak, an even greater outsider, with Papireto another head away third. Rivalry was surely fourth and the Aintree winner, Gold Seal, fifth. Gold Seal was not too well away, but he was close up to the leaders about a furlong from the winning-post, when his penalty just beat him. He ran once more in a hood, but so far as I could see did not run at all ungenerously.

TO-DAY'S PROSPECTS

BURSTOW SELLING HANDICAP (1¼m.).—Catanian seems to have been given rather too much weight even if the others in the race are very moderate. Berkeley seems to have been given a fair chance, as on some form has Blue Don. On Lincoln form Berkeley should finish in front of V.C. and Blue Don. The probable winner, however, seems to me to be NESTORIAN, who ran well at Lincoln in rather better company than this and is quite fairly handicapped.

CLUB WELTER PLATE (1¼m.).—These races are never easy to deal with. Perhaps GO EASY, who is fit and well from hurdling, will win. He ran only once on the Flat last year, when he finished second in a six-furlong race, but I know of no reason why he should not stay a mile and a half. The best of the others, and an alternative selection, may be Roi de Sala.

LINGFIELD HANDICAP (1m.).—Quite a number of the horses who ran in the Lincolnshire will be in the field. The best of them may well be Portraitist, who did not run too well at Lincoln, but was undoubtedly expected to win that race. It appeared that the small boy riding could never extend him properly. He can have stronger handling this afternoon, but it may be wise to remember that he has often failed before to reproduce on the race-course his best form. Square Rock won this race a year ago, but he has considerably more to do this afternoon. Such as Bachelor's Date, Aristotle, and Aroostook have not yet run this season. Regain must have a chance on his form in the Liverpool Spring Cup. It is not an easy race with which to deal. I shall take a chance with LEOPARDUS, who won his last three races last year and is nicely handicapped.

GRANGE SELLING PLATE (5f.).—The best known form here seems to be possessed by PARCHESI, who was second in her only race at Lincoln.

FOUR ELMS MAIDEN PLATE (5f.).—This race is for maidens at closing, and there is only one winner since the closing—namely, IRISH MONARCH. He may win again.

NEWMARKET PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NEWMARKET CORRESPONDENT)

On the last day of the Lingfield Meeting Headquarters' trainers will be represented in five of the six events. Nothing has left to take part in the Burstow Selling Handicap, and our only likely starter for the Club Welter Handicap is CABMAN. He will be all the better for the race he had at the last Liverpool Meeting. His public form last season was useful, and he is just the type of animal for a race of this kind. Knowing him to be well fancied on this occasion, he must have my vote.

The Lingfield Handicap should prove quite an interesting race. Six well-fancied candidates left here yesterday morning, and Porthole looks to have the beating of Pachalik, Grandisson, and San Marino on their Lincolnshire Handicap running. This easy mile will suit Porthole, and if he could be relied upon to show his true form I believe that he would win. Pachalik was my selection for the Lincolnshire Handicap, but he ran disappointingly and very much below his form. Leopardus was just useful last season, also to win a race when the company was not too good. He has done so well during the last few weeks in home gallops that I feel confident he is going to have something to do with the finish to-day. W. Jarvis has got Alcester looking very well, and, although he went through last season without winning a race, he has a chance here. In an open race I must give PACHALIK another chance.

In the Grange Selling Plate our runners will be Douceur filly and Tanit filly. The former will be all the better for the experience she had at Lincoln, but her form at that meeting was not very good. TANIT FILLY shapes like a winner of this class of race. She is fancied and if the winner is trained at Headquarters I believe she will be the one.

It seems likely that there will be a big field for the Mapleton Plate. I have seen PHLOX FILLY do most of her gallops and have not seen a two-year-old in Barling's string go better. If she shows her true form in this race I do not know what can beat her, and so select her to win with confidence. Heraclid, Rose Diamond, Happy Mood, and Credenda filly are promising animals.

For the Four Elms Maiden Plate I intend to select BELLIGERENT, who did quite well in the Batthyany Handicap at Lincoln, and I believe he will now be a few pounds better for that race. Apple Blossom, Quince, and Doryphoros are very fit and well and will run.

AYR PROSPECTS

(FROM OUR NORTHERN CORRESPONDENT)

STEWARDS' SELLING HANDICAP.—SUNNY BAR.
CARRICK PLATE.—MATCH.
EGLINTON HANDICAP.—CULZEAN.
KYLE PLATE.—JEROME PANDOR.
AUCHINCRUIVE PLATE.—CAVALRY CLOAK.
APPRENTICE HANDICAP.—STRATHDOON.

AYR PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

2.15.—The **STEWARDS' SELLING HANDICAP**, a plate of 150 sovs. Five furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
TUTBURY (Mr. H. Dingley) ..... Nugent	6	10	12
aTRUNCH (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	3	9	0
HANDYMAN (Mr. A. Rankin) ..... McCall	6	9	0
aCYNOS (Mr. J. Boyd) ..... Boyd	a	8	7
LITTLE TOY (Mr. W. Wylie) ..... Wylie	5	8	7
BARNARAS (Mrs. G. Smith) ..... Kelly	a	8	3
DOUBLE GIFT (Mr. D. Boyd) ..... Boyd	a	8	0
FLYING SHELTER (Mr. J. T. Rogers) ..... In Ireland	4	8	0
aSPINDLE JOE (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	4	8	0
aFRANKLINBIRD (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... McCall	4	7	8
LUDSTA (Major J. B. Watson) ..... R. Watson	4	7	8
aSPELLBENT (Mr. W. Greenwood) ..... Rennie	5	7	7
aSUNNY BAR (Lady Bradford) ..... Hamnett	5	7	5
JACK WOOD (Mr. R. W. Armstrong) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7	5
THE EXQUISITE (Captain E. F. Anderson) ..... D. Taylor	3	7	4
aTICKETS (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	3	7	4
aGOLDEN HERITAGE (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Elsey	3	7	4
aDORETTE (Mrs. D. Rogers) ..... In Ireland	3	7	0
aLERANIK (Miss M. Drake) ..... Armstrong	3	7	0
aCARIDA (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	3	7	0
aSUNDAY RAMBLER (Mr. P. Higgins) ..... McGuigan	5	7	0
ANGELE'S HOPE (Mr. James Bell) ..... McCall	5	7	0
aROBIN (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	4	7	0
aDOVE SYKE (Mr. C. J. Todd) ..... Easterby	4	7	0
aGLASS LADY (Mr. C. Barlow) ..... J. Burns	3	7	0
OH CRIKEY (Mr. J. T. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	3	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

TRUNCH, E. Forsyth; INSTALMENT, G. Baines; TICKERS, —; GOLDEN HERITAGE, J. Caldwell; LERANIK, A. Richardson.

2.45.—The **CARRICK PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile and three furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
WATEE TOI (Mr. F. Taylor) ..... F. Taylor	5	9	5
FLYING UNIT (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden	6	9	5
CHIRAC (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Lumsden	5	9	0
GROWLER (Mr. S. H. Darling) ..... S. Darling	4	9	3
PICKLE (Sir Hugh Blackett) ..... T. Webb	4	9	3
aHAND GUN (Major J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan	4	9	0
aJAFLET (Mrs. J. Grieve) ..... Private	4	9	0
aST. ANNE'S PRIDE (Mr. P. Higgins) ..... McGuigan	4	9	0
CLOTILDE DE SAVOIE (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	4	9	0
CONFIDENCE TRICK (Captain C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey	3	8	1
aMATCH (Sir E. W. Tate) ..... Peacock	3	7	10
STAFFORDSHIRE LAD (Mr. M. D. Peacock) ..... Private	3	7	10
DAWFOOT (Mr. J. T. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	3	7	7
aLOMOND'S LUCK (Major J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan	3	7	7
ALEXANDRA DAY (Mr. W. de Sellincourt) ..... R. Armstrong	3	7	7
aGOLDEN HERITAGE (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) Elsey	3	7	7
PRINCE'S TRYST (Mr. D. Landale Wilson) ..... R. T. Waugh	3	7	7

3.20.—The **EGLINTON HANDICAP**, a plate of 250 sovs. Six furlongs.

	Yrs	st	lb
aROBERT (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	4	9	8
aBEARSKIN (Mr. D. Landale Wilson) ..... T. Waugh	4	9	8
aLITTLE GRAFTON (Mr. W. Wylie) ..... Wylie	5	9	8
GLANREEF (Mr. J. C. Lund) ..... McCall	5	8	13
GREY HILL (Mr. H. E. Whitwell) W. Renwick	6	8	8
aCULZEAN (Mr. J. McLean) ..... McGuigan	5	8	7
aTUFFAN (Mr. W. H. Thorpe) ..... Pollock	5	7	12
SORTIE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) ..... R. Armstrong	4	7	8
aHOTASELL (Major J. A. Coats) ..... McGuigan	6	7	7
aARGOS LAD (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	4	7	6
aNEGLIGENCE (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	3	7	6
aGOLD STANDARD (Mr. John Burns) J. Burns	3	7	4
DARK PAST (Sir W. Cooke) ..... G. Read	3	7	0
AFRICORN (Lord Grimthorpe) ..... Bazley	3	7	0
aSECURITY LASS (Mrs. E. Sandeman) ..... Elsey	3	7	0
aSYLVAN ASH (Major J. A. Coats) McGuigan	3	7	0
KNIFE LEE (Mr. R. Lumsden) ..... Bazley	3	7	0
WILD WARK (Sir H. Samman) ..... Bazley	3	7	0
aRED SUNSET (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Elsey	4	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BEARSKIN, —; TUFFAN, G. Baines.

3.55.—The **KYLE PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
GAY FACE (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) ..... R. Armstrong	8	9
aFERRY SKIPPER (Mr. F. H. Bowcher) ..... J. Renwick	8	9
aSIMON WIND (Mr. I. I. Bradlaw) ..... J. Burns	8	9
aSMOCK (Mr. J. Cochrane) ..... D. Taylor	8	3
aHEGGARMAN (Captain C. F. Elsey) ..... Elsey	8	3
WENCHMAN (Mr. D. Gardner) ..... F. Armstrong	8	3
STAR OF THE GLEN (Mr. A. Holman) ..... Leach, sen.	8	3
THE WELDER (Sir J. B. Jardine) ..... Leach, sen.	8	3
aDOLA c. by Obliterate (Sir J. B. Jardine) Leach, sen.	8	3
aJEROME PANDORE (Mr. A. E. McKinlay) ..... Elsey	8	3
PETTYDIN GREEK (Mr. A. M. Melville) ..... Nugent	8	3
aLA FERRANDIERE c. by Craig an Eran (Sir L. Parkinson) ..... R. Armstrong	8	3
DEPUTMENT (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Storie	8	3
aPRINCESS ENA F. by Santorb (Captain E. F. Anderson) ..... D. Taylor	8	0
HAWTHORN (Mr. H. D. Bazley) ..... Bazley	8	0
aTOM TICKER (Mrs. G. Burrell) ..... Wylie	8	0
HAPPY MAID G. by Heverswood (Mr. J. A. Campbell) ..... Thomson	8	0
CROWLE (Sir W. Cooke) ..... Read	8	0
aANARASIS (Mr. W. F. Egerton) ..... R. Armstrong	8	0
FINLAY CREEK F. by Pomme-de-terre (Mr. W. Hogg) ..... R. T. Waugh	8	0
REDSIE (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	8	0
USTA FLYING (Mr. H. Lawson) ..... D. Taylor	8	0
HUMBLE FAVOURED (Lord Lonsdale) R. Armstrong	8	0
aBEDALEY (Mr. M. J. Peacock) ..... Peacock	8	0
aCOMPOSER (Mr. W. J. Peck) ..... Bazley	8	0
aMOUNT ROSE (Sir G. Renwick) ..... W. Renwick	8	0
BARNTIS (Mr. C. A. Rogers) ..... In Ireland	8	0
LADY PRUE (Captain A. Stanley Wilson) ..... Storie	8	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

SMOCK, A. Broady; PUTTING GREEN, E. Forsyth; PRINCESS ENA FILLY, G. Baines.

4.25.—The **AUCHINCRUIVE PLATE** of 150 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
LANGOLD (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	4	12	7
aERIC FLOGGER (Sir J. B. Jardine) Leach, sen.	5	12	4
HIGH SPIRITS (Mr. J. T. C. Burn) ..... Moroney	5	12	4
BLACK STAIN (Mr. J. Johnstone) ..... Davey	4	11	11
aSEPT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	4	11	11
CUPBAIL (Mr. T. B. Watson) ..... Easterby	5	11	11
aDOMBEY (Lord Allerton) ..... Gunter	5	11	9
aFLIGHT LIEUTENANT (Mr. R. Dand) ..... R. Armstrong	4	11	6
CHURCH PARADE (Mr. G. R. Armstrong) ..... G. Armstrong	5	11	6
CORMORANT (Mr. W. Chatterton) ..... Peacock	a	11	6
SPRINKLE LIGHT (Mr. R. Renton) ..... Renton	5	11	6
aCAVALRY CLOAK (Sir E. Tate) ..... Peacock	5	11	6
RED LAIRD (Mr. J. J. Bell-Irving) ..... R. Armstrong	3	10	11

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

ERIC FOGACES, Mr. G. Armstrong.

4.55.—The **APPRENTICE HANDICAP**, a plate of 150 sovs. One mile.

	Yrs	st	lb
aSCOT DRINK (Mr. W. Riley Smith) ..... Peacock	4	8	10
aDESIRED (Mr. A. W. Greenwood) ..... Rennie	4	8	9
aREEF (Mr.) ..... McGuigan	4	8	9
MISS CARPATHIAN (Mr. J. A. Campbell) Thomson	3	8	0
aGUANO (Mr. J. S. Boyd) ..... Boyd	4	7	9
SURFATHOOM (Mr. W. Wylie) ..... Wylie	3	7	5
aGOOD TIDINGS (Mrs. H. E. Whitwell) ..... W. Renwick	6	7	4
aGIRLIE (Mr. J. Porter) ..... McGuigan	3	6	11
aARCHIL (Mr. N. Field) ..... R. Armstrong	3	6	10
aCHARLOTTE CORDAY (Mr. W. F. Egerton) ..... R. Armstrong	3	6	5
ALTAIR (Mrs. D. Gardner) ..... F. Armstrong	3	6	5

LINGFIELD PARK PROGRAMME

(The letter "a" is prefixed to the names of horses which have arrived)

1.55.—The **BURSTOW SELLING HANDICAP PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a quarter.

	Yrs	st	lb
CATANIAN (Miss F. B. Hogg) ..... Douglas-Pennant	6	9	0
CRAIGWELL (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	4	8	8
BRAYGOBLA (Mr. A. G. Whiteman) ..... H. Smyth	6	8	7
aVICTORIAN (Mrs. F. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	5	8	7
MARAUDER (Mr. G. N. Bennett) ..... G. Bennett	4	8	6
BERKELEY (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	a	8	4
STAR SAINT (Mrs. L. Rilli) ..... Hackett	a	8	4
DRAGONNE D'OR (Mr. R. Warner) ..... Bennett	a	8	3
HELSBY (Miss N. Wilmot) ..... Wilmot	a	8	2
TREASURER (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	a	8	0
STAR OF GALICIA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... Hedges	5	8	0
VIRGO (Mr. H. Martin) ..... J. Nightingall	4	7	13
V.C. (Mr. A. J. Redman) ..... V. Smyth	4	7	12
POSTAWAY (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Reardon	4	7	11
MARTIAN (Mr. H. A. Brown) ..... H. A. Brown	a	7	10
aYATIDO (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	5	7	10
CATLAP (Mr. W. Maiden) ..... J. Reardon	4	7	9
BLUE DON (Lord Woolavington) ..... Hogg	4	7	9
HIGH SPRAY (Mrs. F. Gilbert) ..... Coldbeck	a	7	8
MORLA (Mr. W. Hutchinson) ..... A. Law	4	7	8
aVELLA (Capt. D. P. Simson) ..... C. Chapman	5	7	7
GLORIOUS DILIGENCE (Mrs. Walton) ..... Owen	5	7	7
PUN (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	4	7	2
BILL SYKES (Mr. H. Lawrence) ..... Poole	4	7	1
CARPE DIEM (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) ..... De Mestre	3	6	10

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BRAYGOLA, F. Balch; NESTORIAN, M. Beary; MARAUDER, —; BERKELEY, C. Ray; DRAGONNE D'OR, —; HELSBY, G. Richards; TREASURER, —; VIRGO, A. Wragg; V.C., H. Quinn; POSTAWAY, B. Rook; MARTIAN, —; YATIDO, G. Richards; CATLAP, F. Bentley; VELLA, W. Wells; GLORIOUS DILIGENCE, H. Graves.

2.25.—The **CLUB WELTER PLATE** of 200 sovs. One mile and a half.

	Yrs	st	lb
TWO ROYALS (Mr. O. M. Smith) ..... C. Langlands	a	10	0
SPORTING PRINT (Mr. M. D. Blair) ..... Blair	5	12	0
BLUE VINNY (Mr. J. P. Chapman) ..... J. Chapman	6	12	0
aSKY-WRITER (Mr. W. Foy) ..... J. Chapman	5	12	0
aCARMAN (Major H. Munster) ..... H. Leader	5	12	0
RENDER (Mr. H. Peel) ..... Poole	5	12	0
KINGSFORD (Mr. E. Platt) ..... Poole	a	12	0
SPEAR O' WAR (Lord Queensborough) G. Bennett	a	12	0
XENOPHORE (Mr. M. Stephens) ..... Blair	4	12	0
BRACKNELL HOME (Mr. C. V. Tabor) ..... Tabor	5	12	0
POLYTERUS (Mr. H. E. Lester) ..... J. Scott	5	12	0
FAITHFUL GAMEY (Mr. H. E. Lester) ..... J. Scott	5	12	0
VARIETY STAR (Mr. F. Usher) ..... H. Smyth	5	12	0
SOBRINO (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	5	12	0
ROI DE SARA (Sir F. Newson) ..... W. Nightingall	4	12	0
GO EASY (Mrs. H. M. Hollins) ..... W. Payne	4	11	11
STARLESS (Mr. P. Thrale) ..... Thrale	4	11	11
WHITE EAGLET (Mr. J. H. T. Torr) ..... Torr	4	11	11
DAN FRENCH (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Moloney	4	11	11
QUATORZE (Captain R. E. Sassoon) ..... J. Nightingall	3	10	5

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

BLUE VINNY, Mr. L. Whitfield; CABMAN, Mr. R. Poget; KINGSFORD, Mr. Sclater; SOBRINO, Lord Carnarvon; ROI DE SARA, Mr. —; Cottrill; STARLESS, Major Miss; WHITE EAGLET, —; DAN FRENCH, —; QUATORZE, Owner.

3.0.—The **LINGFIELD HANDICAP**, a plate of 1,500 sovs. (including a cup value 100 sovs., or specie at the option of the winner); second to receive 150 sovs. and third 75 sovs. out of the plate. One mile (straight).

	Yrs	st	lb
aCRAGADOUR (Count McCormack) ..... R. Dawson	5	9	0
aPACHALIK (Mr. J. A. Phillips) ..... C. Leader	5	8	13
aARISTOTLE (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling	4	8	13
aBROOMSTOCK (Lord Woolavington) ..... Gilpin	4	8	12
STALACTITE (Mr. C. Alison) ..... W. Nightingall	4	8	9
aPORTHOLE (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	5	8	8
aGRANDISON (Lord Glanely) ..... Hogg	6	8	7
BACHELOR'S DATE (Lieutenant-Colonel Carthew) ..... F. Wootton	4	8	7
SQUARE ROCK (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) Moloney	5	8	6
JOHN SICLES (Mr. H. E. Benton) ..... Benton	3	8	5
aBARBIZON (Lord Londonderry) ..... O. Bell	4	8	6
aCHERRYPICKER (Captain A. S. Wills) ..... Bruce	4	8	5
aALCESTER (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	5	8	3
aLEOPARDUS (M. M. Boussac) ..... S. Darling	5	8	2
aWEST INDIES (Mr. C. B. Rowe) ..... C. Chapman	6	7	12
aSAN MARINO (Lord Rosebery) ..... J. Jarvis	5	7	11
aHERALD (Mrs. A. Pearson) ..... F. Hartigan	4	7	8
ARCTIC LIGHT (Sir M. Wilson) ..... Tabor	4	7	8
aPORTRAITIST (Mr. R. C. Dawson) ..... R. Dawson	4	7	8
aBLACK ENSIGN (Mr. H. G. Blagrave) ..... Blagrave	4	7	7
LAST OF THE DANDIES (Mr. H. E. Sloel) ..... Goldsby	4	7	3
VOLTERO (Mr. A. C. Ioannou) ..... W. Nightingall	5	7	0

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

CRAGADOUR, M. Beary; PACHALIK, R. Perryman; ARISTOTLE, F. Fox; AROOSTOOK, F. Field; STALACTITE, A. Wragg; GRANDISON, C. Elliott; PORTHOLE, F. Bentley; BACHELOR'S DATE, S. Magee; SQUARE ROCK, J. Sirett; JOHN SICLES, M. Wing; BARBIZON, H. Wragg; CHERRYPICKER, H. Beasley; ALCESTER, J. Childs; LEOPARDUS, C. Elliott; WEST INDIES, S. Donoghue or W. Wells; SAN MARINO, T. Lowrey; HERALD, J. Dines; ARCTIC LIGHT, C. Richards; PORTRAITIST, T. Barham; BLACK ENSIGN, T. Barber; LAST OF THE DANDIES, —; VOLTERO, G. F. Sharpe.

3.30.—The **GRANGE SELLING PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs.

	St	lb
FORE LIMPET (Mr. P. Harmsworth) ..... Walls	8	9
FORE DEAN (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Moloney	8	9
MILAD (Mr. W. Pearson) ..... Hanshaw	8	9
JIMMY THE ONE (Mr. C. V. Tabor) ..... Tabor	8	9
FUGITIVE (Mr. E. Thornton-Smith) ..... Templeman	8	9
FARLANDS (Mr. M. O. Springfield) ..... Tabor	8	6
MARSION (Mr. A. E. Ansell) ..... Thrale	8	6
HEN HARRIER G. by The Vizier (Sir A. Bailey) ..... R. Day	8	6
LADY BURSTWICK F. by Stratford (Mr. E. Wallace) ..... J. Beary	8	6
AIRY WINGS F. by Braishfield (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers	8	6
DAMSON GIN F. by Desman (Mrs. P. Ivall) ..... Private	8	6
aDOUCEUR F. by Golden Myth (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) ..... J. Jarvis	8	6
VALID (Mr. H. E. King) ..... Leach, jun.	8	6
aTANIT F. by Blue Ensign (Mr. L. Lysaght) Watts	8	6
GOOD COMPANION (Mr. H. Markham) V. Harling	8	6
PARCHESI (Mr. V. P. Misa) ..... Smyth	8	6
EATON GREY F. by Twelve Pointer (Mr. H. S. Persse) ..... Persse	8	6
THE BRIDAL (Mr. G. C. Poole) ..... H. Smyth	8	6
KILLARNEY LASS (Mr. H. Smyth) ..... H. Smyth	8	6
GWALIA G. by Rose Prince (Mr. E. St. G. Stedall) ..... C. Richards	8	6
aCHIPS (Mr. V. T. Thompson) ..... F. Hartigan	8	6
ST. KOSCIE (Mr. C. Wadia) ..... Moloney	8	6

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS

THE LIMPET, M. Wing; FORE DEAN, J. Sirett; JIMMY THE ONE, G. Richards; FARLANDS, F. Lane; MARSION, —; AIRY WINGS FILLY, L. Butchers; DAMSON GIN FILLY, T. Barber; DOUCEUR FILLY, T. Lowrey; TANIT FILLY, Elliott or R. Jones; PARCHESI, R. Dick; EATON GREY FILLY, —; Rowley or Thursday, G. Richards; KILLARNEY LASS, R. Smyth; GWALIA GELDING, R. Perryman; CHIPS, C. Ray.

4.0.—The **MAPLETON PLATE** of 200 sovs.; for two-year-olds. Five furlongs (straight).

	St	lb
aEAGLERAY (Mr. S. W. Beer) ..... Leach, jun.	8	12
BESTORBELL (Mr. T. W. Blenkiron) W. Nightingall	8	12
PINDOROS (Mr. T. Davidson) ..... Pope	8	12
BROWN TROUT C. by Blandford (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	8	12
LILY EDGAR C. by Yutoi (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	8	12
PERCIVAL C. by Apron (Mr. B. Davis) ..... B. Davis	8	12
DAMERHAM (Mr. C. W. Gordon) ..... J. Jarvis	8	12
PRANTOM CYNNIE C. by Jazz Band (Mr. R. Beaton) ..... F. Hartigan	8	12
aGOLDEN APPLE (Mr. F. W. Horlock) ..... Walter Griggs	8	12
aHERACLID (Mr. S. B. Joel) ..... Earl	8	12
STEP LIVELY (Mr. S. Reich) ..... Allden	8	12
DUSKY TROUBADOUR (Mr. S. McGregor) ..... H. Leach	8	12
ALEXANDER THE GREAT (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Moloney	8	12
OLLIACO (Mr. V. Smyth) ..... V. Smyth	8	12
NOMETTE C. by Hapsburg (Mr. S. Wootton) ..... F. Wootton	8	12
aPOINTLESS F. by Lemonora (Mr. F. B. Barling) ..... S. Darling	8	9
LYDIE WHITE F. by Abbots Trace (Mrs. N. Brownlee) ..... Butchers	8	9
PRINCE CHARMING (Mrs. O. Clare) ..... Allden	8	9
POLLY'S SISTER F. by Zanoni (Mr. E. S. Clark) ..... Moloney	8	9
aMYSTIC STAR G. by Prince Galahad (Mr. W. Clark) ..... Persse	8	9
aMARIE DHU (Lord Dewar) ..... F. Darling	8	9
SAINT GAUDENS (Vicomte de Fontarce) R. Dawson	8	9
DONA SALVAGE (Mr. E. H.) ..... Goldsby	8	9
aSUMMER LIGHTNING (Lord Harewood) ..... W. Jarvis	8	9
BINTIELD F. by Poltava (Mr. A. R. Heath) ..... Wilmot	8	9
THE ECCENTRIC (Mr. A. Heathorn) ..... Tabor	8	9
aPHLOX F. by Ellangowan (Captain H. P. Holt) ..... Barling	8	9
NITSCHIS (Mr. D. S. Kennedy) ..... Thrale	8	9
aROSE DIAMOND (Mr. A. K. Macomber) ..... S. Darling	8	9
HARVEST QUEEN (Mr. F. G. de Mestre) De Mestre	8	9
ANETTA (Mr. Z. G. Michalinos) ..... Moloney	8	9
VOYAGE F. by Torchon (Mr. F. C. Minoprio) ..... Private	8	9
MACON II. (Mr. A. M. Pate) ..... Farquharson	8	9
TELSCOMBE F. by Spion Kop (Mrs. J. A. Paul) ..... H. Leader	8	9
WELSH HORSE F. by Trespasser (Mrs. H. Peel) ..... Poole

Sporting News
(Continued from page 5)

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

TO-DAY'S INTERNATIONAL MATCH

England and Scotland will meet at Wembley this afternoon in the last of the international games of the season between the home countries. Each has beaten Ireland and Wales, and the encounter will be all the keener for the desire on both sides to maintain an unbeaten record this year.

This will be the fifty-fourth international match between the two countries, and of that number Scotland have won 24 and England 15, while 14 have been drawn. In the whole series England have scored 86 goals against 106 for Scotland. England have had a lean time in the matches against Scotland since the War, for of the 10 games played they have won only two, while Scotland have won six. If a reason were sought for that run of failure it might be found by reference to a list of the players who have taken part in the match in recent years. On the Scottish side the same names recur again and again; they have the players who from their skill and experience cannot be left out of the side. It is far otherwise with the English; there are constant changes; new names crop up again and again and the old come round only after long intervals. Thus the Scottish team to-day, though with two changes from those originally chosen, will contain six of those who played at Hampden Park a year ago and five of those who were in the remarkable side at Wembley two years ago when England were so thoroughly outplayed and beaten. It may be thought that the old favourites will be brought out once too often and that one or all may be played when there is need for fresh blood, but for the present there can be no suggestion that they are not the men for the places they are chosen to fill. It is undoubtedly a strong Scottish side in which nearly every man has experience of international football and all but four have played against England before. Much of its power will lie in the ability of the players to fit in with one another. Six of them are from one team, perhaps the most remarkable team of modern times—the Rangers of Glasgow, who have just won the Scottish League for the seventeenth time and the fourth in succession, and will play in the Final Round for the Scottish Cup next Saturday.

In the English team there is only one survivor from the side which played at Hampden Park a year ago—Blenkinsopp, the left back; and two—Goodall and Bradford—from the team which appeared at Wembley two years ago, but both Jack and Watson have played against Scotland before, Jack six years ago and Watson the year before that. Four of the side will be playing in their first international match to-day, and six of them have never played against Scotland before. It may seem strange that the English selectors should have felt it necessary to make so many changes from the teams which beat Ireland and Wales this year, but these matches were played early in the season, and now a new team has been built up on current form. That may have its advantages, but whether they will be sufficient to counterbalance the experience and skill of the Scottish players is a question.

The strength of the Scottish team certainly lies in attack. In Jackson and Morton, on the wings, they have the two most brilliant attackers now playing. The insides, James and Stevenson, are clever in control of the ball and wonderful schemers, while Fleming, who is to take Gallacher's place in the centre, is just the man to round off successfully the planning and plotting of the men beside him. James has been changed from the place he has usually occupied in the line beside Morton, and now appears with Jackson on the other wing. Much will rest with him, for it will be difficult for the others to press the attack home to the utmost if he plays so far back as he usually does with The Arsenal.

It is only rarely that the match has been won by more than a goal or two. Two years ago, the last time the match was played at Wembley, Scotland won by five goals to one, and from the way in which they dominated the game they might have won by as many more. A close game is to be expected unless there is a sudden and unexpected failure on one side or the other. The experience and skill of the Scots will undoubtedly tell in their favour against an untried and unknown team, but that is just where the surprise, if it comes, is likely to be found. Scottish players have always excelled in clever footwork. They can generally do remarkable things with the ball, but in recent years they have not shown themselves so adept at short-passing as they used to be. The present demand for greater speed has caused the development of the long-passing game, and both the inside Scottish forwards, James and Stevenson, are specially clever at drawing an opponent or two and swinging the ball far out to a man lying unmarked and unheeded. Jackson has the special facility for being where he is least expected, and Morton is fast and tricky. Whether such a powerful attacking force can be held in check will be known soon after the game starts at Wembley this afternoon.

The teams will be:—

ENGLAND.—Hibbs (Birmingham), goal; Goodall (Huddersfield Town) and Blenkinsopp (Sheffield Wednesday), backs; Strange (Sheffield Wednesday), Webster (Middlesbrough), and Marsden (Sheffield Wednesday), halfbacks; Crook (Derby County), Jack (The Arsenal), captain, Watson (West Ham United), Bradford (Birmingham), and Rimmer (Sheffield Wednesday), forwards.

SCOTLAND.—Harkness (Heart of Midlothian), goal; Gray (Rangers) and Law (Chelsea), backs; Buchanan (Rangers), Meiklejohn (Rangers), captain, and Craig (Rangers), halfbacks; Jackson (Huddersfield Town), James (The Arsenal), Fleming (Rangers), Stevenson (Motherwell), and Morton (Rangers) forwards.

SERVICES MATCH

R.N. AND R.M. v. THE ARMY

The final game in the Inter-Services Association Football Tournament between the Royal Navy and the Army will be played this afternoon at Highbury on the ground of The Arsenal, kick-off at 3 p.m.

The Royal Air Force have beaten the Army and been beaten by the Royal Navy and Royal Marines. It might be expected that the Navy should win, but it will cause no surprise if the result favours the Army, though they have had, through injuries, to make many changes in their side. The band of the Royal Artillery will play during the afternoon.

The teams are as follows:—

ROYAL NAVY AND ROYAL MARINES.—Marine D. Raoul (Eastern Command), goal; L.-S. R. Dixon (Pembroke) and Pte. F. Harding, R.M. (Eastern), backs; Pte. Lieut.-Col. C. E. Glennie (Victory), R.M.A., J. Beats (Barham), A.P.O. Webb (Victory), half-backs; L. Seaman A. Allen (Vernon), A.B. R. Stevens (Victory), A.B. R. Leonard (Pembroke), Ringer H. Coster (H.M. Yacht), and Cpl. J. Speed (Pembroke), forwards.

THE ARMY.—Gunner R. E. Dunn (Royal Horse Guards), goal; Cpl. Carney (The King's Own Royal Regiment) and Pte. Ferguson (The King's Own Scottish Borderers), backs; Pte. H. Marsden (The Buffs), Lance-Cpl. R. D. Gerrard (Royal Tank Corps), and Lieut. T. M. E. Briggs (R.A.S.C.), half-backs; Sergt. J. McGowan (The King's Own Scottish Borderers), Pte. Gibbs (Royal Army Ordnance Corps), Lance-Sergt. W. McPhun (The Sherwood Foresters), Cpl. Hamblin (The Cheshire Regiment), and Cpl. D. Allen (The Sherwood Foresters), forwards.

The final round of the London Senior Cup between Ilford (holders) and Walthamstow Avenue has been fixed to be played at Upton Park on May 10.

TO-DAY'S FOOTBALL FIXTURES

RUGBY UNION

ABERTILLERY.—Abertillery v. Aberavon (4.15).
BAILEY.—Batley v. Blackwell.
BATH.—Bath v. United Services (Portsmouth) (3.30).
BIRKENHEAD.—Birkenhead Park v. Leicester (3.15).
BIRMINGHAM.—Moseley v. Blackheath (3.0).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Coventry (3.0).
BRIDGWATER.—Bridgwater Albion v. Plymouth Albion (3.0).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton v. Old Leysians.
CARDIFF.—Cardiff v. Maesteg (3.30).
CATFORD BRIDGE.—Catford Bridge v. Wasps.
CROSS KEYS.—Cross Keys v. Crumlin (4.0).
DENMARK HILL.—King's College Hospital v. Old Dunstonians.
DERBY.—Derby v. Lincoln.
DEVONPORT.—Devonport Services v. Old Blues (3.30).
DORKING.—Dorking v. Southern Railway.
EDGWARE.—Edgware v. Bournemouth.
FINCHLEY.—Finchley v. Ilford Wanderers.
GLOUCESTER.—Gloucester v. Harlequins.
HEADINGLEY.—Headingley v. Broughton Park (3.0).
HEADSTONE-LANE.—Old Millhillians v. Five Ways Old Edwardians.
HERNE HILL.—London Welsh v. Northampton (3.15).
HINCKLEY.—Hinckley v. Twickenham.
KETTERING.—Kettering v. Old Haberdashers.
LLANELLY.—Llanelly v. Neath (3.30).
MAIDENHEAD.—Thames Valley v. Esher.
MANCHESTER.—Manchester v. Old Edwardians (3.0).
NEW BARNET.—Toc H seven-a-side tournament.
NEW BRIGHTON.—Liverpool Bank v. Chorlton Park.
NORBURY.—Westminster Bank v. Bank of England.
NORTHFIELDS.—Blackheath "A" v. Chartered Bank.
NORTH WEMBLEY.—St. Mary's Hospital v. Old Stortfordians.
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham v. Old Alleynians.
NUNEATON.—Nuneaton v. Bedford.
ORLEANS PARK.—Exiles v. Old Blues "A."
ORPINGTON.—Orpington v. London Irish Extra "A."
PONTYPOOL.—Pontypool v. Bristol (4.15).
REIGATE.—Old Reigatians v. Old Juddians.
RICHMOND.—Rosslyn Park v. St. Thomas's Hospital (3.15).
SEVENOAKS.—Sevenoaks v. Old Cranleighans.
SHOOTERS HILL.—Westcombe Park v. Sidcup.
SWANSEA.—Swansea v. Newport (3.30).
TEDDINGTON.—Old Merchant Taylors v. London Irish (3.30).
TONBRIDGE.—Tonbridge v. Berkshire Wanderers.
TWICKENHAM.—L.C.C. v. Standard Bank.
WELLINGBOROUGH.—Wellingborough v. National Provincial Bank.
WEST WICKHAM.—Park House v. Upper Clapton.
WIMBLEDON.—Old Wimbledonians v. Old Ruthlishians.
WINCHMORE HILL.—Saracens "A" v. Old Croydonians.
WOODFORD.—Woodford v. Sutton.

KENT COUNTY CUP FINAL
CATFORD.—Catford Bridge v. Sidcup.

RUGBY LEAGUE

BAILEY.—Bailey v. York (3.30).
BRADFORD.—Bradford Northern v. Hull Kingston Rovers (3.30).
BRAMLEY.—Bramley v. Dewsbury (3.30).
BROUGHTON.—Broughton Rangers v. Oldham (3.30).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield v. Salford (3.30).
HULL.—Hull v. Leeds (3.30).
LEEDS.—Hunslet v. St. Helens (3.30).
KEIGHLEY.—Keighley v. Featherstone Rovers (3.30).
ROCHDALE.—Rochdale Hornets v. Halifax (3.30).
ST. HELENS.—St. Helens Recreation v. Wigan Highfield (3.30).
SWINTON.—Swinton v. Wakefield Trinity (3.30).
WARRINGTON.—Warrington v. Castleford (3.30).
WIGAN.—Wigan v. Barrow (3.30).

ASSOCIATION

INTERNATIONAL MATCH

WEMBLEY.—England v. Scotland (3.0).

LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

BIRMINGHAM.—Birmingham v. Derby County (3.0).
BLACKBURN.—Blackburn Rovers v. Aston Villa (3.15).
GRIMSBY.—Grimsby Town v. Bolton Wanderers (3.15).
HUDDERSFIELD.—Huddersfield Town v. Manchester City (3.15).
LEICESTER.—Leicester City v. Everton (3.0).
LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool v. Sheffield Wednesday (3.15).
MANCHESTER.—Manchester United v. Sunderland (3.0).
MIDDLESBROUGH.—Middlesbrough v. Leeds United.
NEWCASTLE.—Newcastle United v. The Arsenal (3.15).
SHEFFIELD.—Sheffield United v. Portsmouth (3.0).
UPTON PARK.—West Ham United v. Burnley (3.15).

SECOND DIVISION

BARNSLEY.—Barnsley v. Hull City (3.15).
BLACKPOOL.—Blackpool v. Stoke City (3.15).
BRADFORD.—Bradford v. Charlton Athletic (3.15).
BURY.—Bury v. Wolverhampton Wanderers (3.0).
STAMFORD BRIDGE.—Chelsea v. Bradford City (3.30).
NEW CROSS.—Millwall v. Preston North End (3.30).
NOTTINGHAM.—Nottingham Forest v. Swansea Town (3.0).
OLDHAM.—Oldham Athletic v. Cardiff City (3.15).
SOUTHAMPTON.—Southampton v. Bristol City (3.15).
TOTTENHAM.—Tottenham Hotspur v. Notts County (3.30).
WEST BROMWICH.—West Bromwich Albion v. Reading (3.0).

THIRD DIVISION

SOUTHERN SECTION

BRENTFORD.—Brentford v. Southend United (3.30).
BRIGHTON.—Brighton and Hove Albion v. Bournemouth (3.15).
BRISTOL.—Bristol Rovers v. Luton Town (3.15).
HOMERTON.—Clapton Orient v. Exeter City (3.30).
COVENTRY.—Coventry City v. Northampton Town (3.0).
MERTHYR.—Merthyr Town v. Fulham (4.15).
NEWPORT.—Newport County v. Crystal Palace (3.30).
PLYMOUTH.—Plymouth Argyle v. Queen's Park Rangers (3.15).
SWINDON.—Swindon Town v. Walsall (3.15).
TORQUAY.—Torquay United v. Norwich City (3.30).
WATFORD.—Watford v. Gillingham (3.15).

NORTHERN SECTION

BARROW.—Barrow v. Chesterfield (3.15).
CARLISLE.—Carlisle United v. Halifax Town (3.0).
CREWE.—Crewe Alexandra v. South Shields (3.0).
NELSON.—Nelson v. Rotherham United (3.15).
NEW BRIGHTON.—New Brighton v. Hartlepools United (3.15).
HANLEY.—Port Vale v. Doncaster Rovers (3.15).
SOUTHPORT.—Southport v. Rochdale (3.15).
STOCKPORT.—Stockport County v. Darlington (3.0).
WIGAN.—Wigan Borough v. Tranmere Rovers (3.15).
WREXHAM.—Wrexham v. Lincoln City (3.30).
YORK.—York City v. Accrington Stanley (3.15).

SCOTTISH LEAGUE

GLASGOW.—Celtic v. Partick Thistle.
COWDENBEATH.—Cowdenbeath v. Falkirk.
DUNDEE.—Dundee v. Ayr United.
HAMILTON.—Hamilton Academicals v. Aberdeen.
EDINBURGH.—Hearts of Midlothian v. Clyde.
KILMARNOCK.—Kilmarnock v. Hibernians.
GLASGOW.—Queen's Park v. Airdrieonians.
PERTH.—St. Johnstone v. Dundee United.
PAISLEY.—St. Mirren v. Motherwell.

OTHER MATCH

HIGHBURY.—Royal Navy and Marines v. The Army.

ISTHMIAN LEAGUE

KINGSTON.—Kingstonian v. Oxford City.
TUFNELL PARK.—Tufnell Park v. Wimbledon.
ST. ALBANS.—St. Albans City v. Clapton.
WOKING.—Woking v. Dulwich Hamlet.

ATHENIAN LEAGUE

ENFIELD.—Enfield v. Barnet.
FINCHLEY.—Finchley v. Leyton.
CHESHUNT.—Cheshunt v. Uxbridge Town.
SUTTON.—Sutton United v. Southall.
HAMPSTEAD.—Hampstead v. Walthamstow Avenue.
BROMLEY.—Bromley v. Wealdstone.

SPARTAN LEAGUE

PREMIER DIVISION

Brentwood and Warley v. Aylesbury United; Colchester Town v. G.E., Romford; Hayes v. Metropolitan Police; Lyons Club v. Crittalls Athletic; Maidenhead United v. Chesham United; Slough v. Egham.

DIVISION I.

Berkhamsted Town v. Hertford Town; Hitchin Town v. Watford Old Boys; Leagrave and District v. Hounslow; Leighton United v. Hayward's Sports; R.A.F. v. Polytechnic; Windsor and Eton v. Apsley.

SUSSEX COUNTY CUP FINAL
LEWES.—Eastbourne Comrades v. Southwick.

ESSEX SENIOR CUP SEMI-FINAL REPLAY
LEYTON.—Ilford v. Barking (3.15).

SURREY SENIOR CUP SEMI-FINAL
CHAMPION HILL.—Nunhead v. Redhill (3.30).

SOUTHERN AMATEUR LEAGUE

Eastbourne v. Westminster Bank; Ipswich Town v. Hastings; Old Lyonians v. Barclays Bank; Cambridge Town v. Carshalton; Midland Bank v. Aquarius; Norsemen v. Alexandra Park; Toc H v. Winchmore Hill; Lloyds Bank v. Merton; East Grinstead v. Catford Wanderers.

NEMEAN LEAGUE

Old Elysians v. U.S.A.C.; Trinity County Old Boys v. Old Johnians; Clarence v. Marmion; Old Isleworthians v. Old Actonians.

NORTHERN SUBURBAN LEAGUE

Colney Hatch v. Langham Athletic; Golders F.C. v. Millingtons; St. James O.B. v. North Middlesex Gas (3.0); North Middlesex Gas v. St. James O.B. (4.15).

F.A. COUNCIL MEETING

A meeting of the Football Association Council, over which Sir Charles Clegg presided, was held yesterday, when the following officials were chosen for the F.A. Cup Final between Huddersfield Town and The Arsenal at Wembley on April 26:—

Referee.—T. Crew (Leicestershire).
Linesmen.—W. E. Rycroft (Lancashire) and L. B. Watson (Notts).

In the event of a drawn game after extra time the match will be replayed on the West Bromwich Albion ground on Wednesday, April 30.

ENGLISH COUNTIES CONFERENCE FORMED

The meeting of representatives of county and other associations which was adjourned from March 3, was held yesterday evening at the Holborn Restaurant, with the REV. H. DUNNICO in the chair. Of the two resolutions on which associations had been asked to secure the opinion of their councils, No. 1, proposed by Mr. S. J. MEADOWS, was carried with one dissentient, in the following slightly amended form:—

That an English Counties Conference be formed for the furtherance of the interests of association football, the word "association" being substituted for "amateur."

Resolution No. 2, giving a scheme of proportional representation on the F.A. Council and abolishing the existing 10 divisional representatives, provoked a discussion. A proposition to divide into two sections was just beaten, also one to refer back to the Associations as two separate resolutions. An amendment by Mr. C. GREEN (Bedfordshire) to delete from the resolution the sentence regarding abolition was beaten by 18 votes to 13, and upon the resolution being put as a whole this was rejected, 13 voting for and 20 against, only one vote being allowed for each Association represented.

POLO AT CANNES

In the final tie of the Côte d'Azur Ladies' Nomination Cup tournament at Cannes the Kangaroos team beat the Lions team by eight goals to two.

The teams were:—

KANGAROOS.—F. Brockstank, No. 1; G. Madlener, No. 2; W. Balding, No. 3; and Major E. F. Johnston, back.

LIONS.—Prince Schaumburg-Lippe, No. 1; Prince Omar Halim, No. 2; Count J. de Madre, No. 3; and R. Treeck, back.

BOAT-RACE PRACTICE

A FAST TIME BY OXFORD

(Race to be rowed on April 12)

Rain fell throughout the day at Putney yesterday and the conditions for rowing were most depressing. In the afternoon Oxford rose superior to the conditions, doing a splendid row from the Mile Post to Chiswick Steps, a distance of nearly 1¼ miles in 7min. 11sec.

The conditions were bad for the morning work, rain falling steadily and a mist overhanging the river. Oxford were the first afloat and Mr. Garton took the crew upstream. They took a stake-boat with them, but dropped it near the Mile Post. The crew paddled on to Crabtree and then turned. Dropping down to the stake-boat they had a start and got away very smartly, Martineau rowing 10 strokes in a quarter-minute. He did the same in another start. Along the Boathouses the crew rowed a half-minute and got in 10—19 strokes in the quarter and half-minute.

The crew got afloat in pouring rain in the afternoon, when they paddled up to the Mile Post and then started on their row through to Chiswick. The conditions were good, for the water was quite smooth and the wind with the crew most of the way. The crew rowed with more life and dash than they have done for some time and did not relax throughout. They started off well, Martineau striking 10, 18½, and 35 in the first quarter, half, and full minute. He then dropped to 32, but kept up that rate and the crew reached Hammersmith Bridge in the good time of 3min. 10sec. Above Hammersmith, Martineau was striking 31, but when they were joined by a scratch crew, stroked by T. Anstey, of Jesus College, and containing the two Oxford spare men (R. A. J. Poole and L. C. R. Balding) and A. Graham, the late Oxford President, he immediately quickened up to 32 again. The scratch crew took the Surrey station and Oxford had to go round the outside of the bend. Martineau went for the scratch crew at the bottom of Chiswick Eyot, and with a "10" he immediately gained a third of a length. Martineau spurted up to 36 for the final burst, and, taking the boat on well, Oxford reached Chiswick Steps a length ahead of the scratch crew, in the fast time of 7min. 11sec. There are no recorded times for this stretch, but in their last full-course trials, Oxford took 7min. 54sec. to cover the distance and Cambridge 7min. 32sec.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

		st	lb
	M. J. Waterhouse (Eton and Balliol) (bow)	12	10
2.	R. V. Low (Winchester and University College)	12	2½
3.	N. K. Hutton (Fettes and University College)	12	10½
4.	C. M. Johnston (Shrewsbury and Brasenose)	12	9
5.	H. R. A. Edwards (Westminster and Christ Church)	13	6
6.	L. Clive (Eton and Christ Church)	13	1
7.	D. E. Tune (Eton and University College)	12	2
	C. F. Martineau (Harrow and University College) (stroke)	10	13½
	H. A. Burbridge (Malvern and University College) (cox)	8	11

The crew will be out to-day at 11 a.m. and 4.15 p.m.

CAMBRIDGE CREW'S QUIET DAY

After their fine row on Thursday, the Cambridge crew were not worked hard yesterday, having only a short outing in the morning. The afternoon outing was longer, but very little rowing was attempted.

They got afloat in the morning, shortly after Oxford had paddled upstream. They also went upstream, but turned before reaching the Mile Post. They put in some good paddling at 25 on their way downstream. Off Hurlingham they had a minute burst of rowing, Brocklebank giving the crew more length when striking 9, 17, and 33.

In the afternoon, Cambridge were out in company with the Parkside R.C., a tradesmen's club that won the "Tradesmen's Head of the River" race last year. They were a very smart crew, and they gave Cambridge a good testing. The crews paddled down to Hurlingham, and coming up into the Putney Reach, they tried a half-minute burst. Brocklebank rowed 10 and 19, but he found that he was unable to get away from the Hammersmith club, who were not more than a third of a length to the bad after half-a-minute. Later the crews rowed a minute and again Parkside showed excellent form, Cambridge only gaining half a length, although Brocklebank struck 10—18—35½. The crews afterwards paddled together between Chiswick and Putney.

On their return Cambridge decided to cancel their outings to-day and instead they will spend the week-end at the seaside.

The order of rowing and weights were:—

		st	lb
	D. Haig-Thomas (Eton and Lady Margaret) (bow)	11	6
2.	H. E. N. Rickett (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	7
3.	W. A. Prideaux (Eton and Third Trinity)	12	6½
4.	J. N. Carpmael (Uppingham and Jesus)	12	5½
5.	M. H. Warriner (Harrow and First Trinity)	13	10
6.	J. R. Collins (Eton and Third Trinity)	14	5
7.	A. S. Reeve (Brighton and Selwyn)	12	2
	A. Broadbent (Eton and Third Trinity) (stroke)	11	10
	E. E. Swartwout (Middlesex, U.S.A., and First Trinity) (cox)	7	7

BOAT-RACE ENCLOSURE

The C.U.B.C. are again having their enclosure in Duke's Meadows for this year's Boat Race. Tickets, price 10s. 6d., inclusive of buffet refreshments, are obtainable from Messrs. Hickie, Borman, Grant and Co., Limited, 25, Cockspur-street, S.W.1, who will send any other particulars required.

The annual dinner on Boat Race night for Cambridge Old Blues will be held at the Junior Carlton Club, Pall Mall, S.W., at 7.15, on April 12. The price of the dinner is 25s., and application enclosing remittance must be sent to J. A. F. Beale, Esq., 5, Fenchurch-avenue, E.C., before Friday, April 11.

BOXING

"THE TIMES" TOURNAMENT AT THE STADIUM CLUB

The annual tournament of *The Times* Boxing Club will be held at the Stadium Club, High Holborn, this evening. Boxing will be begun at 7 o'clock.

The programme will include a 10st. Open Cup Competition for Novices, for which there have been 29 entries; the Lints Smith Cup Competition for Novices, which is open to the staffs of any London daily or evening newspaper; and six House competitions at various weights. In addition, there will be two special six-round contests, one between D. McCleave (Lynn B.C.) and C. Metcalfe (Limehouse and Poplar B.C.) and the other between W. Haggis (Battersea B.C.) and C. Belger (Gainsford B.C.).

ALBERT HALL TOURNAMENT

An Amateur Boxing Tournament in aid of the Duchess of York's Maternity Centre at the Royal Free Hospital will be held at the Albert Hall on Wednesday, April 16, at 7 o'clock. Among those who will take part are Lieutenant Gregson and Stoker McCormack of the Royal Navy and Royal Marines, Trooper T. Benjamin and Signalman Stuart of The Army, Pilot Officer Williams of the R.A.F., J. W. Goyder of the City of London Police, and other well-known boxers. There will also be a contest for two boys of 4st. from the Ogbourne and Manton training stables.

TEDDY BALDOCK v. WILLIE SMITH

Teddy Baldock (Poplar), the British Champion, again has been matched with Willie Smith, the South African Champion, and the two will meet in a 15-round contest at 8st. 6lb. for the British Empire Bantam-weight Championship at Blackpool on August Bank Holiday. The original contest was held at the Royal Albert Hall, London, on October 6, 1927, when Smith won on points.

THE EMPIRE GAMES

THE AUSTRALIAN TEAM

SYDNEY, April 4.—The Selection Committee of the Australian Olympic Federation this evening selected six men to represent Australia in the Empire Games to be held at Hamilton, Ontario, in August. The final choice, which was made from 40 nominations, was:—

ATHLETICS.—J. A. CARLTON (New South Wales). Ran for the British Empire against the U.S. at Stamford Bridge in 1928; equalled the world's 100 yards record at the Australian Championship meeting in January and is the holder of the 220 yards Australian record. He will run in the 100 and 200 metres. H. A. RASCOMBE (Victoria), 400 metres.

SCULLING.—H. A. PEARCE (New South Wales), Olympic Sculling champion 1928.

SWIMMING.—N. RYAN (New South Wales), 400 and 1,500 yards free style. A. CAMERON, 100 yards free style, back stroke, springboard diving.

BOXING.—D. GALLAGHER (Victoria), 11st. 5lb. Holds two Australian championships.

The team will be under the management of Mr. H. R. Weir, and H. Fargher will travel with them as trainer.—*Reuter.*

SCHOOL SPORTS

SEDBERGH

The results in the open events at Sedbergh School sports were:—

100 YARDS.—C. N. Bancroft, 1; W. J. Lesther, 2. Time, 11sec.
QUARTER-MILE.—R. A. Ogg, 1; R. Gee, 2. Time, 59 4-5sec.
HALF-MILE.—J. M. Iliff, 1; J. D. Wilson, 2. Time, 2min. 2sec.
MILE.—J. M. Iliff, 1; J. D. Wilson, 2; M. H. Dorman, 3. Time, 5min. 2sec.
120 YARDS HURDLES.—N. Carritt, 1; R. S. Sykes, 2. Time, 23sec.
HIGH JUMP.—J. G. Dawson (5ft. 2½in.), 1; R. S. Sykes and D. A. Macdonald tied for second place.
LONG JUMP.—J. G. Dawson (18ft. 11¾in.), 1; T. H. Bell, 2.
THROWING THE CRICKET BALL.—A. A. Warburton (85 yards), 1; T. H. Bell, 2.
WILSON RUN.—D. A. Rickards, 1; M. H. Dorman, 2; B. L. Smith, 3. Time, 1hr. 16min. 19sec.
HOUSE CUP.—Sedgwick.

BEDFORD MODERN

The results in the open events at Bedford Modern School sports were:—

100 YARDS.—F. H. Marsh, 1; T. W. Cranfield and Emmerton tied for second place. Time, 10 2-5sec. (School record).
QUARTER-MILE.—H. Eastwood, 1; T. W. Cranfield, 2; J. H. Green, 3. Time, 57 2-5sec.
HALF-MILE.—H. Eastwood, 1; T. W. Cranfield, 2; L. Morley, 3. Time, 2min. 11 4-5sec.
MILE.—T. W. Cranfield, 1; W. H. Walter, 2; G. H. Green, 3. Time, 5min. 7 2-5sec.
120 YARDS HURDLES.—F. H. Marsh, 1; H. Emmett, 2; D. W. Pepper, 3.
HIGH JUMP.—F. H. Marsh (4ft. 11¾in.), 1; D. W. Pepper, 2.
LONG JUMP.—F. H. Marsh (19ft. 11in.), 1; T. W. Cranfield, 2.
PUTTING THE WEIGHT (12lb.).—T. W. Cranfield (34ft. 7in.), 1; J. F. Cartwright, 2; L. D. Sander, 3.
THROWING THE DISCUS.—H. Eastwood (113ft. 10in.), 1; T. W. Cranfield, 2 (School record).
THROWING THE JAVELIN.—C. B. Bailey (126ft. 4in.), 1; R. C. Hayes, 2.
VICTOR LUDORUM.—T. W. Cranfield.

MATCH AT VINCENT-SQUARE

In the triangular contest at Vincent-square on March 31 between the Achilles Club, Westminster School and Aldenham School, the high jump was won by J. D. Bates (Aldenham) at 5ft. 2¼in., and not by Stone (Westminster) as reported in *The Times* of April 2. The points scored were Aldenham 4, Westminster 3, and Achilles 2.

FENCING

SABRE CHAMPIONSHIP

The Sabre Championship of Great Britain was advanced a further stage at Bertrand's Fencing Academy last night, when preliminary pools III. and IV. were fought, four fencers from each pool qualifying for the second round pools.

Pool III. was composed of G. L. G. Harry, champion in 1928, A. H. Jeffreys, Rear-Admiral the Hon. W. S. Leveson-Gower, K. T. Selfe, C. J. Sills, and S. W. Wright, and the standard of play in it was decidedly superior to that shown in pool I. The bugbear of heavy play was, however, not entirely absent. Even the ex-champion, incomparably the best stylist of the pool, put more vigour into his wholehearted cuts at chest than was necessary for success or agreeable to the recipient. On the other hand, many of his hits were scored by delightfully delicate methods, his stop cuts at arm especially. Few if any of Leveson-Gower's attacks or *ripostes* could, by any stretch of imagination, be said to reach the ideal of landing like a feather on the target. Still the general play showed a decided improvement in this respect which, it is to be hoped, will be maintained. Harry's sword play was much in advance of the rest, and after being hit twice in his first assault by Selfe he won the rest of his fight without a touch on him. There were some delightful phrases in his fight with Wright, and he scored his final hit with the third counter *riposte*. Against Leveson-Gower he brought off two stop cuts at arm which were beauties. There was a keen struggle for second place between Leveson-Gower and Selfe, which the latter, who was victorious in this encounter, looked likely to win, but he lost his next fight against Wright by four hits to one, and second place was shared at two defeats each. Wright, with three defeats, gained the last place for promotion, and Jeffreys and Sills with four defeats, each failed to go farther.

There were two absentees from pool IV. and five fencers, Colonel R. B. Campbell, holder of the title, R. E. Brooke, Captain R. A. Hay, W. Rippon, and J. E. F. Willoughby, fought for four places. Such a position as this does not generally conduce to the best fencing, for each member of the pool considers that it is fairly long odds against being last. Campbell, as might be expected, headed the pool undefeated, but he had nine hits scored on him, and was twice taken to the seventh hit—by Hay and Willoughby Too much stress should not be laid on this, for Campbell has done so much missionary work with the sabre and is so generous to a weaker opponent that he never goes out for a 4—0 victory. Brooke, a young Cambridge undergraduate, gave a very good display and beat all his opponents except Campbell, though taken to the seventh hit by Hay. The other three added to the excitement of the pool by defeating one another in turn, so that there was a triple tie between them for the last two places entailing promotion. On a count of hits Hay with 12 and Willoughby with 13 went up and Rippon, 15, did not.

The remaining preliminary pool will be fought on Monday.

CRICKET

M.C.C. START WELL

KINGSTON (JAMAICA), April 4.—The M.C.C. team finished the first day's play of the fourth and final match against the West Indies here to-day in a strong position, the total at the close of play being 289 for one wicket. Of this total Sandham made 151, and he was still batting when stumps were pulled up.

Unfortunately for M.C.C., G. T. S. Stevens was unable to play, as he is just recovering from a chill. Townsend was left out, and with Ames keeping wicket, Price, of the Lord's ground staff, who went out to replace Captain Stanyforth, was also not required. Calthorpe won the toss, and sent in Gunn and Sandham to open the innings against the accurate bowling of Griffiths and Da Costa. Neither batsman tried to force runs, and after a 45min. duel, during which only 26 runs were scored, Scott and Gladstone were substituted for Griffiths and Da Costa. This pair met with the same determined resistance, and at 55 Griffiths, who bowls fast, came back. Good fielding kept the runs down, but the partnership remained unbroken until luncheon, when Gunn and Sandham had scored 69.

The two batsmen scored more freely after the interval, but the bowling was too accurate to be mastered, and the West Indians pegged away until Martin eventually succeeded in tempting Gunn to go out for one. Gunn missed the ball and was stumped after a flawless innings of 85 out of 173. Sandham, who had made 88 when the first wicket fell, got to within four of his century in partnership with Wyatt before the tea interval, when the score was 184, and the two men remained together until stumps were pulled up.

Score:—

M.C.C.—First Innings

Gunn (G.), st. Barrow, b. Martin	85
Sandham, not out	151
R. E. S. Wyatt, not out	47
Byes, &c.	6
Total (one wicket)	289

The Hon. F. S. G. Calthorpe (captain), N. Haig, Ames, Rhodes, Astill, Voce, O'Connor, and Hendren to go in.

WEST INDIES.—R. K. Nunes (captain), J. Headley, F. R. Martin, Da Costa, Passailaigue, C. C. Scott, Barrow (wicketkeeper), Gladstone (all of Jamaica), C. A. Roach (Trinidad), H. C. Griffiths (Barbados), and F. I. de Caires (British Guiana).

A double century by Sandham and a good start by Hendren further added to the M.C.C. score before luncheon to-day, the total at the interval being 404 for two wickets. Sandham made 201 not out.

At the tea interval M.C.C. had scored 563 for three wickets; Sandham not out, 255; Ames not out, 89.

—*Reuter.*

RETURN OF M.C.C. TEAM FROM NEW ZEALAND

Mr. A. H. H. Gilligan, the captain, and 10 members of the M.C.C. team which toured New Zealand and Australia during the winter, arrived yesterday morning at Southampton on board the New Zealand Shipping Company's liner Rangitane.

The players who accompanied Mr. Gilligan were E. T. Benson (Oxford University), K. S. Duleepsinhji (Sussex), Woolley (Kent), Barratt (Notts), Bowley (Sussex), Nichols (Essex), Worthington (Derbyshire), Cornford (Sussex), and M. J. Turnbull and M. J. C. Allom.

CRICKET IN EGYPT

CAIRO, April 4.—Mr. H. M. Martineau's touring team began a two-day match against the British Army here to-day. The Army batted first and scored 281, Captain Rushbridge scoring 56 and Captain Radford 50. At the close of play Martineau's XI. had scored 158 for 5 wickets.—*Reuter.*

BILLIARDS

AMATEUR SNOOKER CHAMPIONSHIP

The second of the semi-final heats, the best of seven games, in the Amateur Snooker Championship was played at Thurston's Hall, in Leicester-square, yesterday, when L. Steeples (Sheffield) beat A. Kershaw (Leeds) by four games to one. Steeples will meet F. Whittall (Birmingham) in the final heat, the best of nine games, to-day. Steeples is the holder of both the amateur billiard and snooker championships.

Steeples took the lead in the third game, winning it at 66 to 18, but his opponent had very little of the luck of the game. In the early part of the play Steeples made a good break of 30 and he led with the coloured balls left by 46 to 11. Kershaw had played much better than the score might suggest. He snookered his opponent cleverly and Steeples fouled the black. Kershaw snookered his opponent again brilliantly by playing behind the pink, but Steeples played a fine stroke off the side cushion and was fortunate to see the yellow go into the middle pocket. Steeples took the rest of the colours all but the black in a run of 20 (unfinished). Although Kershaw began well in the fourth game his opponent made breaks of 14 and 22 at successive hazards. Kershaw played pluckily, making some clever strokes in a break of 14 and with the red balls cleared Steeples led by 51 to 43. Kershaw took the yellow, but made a poor stroke in trying to snooker his opponent. It was an expensive mistake, as Steeples took the green, brown, and blue and then the pink to win the game at 69 to 45. The score then was three games to one in favour of Steeples and he took the next game and the match. Kershaw was unlucky again several times. He secured the lead with a run of 14, but with the red balls cleared Steeples led by 34 to 28. Kershaw took the yellow, but then he fouled the brown and the pink and this spoiled his chance. The result was:—L. Steeples (Sheffield) beat A. Kershaw (Leeds) by four games to one (68—33, 36—52, 66—18, 69—45, 62—36).

NEWMAN v. LINDRUM

Newman outpointed Lindrum in the afternoon session in Dublin yesterday. He compiled breaks of 115 (full), 436, 382, and 267, and he averaged 150. Lindrum averaged 106, and his chief runs were 237, 209, 105, and 106 (unfinished).

The scores at the interval were:—Lindrum (in play), 11,615; Newman, 10,709.

The closing scores were:—Lindrum, 12,047; Newman (in play), 11,712.

SMITH v. MCCONACHY

McConachy scored nearly twice as fast as Smith in the first session of their match at Manchester yesterday, and he reduced his opponent's lead to 2,336. His aggregate for the session was 1

Parliament

UNEMPLOYMENT

MR. THOMAS ON "THE TRUE POSITION"

THE THIRD INSURANCE BILL

HOUSE OF COMMONS

FRIDAY, APRIL 4

The SPEAKER took the Chair at 11 o'clock.

The Borough Market (Southwark) Bill was read a third time.

THE GREY SEAL

Mr. W. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland (West Fife), presented a Bill to make further provision for the protection of the grey seal.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BILL

On the motion for the second reading of the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill,

Miss BONDFIELD, Minister of Labour (Wallsend), said that the Bill was the legal form of the money resolution discussed last week. It proposed to raise the statutory limit of borrowing to £50,000,000. The debt now stood at £38,950,000, and it was quite clear from last Friday's debate that the Opposition had no alternative remedy to meet the situation. If she could have seen any way of dealing with the emergency rather than by increasing the indebtedness of the Fund she would have adopted it, but there appeared to be no other way possible within the time available. The Fund was in its present position largely because of the misguided efforts of the late Government in dealing with it. It was true that her Act had made a more generous provision for benefits, but the estimate which she made of the possible increase had not yet been reached, and therefore the present situation arose from circumstances that were not attributable to the new Act. Further, the situation was abnormal because of the extraordinary drop in the wholesale price of commodities. Whereas the drop in wholesale prices was so steep in the first three months of this year, and, indeed, began to show itself in December of last year, the course of retail prices showed an actual rise. The consumer and the workman had thus been hit both ways, by the continuing high price of the commodities which they had to buy and by the tremendous interruption of trade and consequent loss of employment caused by the steep drop in wholesale prices.

She had no further figures to add to those which she gave last week, except one group which dealt with the numbers on the live register. What she foretold a week ago was exactly what had happened; there was a further increase to be added. What she quoted last week was an addition of 40,000 to 50,000; this week she would put the figure as high as 47,000. This might be attributable to the working of the new Act, but these figures did not represent payment of benefit; they merely represented names on the live register, which had to be regarded as subject to the decision of the courts of referees.

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND'S SUGGESTION

SIR A. STEEL-MAITLAND (Tamworth, U.) said that on a previous occasion the Chancellor of the Exchequer had criticized the expedient of borrowing. Last week Mr. Snowden stated his own position, and said that in December the floating debt was very high, and he was therefore very unwilling to add to the debt on the Insurance Fund. On the other hand, he made it his purpose to reduce the floating debt, and that had changed his attitude towards further borrowing. The question of the floating debt, however, had no connexion with the matter or affected it only to a microscopic degree. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was either bamboozling himself or bamboozling the House; in any case his one defence completely collapsed on examination. He (Sir A. Steel-Maitland) would like to make some suggestions to Mr. Thomas with a view to improving our foreign trade. There were some European countries where the instalment system of purchase was still comparatively undeveloped. The great handicap of British goods in foreign markets was that although the quality might be better, prices were sometimes higher than those of our competitors, due largely to the fact that wages were higher here than abroad. On the other hand, British credit was cheaper than foreign credit. He suggested that if arrangements could be made to encourage instalment buying of British goods abroad, and to balance the extra price by the cheapness of British credit, something might be done to increase our trade in foreign markets.

It was most desirable to get rid so far as possible of the supplementary causes of unemployment, one of which was the immobility of labour, taking the country as a whole. No one was satisfied with the present system of unemployment insurance, and the reason was because it mixed up real insurance with what might be termed State assistance, maintenance or relief with disastrous results. The labour which was immobile was not that which would receive benefits under a real insurance system. That being the case, could not something be done to amend the situation? For a manufacturing country a fall in the prices of the raw material was in the long run a good thing, but it was bound to cause dislocation now. The same was true of rationalization; it caused dislocation, but it was unavoidable, and he suggested that there should also be rationalization of labour, because a great deal of limitation of output had to be got over before we could be secure for the future.

Something was needed in the meantime to sustain the home market. Mr. Thomas had never said whether he was in favour of or opposed to relief or public works. Had the Lord Privy Seal considered safeguarding by duties on imports as a business proposition? It ought to be possible to submit this question to an independent body to consider it and give its reasons, so that it could be lifted out of the arena of battledore and shuttlecock. Along those lines there was a means of alleviating unemployment, and, unless an advance were made another £10,000,000 would have to be borrowed before the year was out.

MR. THOMAS "TRUE POSITION OF UNEMPLOYMENT"

Mr. THOMAS, Lord Privy Seal (Derby), expressed a hope that the discussion would be conducted in a somewhat different atmosphere from that of the usual party conflict. There ought to be no difference of opinion in the House that the true position of unemployment ought to be stated, but not in an unfair or exaggerated way. There was not an employer closely associated with business of any importance who had not repeatedly urged him to stop the continual publication of figures which did not give a true reflection of unemployment but did incalculable harm abroad by giving the impression that in this country there was an army of unemployed and that contracts could not be fulfilled. The Government were not only alive to the difficulty, but steps were being taken to have an examination made of the figures in order to give a true picture of the situation. How many people reading of the increase last week realized that the figures included many thousands of people who might have worked and drawn six days' pay? On taking office the Government suggested through the usual channels that the figures should be dealt with in a different way. Now that the suggestion was made across the floor of the House it would certainly be considered by the Government.

He did not take the view that because the Bank rate had come down so rapidly that was immediately going to transform the situation, because there was exaggeration on both sides as to the real effect of the Bank rate. There were certain distinct advantages in cheap money of which advantage might be taken, and that side of the question was not being lost sight of. Unfortunately there was a premature announcement in certain sections of the Press two days ago which did incalculable harm. He informed the House a few weeks ago that he was taking steps and negotiating to implement his Manchester speech. He was not in a position to say more, but he would take the earliest opportunity of taking the House and the country into his confidence on what he believed would be a real development in the relationship of finance and business in this country.

In dealing with rationalization all sections of industry must be included. Besides meeting the employers he had met the trade union representatives, and he had also had joint conference with employers and employees, and the House would be pleased to know that there was a frank recognition on both sides that changes and sacrifices had to be made. He attached no importance to the figures of last week, the week before, or probably next week. The intention of the Government in amending the Act was not to deprive of his benefit the man who was genuinely seeking work. They did not intend to allow it to be abused, but in the figures of all three weeks would be large numbers who thought they were entitled to a claim. Press reports and statements in the House had been taken advantage of. Hundreds and thousands of married women who had not worked in factories for eight or 10 years made application, but it did not follow that they received benefit. It meant that they had increased the figures temporarily. There was common agreement that to have adopted any other course now would have been madness. No member of the House would have agreed to an additional contribution, either from the employer or the employed. They were all concerned with relieving industry rather than adding to its burdens. The Government therefore took the only course open to them. Examination of the problem was already taking place. All the points were being considered, and if as a result of that discussion they were able to make suggestions that would give a true reflex of the unemployment situation none would regret the second reading debate on a Bill to which all parties agreed there was no alternative.

Mr. DUCKWORTH (Shrewsbury, U.) declared that, instead of this Bill, they should have a Bill that would have recognized the hopelessness and demoralization of the system that had been instituted by the last Unemployment Insurance Act, that would have restored the system to a basis of real insurance, and that would have finally eliminated those who were actuarially uninsurable and placed them in an entirely different category. (Hear, hear.) The really serious aspect of the Bill was that there was no real sign that it dealt with a purely temporary and passing emergency. Perhaps the most disquieting symptom of all was the atmosphere of lassitude and despair that appeared to have descended like a cloud on the whole country.

Mr. GRAHAM-WHITE (Birkenhead, E., L.) said that Mr. Churchill's suggestion last week that this was a problem for a reformed Poor Law was answered by the fact that recent years had shown not only the injustice but the economic unsoundness of the distressed areas having to carry the burden of their own unemployed. The balance of payments into and withdrawals from the Insurance Fund showed that the system ought to be recast and reorganized.

Mr. EGAN (Birkenhead W., Lab.) suggested that the Government could provide work by developing the water supply system of the country on national lines.

CAPTAIN BALFOUR (Isle of Thanet, U.) said it was essential that there should be a close analysis of the cost of production of goods made in this country so that we would be in a position to sell and sell well. It was necessary that oncost should be kept as low as possible, but reduction should not be made by lowering the standards of labour. The efforts which were made to bolster up industries which were sick and were not likely to be of much service in the future might well be in part diverted to make our prosperous industries still stronger.

Mr. GRAY (Beds, Mid, L.) said that Liberals who supported the last Unemployment Insurance Bill had no apologies to offer for any increase that might have come upon the Fund by virtue of the "genuinely seeking work" clause. That change in administration had not thrown a person out of work, and it had relieved local authorities of the burden resting upon them. For a permanent remedy he looked to a financial readjustment of the burdens on industry and the unequal share going to the *rentier* class, and the Budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would be awaited with considerable interest.

Mr. SANDHAM (Liverpool, Kirkdale, Lab.) said that he was not concerned with the *rentier* class or the profit-making class, except to abolish them; he was concerned with the producers of wealth, and the attention of the House should be concentrated on the interests and welfare of the producers in order that they might have, for the first time in history, that share of the wealth they produced that would give them that satisfaction of mind which they had a right to demand.

VISCOUNT LYMINGTON (Basingstoke, U.) said that the £10,000,000 for which the Minister was asking was something in the nature of hush money for the lack of vision and imagination shown by the Government. He suggested that the Lord Privy Seal might cooperate with the Minister of Agriculture in a wealth-producing organization of the agricultural industry.

Mr. LOGAN (Liverpool, Scotland, Lab.) said that rationalization merely meant adding thousands to the starving masses.

The EARL of CASTLESTEWART (Harborough, U.) said that one of the causes of unemployment was the scarcity of gold, which had resulted in a decline in prices. Confidence, too, was very important and took only second place to the question of gold and tariffs. High taxation also had a very deterrent effect, not only on existing industries but also on others which were about to start or to launch out with new extensions of their present works. He agreed that the Minister of Labour must have this money, but he hoped that the Government would review as speedily as they could the world distribution of gold, the question of tariffs, and would bring forward a programme for the restoration of agriculture and the development of new industries.

MR. CHURCHILL'S SPEECH "MALIGNED UNIONISTS"

Mr. CHURCHILL (Epping, U.) said he could not respond to the request of Mr. Thomas that he should treat this matter in an entirely detached spirit, and as a non-political or certainly non-party question, and that they should throw their minds into a common stock and endeavour to make as smooth as possible the path of those who were now responsible for dealing with it. That was a very natural appeal for the Lord Privy Seal to make, but the Unionist Party would be either more or less than human if they were unreservedly to assent to it. (Laughter.) Their position was that they had been grievously injured, maligned, misjudged, misrepresented, maltreated (ironical Ministerial cheers), deprived of the confidence of the Crown, and cast into the cold shades of opposition; and that had arisen because of the almost unprecedented (even at election times) outburst and outpouring of misrepresentation and vilification by which the Labour Party deluded the electorate.

Having contrasted the promises made by Labour leaders with the performances of the Government after 10 years of office, Mr. Churchill said the Labour Party were the profiteers of unfairness. They had heard of time's revenges; but he had rarely heard of one so swift and cruel as had fallen upon the Labour Party. (Unionist cheers.) Within 10 months, during which they had had every facility, during which they had not been denied any proposal they brought forward (Ministerial laughter), the state of unemployment was worse than it had been before. The Government had failed completely with all remedial or constructive schemes, and they had only produced remedial and constructive schemes which had been found in the pigeon-holes of the late Government or the Coalition Government. (A LABOUR MEMBER.—"Unused.") No; on the contrary, they had only applied again schemes which had been used by their predecessors and used to a point where they had ceased to have any further efficacy. They had aggravated the distress, much of which was inevitable owing to the world situation and depression in trade, by undermining the confidence of business and industry, and by the state of uncertainty in which they had left important branches of industry. They had swollen needlessly and wantonly the totals of unemployment by a general relaxation of the conditions enabling persons to obtain benefits—a relaxation which they had made openly and patently against their better judgment and in deference to pressure from their back benches.

He paid little attention to charges made against him of having attacked officials of the labour exchanges because the Labour Party had not hesitated to charge those officials with the meanest form of persecution. To say, as he had said, that, under the pressure of Socialist opinion, they had lost heart in their painful task of disallowing benefit was not to attack the officials but to attack the Government whom it was their duty to serve. When they knew there was a Government who made all kinds of promises to the unemployed which had greatly increased the funds available to the unemployed and whose cardinal maxim was "the greatest doles for the greatest number," when the onus of proof that people were seeking employment was cast upon them, and when there was an unwholesome atmosphere of spending money, could it be wondered at that they had in effect lost heart and thrown up the sponge in many cases, and that there was a general relaxation of those regulations whose strict enforcement was of vital interest to the taxpayers and the contributors to the Unemployment Insurance Fund? (Unionist cheers.) It was his duty to bring into existence the whole network of labour exchanges. Very different were the character and uses from what they had now become. The insurance was based upon strictly actuarial foundations. Each trade was to a certain extent treated separately, and none was allowed to make an unlimited draft upon the others, while the labour exchanges were intended to give to the working man or woman who had nothing to sell but their labour a market for their labour which should be as wide as the nation and as effectual and as accurate as the London Stock Exchange. We had strayed far from that. The labour exchanges were primarily designed to find employment. (Labour cheers.) That part of their work had fallen, he would not say into desuetude, but increasingly into the background.

All the Governments since the War had been responsible for the changes and degeneration which had introduced themselves into the unemployment insurance system, but it had been reserved for a Labour Government to strike a heavier blow at unemployment insurance than had been struck under the difficult pressures of the past by any of the preceding Administrations. It seemed to him a very wrong thing that a man who had subscribed into the Fund for years and had a large balance owing to him individually should, when thrown out of work temporarily, be placed in the same category as persons who had shown themselves utterly incapable of finding the means of earning their livelihood. The unemployment insurance system in the condition to which it had now come was actually fostering and maintaining on a very large scale the casualization of labour against which it was intended to be an absolute antidote. Now that matters had been pushed to the point they had, and the evils had been aggravated to their present level, they could not let the matter rest there. It might well be that an increase of indirect taxation borne by the whole of the consumers would be preferable to raising millions for the maintenance of the Insurance Fund directly by a tax upon the employed workmen and the prosperous industries. Now that they had so strained and shaken the foundations of the whole system of unemployment insurance and quartered so many persons upon it who were not actuarial contributors, the question of how the burden should be borne must be one of the matters which should be reviewed.

Speaking of the injury which was done to our reputation and prestige through the manner in which the unduly swollen totals of unemployment were presented to the public, Mr. Churchill suggested that the Minister of Labour and the Lord Privy Seal should get their experts to draw up, and they should publish, figures which represented the actual and true amount of uninsured distress per week. That would show the extent of the evil from which they were suffering. It was huge enough without being exaggerated. He suggested that those figures should show the number of heads of families who were breadwinners of either sex and had not been provided for by self-supported insurance, and who required public assistance. That was a return which should be made at whatever was the appropriate time, and which would undoubtedly give a true indication of what was happening.

He did not believe that there was any general remedy for the evil. There were tendencies, which should be encouraged, which were beneficial; there were tendencies which they must discourage because they were disastrous. The difficulty of all of them was that they did not know, they had not found, the underlying principle which enabled them to group together and harmonize all the various tendencies and pursue them in a co-ordinated way. They had not found the underlying explanation, and the world was still at a loss to know how to bridge the mysterious gap between the producing and the consuming power. Many experiments had been made, and had been frightfully disastrous; but he did not believe that the key to increasing the consuming power would ever be found apart from a proportionate increase in the economic earning power of the individual. (Ministerial cheers.) Those were larger questions; what they had to discuss that afternoon was quite enough to occupy them. To this problem of unemployment insurance and the working of the system this costly Bill would not make even the feeblest contribution. (Cheers.)

THE MINISTER'S REPLY

Miss BONDFIELD, replying to the point raised of the degree to which various trades were taking unfair advantage of the Fund in relation to the contribution they paid, said that every Minister of Labour in turn, irrespective of party, had abandoned the idea of insurance by industry. It was not on those lines that they could attempt to open up further investigation. She was not at all sure that further investigation, in the light of the experience that they were securing, might not lead them to recognize that a non-contributory scheme was the best of any system that could be adopted; but she did not think that they had got to that point yet. She could promise Mr. Churchill that she would gladly go into any question of alternative means of financing the Fund that held any hope of stabilization in the sense of doing away with deficiency periods. As to decasualization, the Maclean Committee were now exploring that particular problem, and she sincerely hoped that they might find some better solution than had yet been offered.

She must again protest against the exaggerated language that had been used in making charges of improper use of the Fund. She had strengthened the machinery in such a way that there was a more objective treatment of case work. She resented the imputation that officials in the Ministry were throwing up the sponge. They were adopting no such attitude. Referring to the figures she had given earlier, she said that analyses had now been completed, and the actual increase for the week of those on the live register was 60,000. The total addition to the claims on the register by the operation of the new Act was 160,000; that was to say, that the number transferred from one side of the register to the other was 115,958. They were pressing forward with the filling of vacancies by the exchanges, and the numbers had increased from 368,000 in the September quarter to 405,000 in the December quarter.

She welcomed heartily the suggestion from the Opposition, which she would follow up vigorously, of endeavouring to get at the earliest possible moment a restatement of the figures that would reassure the world as to the final position that our workers occupied as a result of their thrift and insurance.

The Bill was read a second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The House stood adjourned at one minute past 4 o'clock.

DIARY OF THE WEEK

Following is a record of the business done in both Houses of Parliament during the past week:—

HOUSE OF LORDS

TUESDAY.—Land Drainage (Scotland) Bill passed through Committee.

Liverpool Exchange Company, Performing Animals (Regulation) Amendment, and Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Bills read third time.

Debate on Government's Policy towards Cadet Corps.

WEDNESDAY.—Commons' Amendments to Portsmouth Corporation Bill agreed to.

Bristol Corporation (No. 1), Leeds Corporation, and Metropolitan Railway Bills read second time.

Debate on Oppression of Religion in Russia.

THURSDAY.—Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis), Torquay and Paignton Traction, East Surrey Water, Rochdale Corporation (No. 1), and Tees Valley Water Bills read second time.

South Staffordshire Mond Gas Bill read third time.

Debate on Redecoration of the Royal Gallery. Select Committee's report agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS

MONDAY.—Government motion to suspend 11 o'clock rule defeated by majority of 4.

Poor Law Officers Superannuation Act (1896) Amendment Bill read first time.

Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill read second time.

Unemployment Insurance Money Resolution (No. 3) agreed to on Report and Bill read first time.

Debate on motion to go into Committee of Supply.

United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution and Portsmouth Corporation Bills read third time.

TUESDAY.—Coal Mines Bill considered on Report.

Borough Market (Southwark) Bill agreed to on Report.

WEDNESDAY.—Reservoirs (Safety Provisions), Liverpool Exchange Company, and Rating and Valuation Bills read first time.

Brighton and Hove Gas Bill agreed to on Report.

Coal Mines Bill: Report stage concluded.

THURSDAY.—Housing (Scotland), Navy and Marines Wills, and Sea Fisheries Regulation (Expenses) Bills read first time.

Army and Air Force (Annual) Bill passed through Committee.

Coal Mines Bill read third time by 277 votes to 234.

Ecclesiastical Commissioners (Pensions of Church Estates Commissioners) Measure, 1930, agreed to.

FRIDAY.—Grey Seals Protection Bill read first time.

Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill read second time.

Borough Market (Southwark) Bill read third time.

The Air Ministry gives notice that an air display will take place at Reading (Woodley) aerodrome to-day. Aircraft other than those taking part in the display should not land at the aerodrome or fly in its immediate vicinity between 1 and 6 p.m. Heats will be flown between 10.30 a.m. and 12.30 p.m.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY BOARD

REPORT FOR LAST YEAR

The second annual report of the Central Electricity Board, dealing with the year 1929, is published to-day. Copies may be obtained, price 5s. net, from the publishers, Messrs. Whitehead Morris, Limited, Tower House, Holland-street, London, S.E.1, or through any bookseller.

Dealing with the schemes under review, the report states that at the beginning of 1929 the Board had under consideration the Mid-East England Scheme, and during the year they received two further schemes from the Electricity Commissioners, the North-East England Scheme and the South-West England and South Wales Scheme. The position at the end of the year was as follows:—

Scheme	Area. Square Miles	Population (1921 Census)	Electricity generated during 1928-29
			Millions of units
Central Scotland ..	4,980	3,761,222	913·2
South-East England ..	8,828	11,392,561	2,645.3
Central England ..	7,311	5,218,146	1,281·8
N. W. England and N. Wales ..	9,082	6,980,925	1,932·3
Mid-East England ..	7,546	4,666,490	1,116·2
North-East England*	5,049	2,674,819	831·3
Total adopted ..	42,796	34,694,163	8,720·1
S.W. England and S. Wales†	17,090	6,164,871	644·3
Total	59,886	40,859,034	9,364·4
Great Britain	88,141	42,769,196	9,473·2

* Adopted on January 22, 1930.
† Under consideration.

These schemes cover the industrial belt of Scotland and 94 per cent. of the area and 98 per cent. of the population of England and Wales.

In a review of the design, construction, and operation of the grid system it is stated that during 1929 the testing of the towers was carried out to ensure compliance with the regulations of the Electricity Commissioners. The Board's policy regarding types of discriminative protective gear to be used on transmission lines has been definitely settled. The switchgear required for the transforming stations is being manufactured on mass-production lines, and the special instruments required for metering the Board's supplies have now been fully developed by British meter manufacturers.

During the year the Board placed contracts amounting to £8,004,705, making a total on December 31 of £10,899,692. All the contracts have been placed with British firms.

In Central Scotland four sections of the 132kv. transmission lines and five transforming stations are in service. The first lines were put into commission on May 9, and on December 31 244 circuit miles of lines were under construction, and 47.8 circuit miles were in operation. Photographs are published of the towers used for crossing the rivers Clyde, Cart and Forth; the height of these varies from 218ft. to 338ft.

In South-East England a 10-mile section of 132kv. line between Bedford and Little Barford was completed in the spring and put into temporary use at 33kv. for a supply to the Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire Company. This was the first of the Board's lines in any area to be put into commercial service. This area is specially noteworthy because of the large amount of underground cable required in London itself. During December the first section of the cable system (between St. Pancras and Hornsey) was put into service. On December 31 81 circuit miles of primary lines, 27 circuit miles of secondary lines, and 105 circuit miles of underground cable were under construction, and 10½, 1½ and 16 circuit miles respectively were in operation. During the year construction work proceeded on 14 transforming stations.

During the year, it is stated, the Board obtained wayleaves for 2,099 tower sites on primary lines, and 1,206 on secondary lines, making a total of 3,305. The following table shows the position at the end of the year:—

	Mileage surveyed	No. of towers to be erected	No. of wayleaves obtained
Primary lines:—			
Central Scotland ..	246·6	1,472	1,472
S.E. England ..	268·5	1,700	1,133
Central England ..	227·95	1,355	594
N.W. England and North Wales ..	100·85	622	244
Mid-East England	72·0	452	242
Secondary lines:—			
S.E. England ..	53·6	340	226
Central England ..	18·76	250	184
N.W. England and North Wales ..	120·25	950	676
Mid-East England	28·3	317	143

In their first annual report the Board acknowledge the helpful and public spirit in which the majority of landowners are recognizing the need of facilitating the Board's work. They state that they have also received during the last year much help and cooperation from the National Trust and other societies interested in the preservation of public amenities. The Board have found it necessary to apply to the Minister on only ten occasions for compulsory wayleaves, covering about 3 per cent. of the total obtained. During the year the Board also discussed with the Ancient Monuments Board the question of avoiding buildings or sites which are scheduled as ancient monuments, and the routes for the transmission lines are being selected with a view to meeting the wishes of the latter Board.

ECONOMIC UNITY OF EMPIRE

MR. CHAMBERLAIN ON "A GREAT POLICY"

Mr. NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, speaking at Leamington yesterday, said the first thing that struck him on his return from Africa was the extraordinary fall in the popularity of the Government. He found everywhere disappointment and disillusionment among the Socialist ranks, and in the House of Commons he even saw followers of the Government in open rebellion.

Criticizing the Coal Bill, Mr. Chamberlain said it had thrown the coal industry and the industries dependent upon it into a state of doubt. The only thing about which there was no dispute was that it would put up the price of coal. Nobody was deceived by a cock and bull story like that of the Naval Conference told by Mr. Lloyd George to explain the attitude of the Liberals regarding the Coal Bill. Everybody knew that Mr. Lloyd George's concern was not the future of the Naval Conference, but the future of the Liberal Party.

"It has been rumoured," Mr. Chamberlain added, "that there has been an arrangement between the Liberals and Labour, under which the Liberal Party will keep the Government in office another year or two in return for a device, which is to be forced from the House of Commons, for altering the system of voting in such a way as to increase Liberal representation and so give the party a new lease of life. I do not believe it. I do not believe a great party would stoop to dirty its hands with a corrupt bargain of that kind, and if it did the electors would be quick to show their resentment at the polls. I feel convinced that nothing can prevent the ultimate extinction of the Liberal Party, but out of respect for their great, historic past, I hope when they make their final exit, it will be made with dignity and honour."

The Government said the terrible increase in unemployment was not their fault; but while it was true that world causes had been at work, the Government by its action had aggravated our misfortunes.

Before he went away one heard continually that cry from the Conservatives "Give us a policy." To-day they had a great policy, which he had long desired to see the party adopt—the only one which could save the country from decline and put the Empire upon a basis of unassailable strength.

MR. BALDWIN'S LETTER TO MR. T. J. O'CONNOR

Mr. T. J. O'CONNOR, K.C., the prospective Conservative candidate for Central Nottingham, last night addressed the annual general meeting of the Central Nottingham Conservative Association. Sir Albert Bennett, M.P., the present member, was present. Correspondence was read which had passed between Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Baldwin. Mr. O'Connor, in his letter, wrote:—"There would appear to be some misrepresentation in certain quarters of my position in relation to Conservative policy. May I, therefore, take this opportunity of assuring you unequivocally that I stand four-square behind your policy as outlined at the Coliseum and at the Hotel Cecil." Mr. Baldwin, in reply, wrote:—

"My dear O'Connor,—I am much obliged to you for your note of to-day and for the assurance which it contains. I never doubted your loyalty to the policy of the party or to myself, and I hope that your declaration will satisfy any who may have held a contrary view.—Believe me, yours sincerely (signed) Stanley Baldwin."

MR. BALDWIN'S POLICY

IMPERIAL ECONOMIC UNITY

MORE SAFEGUARDING

Mr. Baldwin, presiding as Grand Master at yesterday's demonstration of the Primrose League in the Albert Hall, outlined the policy of the Conservative Party, giving special attention to the question of the economic unity of the Empire.

Mr. Baldwin, who was received with prolonged cheers, said:—

I give a welcome once more to London to all members of the Primrose League. It is more than 40 years since I first made my efforts at political oratory and tried them on members of the Primrose League. (Laughter.) Then were little habitations of the League in remote parts of Worcestershire; I had one special under my charge, and I used to go out in the evenings and address about a dozen agricultural labourers sitting in their little room with its sanded floor, and the cider simmering in their china mugs, by the fire that burned merrily on the hearth. I must say that I found it easier to address this audience than I do that. (Laughter.)

I want to pay a tribute to the work of Lord Ebbisham, the retiring Chancellor of the League. (Cheers.) There is no man who has rendered more loyal and intensive service, both social and political, to the community and to the party than Lord Ebbisham. Knowing his multifarious interests, I am very grateful to him for the time he has given to the work of the Primrose League during last year. As he feels obliged to give up the work, we have been fortunate in securing as his successor one of the keenest and ablest of our young men, Lord Strathcona. (Cheers.) If ever a man loved the House of Commons it was Lord Strathcona. He was happy there, and there was no more popular member. He is now a member of the other House, and he is as eager as ever to devote his time and services to the public weal. I am sure the Primrose League will be the gainer during the next 12 months.

PRINCIPLES OF THE LEAGUE

I have told you the long years that have elapsed since I spoke to the Primrose League and became a Primrose Leaguer. You will realize that in the days we were very near to the time of the great founders of the League. Well has the work of the League justified the faith that was shown in its foundation. The principles upon which the League was based are our principles to-day, and never were they more needed than they are to-day. We may think that in the old days the phrase "Maintenance of Religion" was a somewhat conventional phrase—a phrase, perhaps, that may not have meant much in this world. But we have lived to see what is going on to-day in Russia, where people are fighting for the very existence of their religion. And it is well when such things are happening, even though it be in a remote part of Europe, that we should maintain that principle as the first pillar of the Primrose League and keep it to the forefront to-day more than we have ever done in the past. Then there is "Maintenance of the Estates of the Realm." We passed through an anxious time nearly four years ago, when we were called upon to maintain the Constitution and we did maintain it. (Cheers.) I believe that Constitution to be secure. I believe the British people need no second lesson. We maintain that principle to-day as we maintained it when we started. (Cheers.) "United Empire." Forty-five years ago that was emblazoned on our banners. It stands there to-day with fresh colour and fresh light, and we devote ourselves to it with renewed zeal and renewed determination.

Looking round this hall the words of Disraeli come back to me: "Unless our party is a National party it is nothing." We are the great National party of the country. It is the Unionist Party, in the sense that we alone unite together all classes of the community; the party that knows no class hatred, that has nothing but affection; the party that anxiously desires to see all our people welded together in a harmonious whole. (Cheers.)

Events have been moving fast. I would call your attention to the passage of the Coal Bill which took effect last night in the House of Commons. I only want to call your attention to it for one purpose, and one purpose only, because it bears directly on our programme. That measure was a measure of barefaced and shuddheaded protection of so elementary a kind that we would not touch it. (Cheers and laughter.) The Labour Government have shown to the world that in any case in which they think wages are too low it is permissible to raise these wages by statute, and in that process to raise the prices of the necessaries of life to the British people. That sweeps away at once the whole of the theoretical objections that have always been made on the platform to any form of protection—namely, that it may raise prices to the consumer. I use the word "may" advisedly. It does not follow of necessity. But in this up-to-date protection of the Labour Party prices will be raised directly against the consumer. I want you to remember that we shall use that Bill to turn the weapon of our opponents, Socialists and Liberals alike, against their own principles when the fight begins. (Cheers.)

SOUND AND SOLID PLANKS

The sound and solid planks on which we stand now and at the forthcoming election and afterwards are safeguarding and the economic unity of the Empire. (Cheers.) I have put safeguarding first because it is our intention to proceed with safeguarding the moment that we are returned to power. I have asked for a free hand in safeguarding wherever the Government may consider it necessary for the protection of the labour of our own people against cheaper labour or inferior conditions or against dumping in any country in the world. (Cheers.) For that purpose I want it as a weapon to use in negotiating treaties with protectionist countries; in my view the only way in which you are going to obtain a lowering of duties and concessions in tariffs. And I want it in case of need for retaliation, if all else fails in negotiating with foreign countries. (Cheers.)

Then the unity of the Empire. Now, I make no excuse to-day, because though you have very likely forgotten it, I am going to do what I very rarely do, and that is to quote some of my own words. I am going to quote from a speech I made in Manchester six and a half years ago. You will find the observations I then made somewhat pertinent to-day. This is what I said:—"And I propose to address to you a few words bearing on that subject, because my ideal—and I know it is a long way off yet—is one great Empire safeguarding the standard of life of its own people, helpful to all the world, with free trade inside its borders, and its people and its goods circulating across the waters as in America they circulate on the railways—across the waters to every part of the Empire, from England through Canada, South Africa, Australia, regarding this as one unit, as one land, and as one home. A not unworthy ideal to work for, but it cannot be obtained without work. What the United States of America have achieved the commonwealth of nations in the British Empire can surely achieve. We have no less capacity for development than they have; we have no less wealth in our Empire; we have a greater wealth if possible in raw materials; we can fulfil this great task, and we can do it by binding the different parts of the Empire together economically. The Dominions cannot hope to remain each one self-contained. If you do not take steps to bind them to you economically, what I may call the law of economic gravitation must act and they will be drawn into some more powerful orbit instead of our own, and you will have missed for ever the chance of securing what in time may become the greatest markets in the world for your goods."

That was in 1923. A great deal has happened since then. At that time the country would have none of it, but we have never lost that ideal. How could we? But when we came in in 1924 we had to face one of the most difficult domestic situations that any Government ever had to face in this country, and it was impossible for us to have made progress on these lines that were rejected in 1923. We did not lose faith. If we had not had faith in our people, do you suppose we could have brought the country through the crisis of 1926? Do you suppose we could have got the ship back on to an even keel before we left office in 1929? Our faith in our people is as bright to-day as it ever was, not only in those of this country, but in the people of our Empire and of our Colonies. (Cheers.)

WEST INDIAN SUGAR

But how differ at from our conception, from our picture, how different is the conduct of the Socialist Party in office! Look only at one thing, the treatment of the question of Colonial sugar within the last week or two. Anxious about the position, desirous of inquiry, they sent out a man well qualified, indeed familiar with the Colonies and with the subject, a man who had been a member of their own Cabinet in 1924. He came back and told them that unless this and that were done plain stared the colonists in the face. What did the Government say? What did they do? The Secretary of State for the Dominions, speaking in the House of Lords, said that when he was to last summer of an impending sugar crisis he laughed and said:—"Ah, another sugar crisis." He acknowledged he had discovered since that it was a serious matter and that there was a crisis, and yet, knowing the having discovered that with which he was unacquainted last June, he has done nothing, and last summer the Chancellor of the Exchequer said he hoped in the lifetime of the present Government to sweep away all the sugar duties, and "with them," he added, "of course, the preferences will go too." That spirit is as contrary to ours as any spirit can be. We will not tolerate damage to, or extinction of, British industry or Colonial industry by any system of tariffs or cartels that any foreigners may raise against us to our detriment.

It is time indeed that these great Imperial questions came once again into the forefront, for Imperial relationships are like marriage in this, that they do not run along by themselves without some pains and care on both sides. (Laughter.) The bonds of Empire, except for that great bond of the common Sovereign and the common Crown, are attenuated, and there must be a tendency with free liberty-loving nations of our own blood, proud in their youth and strength and in their own autonomy, to feel that they are sufficient unto themselves. Yet there are thoughtful men in every Dominion who are seeking ways by which our interests can be brought closer together; by which bonds may be forged of common interest and common ideals that may keep us together, so essential not only for ourselves but for the peace of the world, the development of the world, and the well-being of the world. So it is that we believe that progress can be made in many directions. More and more attention is being directed by our own industrialists to the rationalization of industry throughout the Empire, to the seeking out how far we may supply each other's needs in industry, how far we may combine for our own progress and prosperity, how far we may render ourselves dependent indeed upon one another but independent of the rest of the world. And I rejoice to see that Lord Lloyd, speaking only yesterday, laid stress on the scientific development of our Colonies and the scientific administration, a subject on which I have always been enthusiastic and on which the mind of our late great chief, Lord Balfour, was dwelling with such eager and youthful interest even during the last months of his life.

THE FOOD TAX REFERENDUM

Then we come to that other question of what we can do at an Imperial Conference to help these things along. Now the progress of industrial rationalization is largely a problem for the industrialists, both of the Dominions and at home. But the great problem for Governments is in what way we may be able to make treaties among ourselves which will urge forward the realization of those ideals which are held on both sides of the great seas. If in the negotiations for such treaties or such arrangements the Dominions, in exchange for substantial benefits for our manufacturing industries, require some corresponding benefits for themselves, in the way of such foodstuffs as those with which they can so amply provide us, we are resolved, if that be the outcome of the Conference, after the Unionist Government comes into office—we will submit the principle to the people of this country, so that they may see exactly what it means, and vote by poll upon it "Aye" or "No." As I said at the Hotel Cecil, I am not going to ask the country to vote on a food tax at the next election. The only case in which a food tax will arise is in such a case as I have described, and the people will have a free poll on the subject and vote "Aye" or "No," so that they may not be subject to a food tax until they know what they are voting for, and that if they have a food tax it will be by their own desire and consent. Nothing could be more democratic than that, and nothing more fair. (Cheers.)

There was another wise remark made at the meeting where Lord Lloyd spoke yesterday, and it was made by Lord Melchett. He said that this great Empire question was not merely a question of tariffs. That is quite true. It is a great ideal that we are working to. (Cheers.) We are working for unification, working to bring together all our people for good throughout the whole of the Empire, to strengthen our ties in the pursuit of a common ideal, to link ourselves together more closely, to exercise that influence in the world which we believe to be necessary for it and wholly beneficent. This can only be done if our people at home and in the Dominions keep their ideals fresh, and possess themselves of the zeal, the energy and the courage of their forefathers in pushing out into new experiments and into new worlds.

ENGLAND WAKENING UP

I know well enough, since the War, there has been much pessimistic talk. We hear it often to-day. "Our people are down and out," and that kind of talk. It is said that our people have lost their energy and their enthusiasm. You know we are a nation of grousers. (Laughter.) It doesn't mean much, but then we grouse people abroad are apt to take us at our word, to think of us less than we deserve, and that is a bad thing. Even that great man, M. Clemenceau said of us, "England had begun to show a kind of weakening, of lassitude. The English of to-day are less enterprising than those of a hundred years ago." Are we so? If we are, we are not fit to take up the great task that I am asking you to take up. But I deny it entirely. (Cheers.) That there has been a relaxing of the bow after the Great War no one can deny. But we are wakening up. When these views about decadence are held even by such friends of ours as Clemenceau, it is well to recall what the late

Broadcasting

THE PROGRAMMES

THE INTERNATIONAL AT WEMBLEY

A description of the Association Football International between England and Scotland at Wembley will be given this evening by Mr. George F. Allison from the National station. At 9.40 p.m. there will be broadcast the fourth in the series of "Diversions," and the contributors to the programme will include Miss Cicely Courtneidge, Mr. Bobbie Comber, Mr. Jack Hulbert, Mr. Ivor McLaren, and Miss Irene Russell. The principal items in the London Regional programme to-night are an organ recital by M. Marcel Dupré, and a classical concert, to be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson, with Mr. Arnold Trowell (violoncello) as the soloist. Special pieces in the concert will be Boccherini's Concerto in B flat and Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3 in A minor.

To-morrow afternoon a concert by the London Symphony Orchestra will be relayed from the Royal Albert Hall and broadcast from the London Regional transmitter. Mr. Reginald Stewart (pianist) will be the soloist, and the programme will include Concerto No. 2, Rachmaninoff, Orchestra and piano; and Symphony No. 6 "Pathetique," by Tchaikovsky. The next Bach Church Cantata in the present series will be "Rise, O Soul, this happy morning." The performance will be conducted by Mr. Stanford Robinson and relayed from the Guildhall School of Music. The soloists will be Miss Elsie Suddaby, Miss Doris Owens, Mr. Tom Purvis, and Mr. Stanley Riley.

PROGRAMMES FOR THE WEEK-END

The broadcasting arrangements for today, April 5, are as follows:—

NATIONAL PROGRAMME (1,148kc.) (261.3m.) (193kc.) (1,554.4m.).

10.15 a.m. :—Service. **10.30** :—Time Signal, Greenwich, Weather. **10.45-11** :—Can We Save the Countryside? 6—Laws and By-Laws, by Mr. C. R. Ashbee. **1-2** :—Orchestra from the Commodore Theatre, Hammersmith. **3.30** :—The Victor Olof Sextet; George Pizzey (baritone). **4.45** :—Organ Recital.

5.15 :—Children: The Deuce, a play by Eric Forbes Boyd, adapted for the microphone by the author. 6—England v. Scotland: An Eye-Witness Account of the Association Football International, by Mr. George Allison. **6.15** :—Weather, News, Announcements and General Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Pianoforte Music of Scarlatti, played by Mrs. Norman O'Neill. **7** :—Holidays at Home and Abroad. 3—Walking Abroad, by Miss M. H. Booth. **7.20** :—The Week's Work in the Garden, by the Royal Horticultural Society.

7.30 :—The Wireless Military Band, conducted by B. Walton O'Donnell; Alice Lilley (soprano), Leonard Gowings (tenor). **9** :—Weather, News; Shipping Forecast and Fat Stock Prices (1,554m. only). **9.25** :—Great Hoaxes, 3—Theodore Hook, by Mr. Douglas Jerrold. **9.40** :—Diversions No. 4—including the Gershom Parkington Quintet, and Excerpts from The House that Jack Built; Do Your Daily Dozen (Douglas Furber and Vivian Ellis), with Cicely Courtneidge, Bobbie Comber, Ivor McLaren, and Laurence Green; A Butterfly at the Wheel (Ronald Jeans), with Philip Stuart, Jack Hulbert, Bobbie Comber, Laurence Green, Ivor McLaren, Charles Granville, Irene Russell, and Victor Tennant; The Thought Never Entered My Head (Douglas Furber and Ivor Novello), with Helen Burnell and Jack Hulbert; The Ever Open Door (Ronald Jeans), with Jack Hulbert, Cicely Courtneidge, Joan McLaren, Irene Russell, and Laurence Green; Sydney Baynes (musical director), from the Adelphi Theatre. **11-12** :—Band from the May Fair Hotel.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3.30 :—See Midland Regional programme. **5.15** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News; Announcements and Sports Bulletin. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—The Wireless Symphony Orchestra (Leader, S. Kneale Kelley), conducted by Stanford Robinson; Arnold Trowell (violoncello). **8.30** :—A Reading from 18th Century Prose, by Mr. Bonamy Dobrée. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—A Song Recital, by John Thorne. **9.30** :—Organ Recital, by Marcel Dupré, relayed from All Saints', Margaret-street. **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—Band, from the May Fair Hotel.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3.30 :—The Dunlop Works Band, conducted by Arthur Tomlinson; Owen Brynngwyn (baritone); Sutherland Felce (raconteur). **5.15** :—Children: The Threat of the Thingumibob, a Story without a Moral, by Barbara Sleigh; Edith James, some Songs and a Piano. Felix the Fox, a Natural History Tale, by Mary Haras; John Hay and his Xylophone. **6** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—Weather; News. **6.40** :—Midland Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—Orchestra; Norris Stanley (violin), from the Café Restaurant, Birmingham. **7.45** :—The Midland Regional Chorus, conducted by Joseph Lewis, assisted by Gordon Cleather (baritone). **8.30** :—See London Regional programme. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Regional Orchestra, conducted by Joseph Lewis; Tom Bromley (pianoforte), Tom Pickering (tenor). **10.15** :—Weather; News. **10.30-11** :—See London Regional programme.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7-7.20** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. E. Godfrey Brown—Sea's Weekly Music. **7.15** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Weekly Bulletin. **7.25** :—Music. **7.30** :—Concert by Selected Prize Winners, Belfast Musical Competitions (1930). **9-12** :—National programme.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **3.20-12** :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12.12.45** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; relayed from the National Museum of Wales. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Mr. J. E. Dunn—Welsh Hockey. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Regional Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. Norman Edgar—Outboard Motor Boat Racing in the West. **7.20** :—National programme. **7.30** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; The Taunton Madrigal Society conducted by Herbert Knott; Dennis Noble (baritone). **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

DUBLIN—Call 2RN (413m.), 1kw.

1.30 :—Time, Weather and Gramophone Concert. **7.30**:—News. **7.35**:—Talk. **7.50**:—Time, Weather and Concert. The Augmented Station Orchestra; Ben Birmingham (bass); the Station Orchestra; May Doyle (soprano). **9**:—Gertrude Quinn and Company in a Sketch. **9.30**:—Lecture. **10**:—The Old Tigers. **10.30**:—Time, News and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—National Programme. **5.15** :—See Glasgow. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Glasgow. **6.45** :—National programme. **7-7.20** :—See Glasgow. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **11-12** :—Gramophone Records. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—Dance Music. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—Weather for Farmers. **6** :—Musical Interlude. **6.15** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Scottish Sports Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Remember Me, by Cyril Scott (from Edinburgh). **7.30** :—Short Sketches by T. F. Mayo. **8.15** :—The Perth Madrigal Choir, conducted by David Tocanini; Charles K. Stuart (baritone); Gavin Forbes (accompanist), relayed from the West Church Hall, Perth. **9** :—National programme. **9.15** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra, Harry Oakes (mouth organ). **2.20** :—The Northern Wireless Orchestra; Cissie Locke (ballad); Nellie Wright (contralto); Children. **4** :—National programme. **5.40** :—Radio-Lethria Bulletin. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—Mr. W. J. Unstead—News of the North Wales Coast. **7.20** :—The Royal Horticultural Society's Bulletin. **7.30** :—Weather and News. **7.40** :—Programme Announcements and Sports Notes. **8** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

PLYMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—Gramophone Recitals. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—Children. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—Sports Bulletin. **6.45-12** :—National programme.

SWANSEA (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-12.45** :—See Cardiff. **3.30** :—National programme. **5.15** :—See Cardiff. **6.15-7** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Cardiff. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Cardiff. **7.20** :—National programme. **9.15** :—West Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

RELAY STATIONS.—**LIVERPOOL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), LEEDS-BRADFORD (1,500kc. and 1,040kc.) (200m. and 288.5m.), NEWCASTLE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), SHEFFIELD (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), HULL (1,040kc.) (288.5m.), STOKE-ON-TRENT (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).**

10.15-10.30 a.m. :—The Daily Service. **12-1** :—See Manchester. **3.30** :—National programme. **4.45** :—See Manchester. **6** :—National programme. **6.40** :—See Manchester. **6.45** :—National programme. **7** :—See Manchester. **7.30** :—National programme. **9.15** :—North Regional News. **9.20-12** :—National programme.

FOREIGN STATIONS

NOTE.—Hours of transmission are Greenwich Mean Time. Hours are p.m. unless otherwise stated:—

BARCELONA (Radio Barcelona)—Call EAJ1 (349m.), 8kw.—**11 a.m.** :—Chimes and Weather. :—Sextet Selections. Gramophone Records in the intervals. **5.30** :—Concert from the Barcelona Exhibition. **8** :—Agricultural Talk. **8.15** :—Gramophone Selections. **8.40** :—Sports Talk. **9** :—Time Signal. **8.2** :—Programme from Rome. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BELFAST (1,238kc.) (242.3m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** :—See Manchester. **5.15-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Regional News. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

BOURNEMOUTH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-10.40 :—National programme.

CARDIFF (968kc.) (309.9m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—West Regional News. **9.5** :—The National Orchestra of Wales (Leader, Louis Levitus), conducted by Warwick Braithwaite; Clara Serena (contralto); Lionel Falkman (violin), relayed from the Park Hall, Cardiff. **10** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue. **10.40-11** :—The Silent Fellowship.

CORK—Call 6CK (225m.), 1kw. Programme relayed by Dublin (413m.).

8.30 a.m. :—Time Signal. **8.32** :—Concert. The Station Orchestra; Cis Paul (baritone); C. MacVinnie-Duffy (violoncello). Violin Duo, Doreen Thornton (soprano); Mme. M. Grossi (pianist). **11** :—Time, National Anthem, and Weather.

DUNDEE (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

EDINBURGH (1,040kc.) (288.5m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

GLASGOW (752kc.) (398.9m.).

3-6.15 :—National programme. **8** :—Religious Service—Address by the Rev. P. Pitt Watson, relayed from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh; from Edinburgh. **8.45** :—National programme. **9** :—Scottish News Bulletin. **9.5** :—National programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MANCHESTER (797kc.) (376.4m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** :—Foden's Motor Works Band, conducted by F. Mortimer; Alec Mortimer (euphonium solo); Harry Mortimer (cornet solo); Arthur Broadbent (bass-baritone). **5.15** :—A Pianoforte Recital, by Eduard Steuermann. **6-6.15** :—Bible Reading: Paul's Letters, 17—2 Corinthians, ch. 5 and 6.

8 :—A Religious Service, with Address by the Rev. J. Pitt Watson, from St. Cuthbert's Parish Church, Edinburgh. **8.45** :—Appeal by Lord Darnyngton on behalf of the Church Army. **8.51** :—Weather, News; Shipping Forecast (1,554.4m. only). **9.5** :—The Kolisch String Quartet: Rudolf Kolisch (violin), Felix Kuhner (violin), Eugen Lehner (violin), Benar Heifetz (violoncello); Erika Wagner (recitер); Viktor Polatschek (clarinet). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

LONDON REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—842kc. (356.3m.).

3 :—A Concert by the London Symphony Orchestra, with Reginald Stewart at the Piano, relayed from the Albert Hall. **5-5.30** :—Religion in the Light of Psychology, 14—Character and its Constituents: How we are made and unmade, by the Rev. E. S. Waterhouse. **8.45** :—See National programme. **8.50** :—Weather; News; Regional News. **9.5** :—See Midland Regional programme. **10.30** :—Epilogue.

MIDLAND REGIONAL PROGRAMME.—626kc. (479.2m.).

3-5.30 :—See London Regional programme. **8.45** :—See National programme. **8.50** :—Weather; News. **9** :—Midland News. **9.5** :—The Midland Wireless Augmented Orchestra (Leader, Frank Cantell), conducted by Joseph Lewis; Alice Vaughan (contralto); Leonard Gowings (tenor). **10.30** :—Epilogue.

ABERDEEN (995kc.) (301.5m.).

3 :—National programme. **4.15** :—See Manchester. **5.15-6.15** :—National programme. **8** :—See Glasgow. **8.45** :—National programme

BURDEN OF RATES

BOROUGHS AND URBAN DISTRICTS

REMARKABLE INCREASES

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

The previous article (*The Times*, April 2) gave official figures for the aggregate indebtedness and for the total annual expenditure of the local authorities in England and Wales for each financial year since 1921, and brought to light the enormous increases which have occurred since the end of the War, these increases ranging from 50 per cent. to 150 per cent. when compared with the pre-War scale of expenditure. The inflation of prices and wages which occurred in the years 1920-21 no doubt accounted for the larger portion of the increase of expenditure of local authorities at that date. Since the latter year, however, there has been an almost continuous decline in the cost of living, and also in the wholesale prices of raw materials, which now in many cases have nearly reached the pre-War level, and this fall ought to have been reflected in the budgets of our local authorities and in the demands made by them upon the pockets of the ratepayers. The table and diagram given below show the mean annual rise and fall in the cost of living since 1914, the figure for July of that year (100) being taken as the basis for comparison.

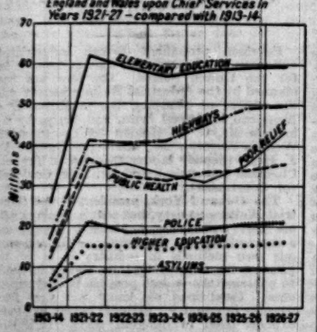
TABLE 4

INDEX NUMBERS FOR THE COST OF LIVING, 1915 TO 1928

Year	Index Number	Year	Index Number
1915 ..	123	1922 ..	183
1916 ..	146	1923 ..	174
1917 ..	176	1924 ..	175
1918 ..	203	1925 ..	176
1919 ..	215	1926 ..	172
1920 ..	249	1927 ..	168
1921 ..	226	1928 ..	166

Chart showing the variations in the Index Numbers for the Costs of Living from 1914 to 1928

Chart of Expenditure of Local Authorities in England and Wales upon Chief Services in Years 1921-27 – compared with 1913-14.



A comparison of the diagram based on this table with the diagram showing the expenditure on the chief services shows how widely the curves for the expenditure of local authorities during the past nine years have differed from the curve representing the cost of living. The purpose of the present article is to examine the rates now being levied in the county boroughs, boroughs, and urban districts in order to see whether any signs of retrenchment are yet apparent in the demands being made by local authorities upon the public. In order to render this examination more interesting the changes in the assessments since the pre-War year 1913-14 have been investigated. The figures used in this analysis are those collected and published annually by the borough treasurer of Preston, but for the pre-War year 1913-14 the figures given in the "Municipal Year-Book" for 1914 have been employed.

COUNTY BOROUGHS

The average of the rates levied in 84 of the county boroughs for the year ended March 31, 1930, was 13s. 4½d. This represents a decrease of 1s. upon the rate of the previous year. The reduction was due chiefly to the increase of the assessments under the new Rating Act, and in Table 5 below a list is given of 15 of the county boroughs which show the most striking advances in rateable value under the new Act.

TABLE 5

INCREASES OF RATEABLE VALUE OF THE COUNTY BOROUGHS UNDER THE NEW RATING ACT, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE ASSESSMENT FIGURES OF 1914 AND 1929:—

County Boroughs	Rateable Value 1913-14	Rateable Value 1929-30	Index of Increase 1914-30	Index of Increase 1929-30
	£	£		
Plymouth ..	506,058	1,786,359	296	150
Eastbourne ..	448,721	864,396	192	145
Coventry ..	439,916	1,061,919	241	137
Bournemouth ..	747,841	1,411,219	188	130
Bristol ..	1,856,925	2,884,749	155	126
Southampton ..	640,585	1,314,430	205	124
Cardiff ..	1,155,730	2,106,479	182	122
Leicester ..	1,009,745	1,749,890	150	116
West Ham ..	1,358,606	1,668,736	123	116
Sheffield ..	2,005,349	3,017,323	150	115
Hastings ..	425,330	654,810	154	115
Swansea ..	576,308	1,139,255	197	114
Blackpool ..	561,121	1,308,717	233	114
Gateshead ..	439,704	570,873	129	113
Croydon ..	1,008,065	1,823,154	181	112

The indexes of increase range therefore, from 123 to 299 when the assessments of 1914 are compared with those of 1930; and from 112 to 150 when the comparison is between the assessments of 1929 and 1930. Plymouth is the county borough which has suffered most heavily from increase in the assessments, for it stands at the head of each list, and its rateable value is now nearly three times the pre-War figure. In spite of the average reduction of the rate by 1s., a large number of the county boroughs are still suffering from a rate over 16s. in the pound; and a list of these unfortunate places is given in Table 6, with the rate levied for the previous year, and for the pre-War year 1913-14:—

TABLE 6

RATES LEVIED IN THE YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30 IN THE COUNTY BOROUGHS, COMPARED WITH THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14.

County Borough	Pre-War Rate 1913-14	Present Rates 1928-29	Present Rates 1929-30
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Merthyr Tydfil ..	10 4½	29 0	27 0
Barnsley	—	19 11	18 9
Norwich	11 0	20 11	19 10
Rotherham	9 6	—	17 10
Sunderland	7 8	19 0	17 10
Stoke-on-Trent ..	9 11½	17 10½	17 5½
Middlesbrough ..	8 4	19 2	17 6
West Ham	11 3	21 8	17 6
Gateshead	7 1	22 5	16 8
Salford	8 6	17 0	17 0
St. Helens	7 7	—	17 0
Sheffield	9 3½	18 8½	16 10½
South Shields ..	7 9	17 11½	16 7½
Hull	9 6	17 0	16 8½
East Ham	10 6	20 5	16 6
Wakefield	8 10	18 6	16 6
Derby	8 0	—	16 4
Walsall	8 7	18 0	16 3

BOROUGHS

The average rate levied in 101 boroughs for the financial year which has just closed was 12s. 9d., which is a decrease of 1s. 4d. upon the average of the previous year. This reduction, however, was more than balanced in the larger number of boroughs by the increases of rateable value under the new Act, and the aggregate amount raised by the rates in the boroughs for the past year is likely to have been very considerably greater than in 1928-29. A list of 23 of the more important boroughs which have suffered large advances in their assessment is given in Table 7, and it will be seen from this table that quite a large number show increases between 50 per cent. and 140 per cent. over the pre-War basis, and from 18 per cent. up to 68 per cent. over the 1928-29 figures.

TABLE 7

INCREASES OF RATEABLE VALUE OF THE BOROUGHS UNDER THE NEW RATING ACT, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE ASSESSMENT FIGURES OF 1914 AND 1929

Boroughs	Rateable Value 1913-14	Rateable Value 1929-30	Index of Increase 1914-1930	Index of Increase 1929-1930
	£	£		
Torquay ..	201,000	449,338	223	168
Chipping-Wycombe ..	76,703	189,863	247	163
Worthing ..	203,741	430,731	211	151
Watford ..	209,486	447,188	213	141
Gravesend ..	141,660	269,325	190	139
Ketchley ..	205,675	309,491	150	136
Maidstone ..	206,835	357,799	175	136
Hove ..	422,530	777,546	184	135
Morecambe and Heysham ..	77,247	189,000	*244	135
Ealing ..	518,968	1,055,513	205	133
Guildford ..	183,196	296,327	161	133
Acton ..	414,130	770,788	186	131
Twickenham ..	209,609	317,994	151	131
Bromley ..	284,801	446,762	156	130
Kingston-on-Thames ..	235,884	384,478	163	129
Colchester ..	182,587	270,411	148	128
Gosport ..	130,000	226,773	174	128
Richmond ..	325,076	501,074	154	128
Cambridge ..	383,577	566,623	147	127
Leamington Spa ..	190,633	271,954	142	124
Wimbledon ..	476,348	699,980	147	123
Buxton ..	93,000	146,491	157	119
Folkestone ..	266,033	383,235	144	118

* The assessment of Morecambe in 1913-14 did not include the neighbouring town of Heysham.

The increase of the assessments in the boroughs, therefore, has been considerably greater than in the county boroughs, and, notwithstanding these large increases, a considerable number are still burdened with a rate of 15s. or more in the pound. The following table (8) contains a list of these boroughs with the rates levied for the pre-War year 1913-14 and for the year 1928-29 in adjoining columns:—

TABLE 8

RATES LEVIED IN THE YEARS 1928-29 AND 1929-30 IN BOROUGHS COMPARED WITH THE RATES LEVIED IN THE PRE-WAR YEAR 1913-14.

Boroughs	Pre-War Rate 1913-14	Present Rates 1928-29	Present Rates 1929-30
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Jarrow	—	21 3	21 0
Hartlepool	—	20 0	18 0
Oswald	—	—	18 0
Batley	9 10	18 6	17 6
Newcastle-under-Lyme ..	—	18 4	17 6
Morley	—	18 0	17 0
Whitehaven	—	17 4	16 8
Heywood	9 6	—	16 6
Lowestoft	10 0	17 10	16 5
Wednesbury	—	16 10	16 2
Leyton	—	20 5	15 10
Stalybridge	8 9	—	15 6
Nuneaton	8 9¾	19 0	15 6
Chatham	8 9	—	15 6¼
Chesterfield	8 5	20 0	15 3¼
Keighley	8 4	20 6	15 3

URBAN DISTRICTS

There are 89 urban districts, for which the rateable values and rates levied for the year 1929-30 are included in the compilation from which the figures in this article are drawn. The average rate for the whole of these districts for the year ended March 31, 1930, was 13s. 10d., which represents a decrease of slightly more than 1s. 7d. upon the rate levied in the previous year. Here, again, the decrease is more apparent than real, and the larger number of ratepayers will have found that they have contributed in 1929-30 more in the form of rates than in the previous year owing to the increase of the assessments.

The table below (9) contains a list of 20 urban districts which show the most notable increases of their rateable values. These increases range from 50 up to 130 per cent. when the comparison is with the pre-War year 1913-14, and from 21 up to 52 per cent. when the comparison is limited to the year 1929. Romford heads the list in both cases with Harrow-on-the-Hill and Heston close behind.

TABLE 9

INCREASES OF THE RATEABLE VALUE OF THE URBAN DISTRICTS UNDER THE NEW RATING ACT, WHEN COMPARED WITH THE ASSESSMENT FIGURES OF 1914 AND 1929.

Urban District	Rateable Value 1913-14	Rateable Value 1929-30	Index of Increase 1914-30	Index of Increase 1929-30
	£	£		
Romford ..	97,030	223,136	230	152
Heston and Isleworth ..	232,679	496,224	212	148
Harrow-on-the-Hill ..	146,594	324,820	221	147
Dagenham ..	—	376,121	—	142
Mitcham ..	—	296,517	—	137
Weston-super-Mare ..	183,644	316,646	172	137
Beckenham ..	278,813	442,711	158	134
Southgate ..	273,907	556,321	203	134
Tottenham ..	578,662	915,659	158	134
Wood Green ..	288,104	448,094	155	133
Edmonton ..	211,952	373,704	177	132
Bebington and Bromborough	29,733	247,004	*	128
Enfield ..	297,749	472,630	159	125
Horbiye and W. Kirby ..	107,521	171,771	159	125
Barking ..	190,000	378,294	199	124
Barnes	270,754	460,992	173	124
Kettering ..	124,895	190,852	153	123
Walthamstow ..	464,270	664,928	143	123
Surbiton	186,000	280,359	150	122
Coulsdon and Purley ..	—	429,833	—	121

* Bromborough has now absorbed Bebington, and this has caused a very remarkable increase in the rateable value of this district, and has rendered the index of increase valueless.

The increases in the assessments of the urban districts under the new Rating Act, therefore, have been nearly as great as in the case of the boroughs; but, in spite of the large number of districts which show increases of 20 per cent. and over since the last revision, there is still a considerable number of districts suffering from rates above 16s. in the pound. A list of these districts is given in the table below (10), and it will be seen that it includes many districts where the closing down of the coalmines has added so enormously to the rates during the last two years.

TABLE 10

RATES LEVIED IN 16 URBAN DISTRICTS IN THE YEARS 1928-1929 AND 1929-30

Urban District	1928-29	1929-30
	s. d.	s. d.
Pontypridd	26 8	26 6
Aberdare	29 0	26 0
Caerphilly	28 6	26 0
Rhondda	27 0	25 0
Tredegar	19 6	21 6
Felling-on-Tyne	23 8	21 2
Ebbw Vale	19 6	20 8
Hebburn-on-Tyne	21 0	20 6
Whickham	22 8	20 6
Abercorn	—	18 4
Oldbury	18 8	18 4
Stanley	20 0	17 2
Walthamstow	22 4	17 2
Hindley	—	17 0
Rowley Regis	—	16 4
Ince-in-Makerfield	—	16 3

CONCLUSIONS

The figures given in the above series of tables prove that there have been only slight reductions in the rates that have been levied since the revision of the assessments under the new Act, and that these reductions have not been commensurate with the advances in rateable value, which have been increased by 10 to 30 per cent. within the last two years.

When the present rates and assessments are compared with 1913-14 it is found that in many cases the total amounts collected in rates have been increased four-fold, for not only is the actual rate levied double that of 1914, but it is being paid upon a rateable value for the property which has been increased 100 per cent.

From The Times of 1830

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1830. Price 7d.

Dr. Lushington (speaking in the House of Commons on the Bill for the Removal of Jewish Disabilities).—The hon. member for Oxford had referred to the celebrated passage of Lord Coke with reference to the Jews; but that passage was so little to the honour of that great man, that when it was cited in the reign of George II. the then Chief Justice of the King's Bench cried out, "For the honour of that great and learned man, and out of respect for his memory, do not cite that passage." A great deal had been said to-night about the principle which had governed this country, in excluding all religions except Christianity. But as far as he (Dr. Lushington) knew of this principle, from the good old popish times to the reign of William III., it was the principle of intolerance, without regard to the feelings or the opinions of those who differed. There was no uniformity, for one individual, Old Parr, who lived 150 years, was obliged to change his religion no less than eight times.

** During this debate "Sir James Macintosh and Mr. Macauley rose at the same time, but there were several cries of 'New member,' on which Sir J. Macintosh gave way, and Mr. Macauley proceeded to address the house." This was Macaulay's maiden speech.

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Although a report has been prepared for the Royal National Life-boat Institution on the possibility of stationing a motor-lifeboat at Fleetwood, no decision has yet been taken. Certain difficulties would have to be overcome in order to make it possible to launch a motor-lifeboat at all states of the tide.

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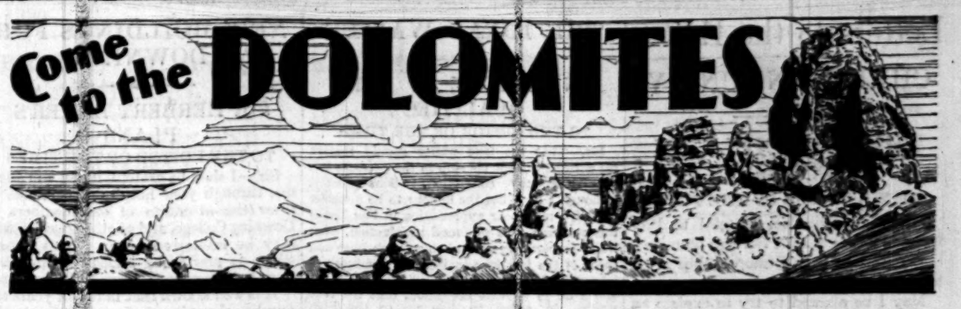

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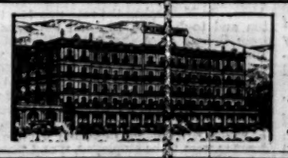

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Letters to the Editor

CHRISTIAN UNITY

THE PRINCIPLE OF SUCCESSION

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Many will feel grateful to Professor Whitney for the full and illuminating quotations from Bishop Stubbs in his letter of April 2.

May I be allowed to try to explain an attitude towards the problem of reunion between episcopal and non-episcopal Communions which commends itself to some Anglicans of to-day, who hope they are not unfaithful to the great tradition which their Church has inherited from such scholars and historians as Lightfoot and Stubbs, yet feel that they can support a reunion policy which was not practical politics when they wrote, a policy which would not require "the admission to holy orders by the Bishops of all Presbyterians or otherwise ordained ministers, who are desirous of being united to us, before we could recognize their position or join their services with ours."

(1) We are convinced that the study of the origins and development of the Christian ministry establishes a very strong case for holding that the principle of authorized succession to office was operative from Apostolic times right through to the Reformation. Those men were held to be properly constituted ministers of the Church who had been ordained and appointed to whatever ministry they exercised by men who had received authority so to ordain and appoint from others before them who had similarly received such authority from those commissioned to confer it. This principle of authorized succession to office may have expressed itself in various ways in the early experimental stage of ecclesiastical development. It found its completest formulation in the episcopal system which held the field from at least the latter half of the second century right through to the sixteenth. By means of episcopacy the continuity and the solidarity of the ministry as a ministry authorized and recognized by the whole Church were secured and maintained.

(2) We rejoice that at the time of the Reformation the Church of England, in spite of difficulty and opposition, succeeded in maintaining this principle and continued the episcopal ministry which expresses and safeguards it. Other reformed Churches did not do so, for various reasons which appeared cogent at the time to their corporate consciences. We recognize that these non-episcopal ministries have maintained a continuity and a solidarity of their own, and have been abundantly blessed in their ministrations.

(3) We are convinced that there is now an imperative necessity, especially in the mission field, that the episcopal and the non-episcopal ministries of certain friendly Communions should be co-ordinated into a single ministry authorized and recognized by the whole body of once separated but at length (as we hope) reunited denominations. These non-episcopal ministries no longer repudiate episcopacy; on the contrary, they express their readiness to accept an episcopal constitution from the dais of reunion, and to work in conformity with its principles and methods. But they have already been solemnly commissioned by prayer and imposition of hands to the ministry of the Word and Sacraments in their respective Communions. They cannot regard themselves simply as laymen. Nor can we so regard them.

(4) We are, therefore, compelled to ask ourselves certain questions. Once these non-episcopal ministers were accepted, recognized, and authorized as fellow-workers in the ministry by the Bishops of the united Communion, would there be anything which is really essential to the solidarity and continuity of the ministry which would be lacking in their case? Would the fundamental principle of authorized succession to office be violated if episcopal recognition and commission were extended to ministries which, though not episcopally ordained, were yet willing for the sake of unity to be episcopally supervised and episcopally consolidated for the future? Is "the backbone of historical Christianity" likely to be broken or weakened by such procedure? And precisely because we believe in episcopacy and the principles for which it stands, our answer to these questions is, "No."

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. G. MIDDLETON:

55, Brighton-grove, Rusholme, Manchester.

THE SCHOOL AGE

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—When my friend Mr. A. J. Mundella in October, 1925, signed the Hadow Report, which proposed to raise the school age as from April, 1932, he added a note indicating that he was rather doubtful of the virtues both of "reorganization" and of "mandatory legislation." His experience of the problems involved, which he says is far longer and far larger than mine, suggested to him that "even in such a simple matter as raising the school age the wiser course is to press use of optional powers as the true and only effective prelude to mandatory legislation." Now he thinks differently and pleads for early mandatory legislation.

But he really must read my "ruthless" letter of March 26 again. He himself admits that the date on which such legislation shall operate, usually called the "appointed day," may have to be altered if the schools cannot be ready when the new age group of pupils presents itself. I confined myself to pointing out that the programmes of two of the largest and most progressive authorities in the country showed that their schools cannot be ready for some six years from now, and therefore, to make April 1, 1931, the appointed day is, to put it mildly, hazardous.

I recognize that, the Government, having committed itself to raise the school age by immediate but prospective legislation, local authorities who are engaged in reorganizing their schools want to know for certain and as soon as possible whether and when they will have to provide for the new age group. From their point of view an early passing of the Act and a distant appointed day would be most convenient. The Association of Education Committees by a majority of 202 to 201 votes asked for September, 1933, as the appointed day, but on a subsequent vote compromised on September, 1932. But the hard facts in Manchester and the West Riding and, I believe, in many other areas, point to some date in 1935 or 1936. Of course, it is awkward to have a large gap between the passing of an Act and its appointed day, but from the point of view of parents, children and teachers that is infinitely preferable to cramming the children into schools which cannot do them justice.

There are indeed other legislative devices for easing the operation of a mandatory act and the transition from an old to a new system, and I hope they will receive consideration. But, on their own principles, those who desire to give effect to the Hadow Report cannot afford to treat the parents and children unfairly and impose on them an obligation which when they come under it, cannot justify itself in many areas, though it may be beneficial to those who come after them. Of course, those who think more of taking the children "off the labour market" than of educating them effectively, want a very early appointed day, but with them it is not easy to argue.

Yours faithfully,
L. A. SELBY-BIGGE.

127, Sloane-street, S.W.1, April 4.

THE IDEAL WAITER

AN EPITOME OF RARE QUALITIES

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—That the true waiter should receive his accolade, if not his step in the peerage, has long been my conviction. Consequently, although I have not the honour to be a waiter myself, I read your appreciation in *The Times* this morning with profound satisfaction, even while deprecating somewhat a touch here and there of the frivolous in treating a subject so inherently serious. Permit me, Sir, to assert, and I do so without hesitation, that the true waiter, in order to live up to the high standard of his calling, must be possessed of a greater variety of gifts and acquirements than the representative of any other profession. There are unquestionably to-day more good lawyers in Great Britain than there are good waiters—due to no other cause than the less exacting requirements of the Bar.

The waiter, as he should be and as he is expected to be, must have outward details such as the setting of the table or the pouring of the wine—matters of form as distinct from those of content—so completely mastered that at no time can there appear any flaw in his technique. He should have such knowledge of the viands and wines he has to offer as will command the respect of the most fastidious gourmet. He should be able to command at least two languages besides his own. He should be able so to control his temper as to receive even insults in accordance with the high and honourable traditions of his class rather than to attempt to compete with the lower standards of other classes.

But there are qualities, less self-evident, which he is expected to display. He must have infinite tact, so as to enable him to handle appropriately any human situation or disposition, a knowledge of character such as to give him to read promptly that of the guest of the moment and shape his course accordingly, as well as a sixth sense, which I shall call "anticipatory," informing him what the guest wants before the guest knows himself, that he may supply it unobtrusively. He should have true, not assumed, kindliness and sympathy, but with an insight that will enable him to display it in the manner most acceptable to the case in hand. In fine he should have the will, education, and natural gifts to produce in each patron, however trying and diverse the circumstances, a pleasant feeling of well-being, which alone can give food the final touch of the delectable that makes a perfect meal.

These qualities are rare. The combination of them is so unheard of that it is expected from no other calling. We do expect it from a waiter, thus rendering him an unconscious tribute.

I am, &c.,
WILLIAM MUMFORD.

8, Ampton-street, W.C.1, April 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—In view of the attention now again being called to hotel deficiencies in this country your readers may be interested to hear that it is hoped to open in the near future in London a properly equipped school for training lads of good education in the theory and practice of hotel management. The school in question will form part of the Westminster Technical Institute, which has for some years housed a Junior Technical Day School of Cookery and Waiting and done valuable pioneer work in training British lads for these two allied callings. The new school will be accommodated in an extension of the Technical Institute, the plans for which have been already passed and approved by the London County Council. While on a more modest scale than some of the large Continental schools, it will be designed and equipped to afford its students the fullest facilities for mastering the technique of hotel and restaurant management in all its varied branches.

In these days of overcrowded professions and keen business competition parents should be more alive to recognize the scope for remunerative employment offered by a calling which in this country has been hitherto a happy hunting-ground either for the well-trained foreigner or the untrained native. The curse of our hotel system in the past has been, not the ubiquity of the foreign element, which knows its job, but the pretentious inefficiency of so many native hotel proprietors and managers, who do not know their job and will not admit their own shortcomings—due entirely to lack of training.

Yours obediently,
ERNEST LESSER.

13, Holland Villas-road, W.14, April 3.

COAL TRADE WITH CANADA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Referring to the letter which appeared in your issue of yesterday from Mr. H. H. Merrett, of Cardiff, I am afraid that he did not sufficiently study the remark that I made to Mr. Thomas in the House of Commons on the 1st inst.

I said there was no appreciable alteration in the freight market during the past five or six months, and that no shipowner having the slightest knowledge of his business would ever dream of building a 7,000-tonner deadweight, because it is absolutely uneconomic. I did not enter into any question as to the amount of tonnage that was idle in the autumn or the tonnage that is idle now, but, as proving that what I stated was correct, I might mention for Mr. Merrett's information the fact that last November there were practically no steamers fixed from Wales to Montreal, but the rate to-day is in the neighbourhood of 7s. May loading. The rate home from Montreal in November was 1s. 4½d. per quarter, and the rate offering to-day for May loading is 1s. 7½d. per quarter. Then take, say, out from Wales to Buenos Aires. In November the rate was 14s. 9d. per ton and to-day 16s, 3d., and the rates home from Buenos Aires were 12s. in November and 10s. 6d. to-day, or, in other words, the voyage out and home in November would be 26s. 9d., the same price as is ruling out and home to-day. I have taken the Plate and Montreal as examples because I thought they were the nearest approaches I could get to the trades in which Mr. Thomas indicated the five 7,000-tonners were to be employed, if and when they were built.

I am led to believe from Mr. Merrett's letter that he was proceeding to negotiate contracts. I do not know what that means, but to my mind it leads nowhere, because unless a contract is entered into it is of no value, and it is so easy for anyone to say, "I am proposing to build so many steamers." In conclusion, I may mention that I have not changed my mind, and am still of opinion that there was never any serious contemplation of building five 7,000-ton steamers deadweight to trade between this country and Canada for the reasons indicated in the House of Commons.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
FRED. HALL.

House of Commons, April 4.

TELEPHONE TO SOUTH AMERICA

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I was interested to read in *The Times* this morning a report of the first telephone conversation between England and Brazil, nearly 6,000 miles away. It will probably interest some of your readers to know that in September, 1928, I had a conversation of 25 minutes duration with my then partner who was in Buenos Aires. It certainly took a long time for the connexion to be made, as owing to atmospheric variations the communication could not be clearly established for some time. After a wait of 24 hours, however, I had a very distinct and clear conversation.

At the time the London Telephone Service asked me to speak to New York by telephone from London and give them my impressions of the two communications. A gentleman from New York rang me up and asked me if I could hear him distinctly; I replied that if I closed my eyes I felt I could touch him.

I believe the telephone conversation I had with the Argentine was the first commercial communication. It was transmitted by radio from Buenos Aires to Berlin, and thence overland to London.

Yours faithfully,
C. C. PARSON.

111, New-street, Birmingham, April 3.

LONDON AEROPLANE CLUB

The flying time for the month of March of the London Aeroplane Club has been satisfactory, with a total of 316hr. 38min. Eight members qualified for their "A" licences during the month. An interesting part of the work has been the cross-country flights by members taking up navigation; 38 such flights were made, and the places visited included Hull, Lympne, Old Sarum, Shoreham, Swindon, Sittingbourne, Duxford, Hamble, Grantham, Henlow, and Norwich.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR DOWNING

SIR HERBERT BAKER'S PLANS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I shall be grateful if you will allow me, through your hospitable columns, to draw the attention of old members of Downing College, and of other readers who may be interested, to an urgent appeal which is now being issued for contributions to a Downing College Building Fund.

It is well known that in recent years the number of applicants for admission to the various colleges at Cambridge has been considerably in excess of the numbers which it is possible to accommodate. Not only is the number of men seeking admission to the University on their own initiative, including many from the Dominions and Colonies, far greater than ever before, but in recent years the Government has been sending an increasing number of men to Cambridge to be trained for administrative and scientific posts in the Colonies. Scholars from the Ministry of Agriculture and from county council and other schools supported by public funds are also pressing for admission in growing numbers. Many colleges have recently erected additional living rooms, but Downing is one of the poorer colleges and is not in a position to make any substantial additions without assistance from outside sources. We have done our best in recent years to admit as many deserving applicants as possible, but of those admitted only a small proportion can be accommodated within the walls, and this is a very serious disadvantage, as it is only by living in college that students are able fully to enjoy the advantages of college life.

Plans admirably adapted to our requirements and in keeping with the architectural style of the present buildings have been prepared by Sir Herbert Baker, A.R.A. These include plans for a chapel, library, and rather more than 100 sets of rooms. The erection of the chapel and library is provided for by a recent legacy, subject to a life interest, and the college has taken the bold step of setting aside a sum of £30,000 as a nucleus for a fund for the erection of the new sets of rooms; but in order to meet our most pressing demands we are compelled to make a wide appeal. We know that old members of the college will do their best; and we venture to hope that it may be possible to enlist the active support of some persons who have at heart the interests of a college which is making a supreme effort to place itself in a position that will enable it worthily to uphold the traditions of this University.

Downing College is particularly fortunate in having an unusually good site, and its present buildings, though much too limited in extent, are generally regarded as excellent examples of the classical style of architecture which was in vogue at the time of the foundation of the college.

Cheques should be made out to the Downing College Building Fund, and sent either to the Bursar, Mr. F. B. Smith, or direct to the Cambridge branch of Barclays Bank. Copies of the appeal can be obtained from the Bursar.

Your obedient servant,
A. C. SEWARD.

The Master's Lodge, Downing College, Cambridge.

* An illustration of part of the proposed new buildings will be found on page 18.

WHAT IS FITNESS?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Might I inject some more objectivity into the discussion of "fitness" by asking one double-barrelled question? How does the eugenist's conception of "fitness" as "ability to support oneself and all the children one brings into the world" relate to (*a*) the "principle" of "equal pay for equal work," *i.e.*, the same pay for the sterile individual and the head of a family; and (*b*) the payment of university professors by Treasury grants, *i.e.*, "by means of a tax levied on the neighbours"?

Yours faithfully,
A. F. POLLARD.

THE CHANNEL CROSSING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—The recent correspondence on the Channel Tunnel raises again the much-vexed question of the sea crossing to France. In effect all hinges on the condition of the harbours on each side of the Straits, as has been often pointed out. It seems pretty evident that, at far less cost than that of a tunnel, and in much less time, the harbours could be so improved and deepened as to admit of vessels, perhaps not "enormous," but sufficiently larger than even the best of those now on the station as to admit of very high speed coupled with adequate shelter-decks and provision for comfort in even the worst of weather. Before the War there was a scheme for a covered-in Marine Station at Dover where the boats could land their passengers absolutely under cover and presumably close to the trains. It would be interesting to know what has become of that plan.

Dover Harbour, with its often strong tides, could almost certainly be improved by lengthening the Admiralty Pier so as to overlap the Island Pier and thus reduce the difficulty of the tide across the entrance. This, I believe, has long been under study with a view to improvement; perhaps money is one chief difficulty. The great trouble seems to be on the other side, where no doubt the conditions are even more difficult owing to the long drift down the North Sea, the shallow water, and other causes. But these difficulties could, no doubt, be overcome with good will on both sides.

The idea of a Ferry is attractive, but it is very doubtful if it is "practical politics." The great rise and fall of tide is one drawback, and it is hardly likely that passengers would be content to remain seated in their carriages during the crossing, certainly not with any swell on, and, if not, where is the good of it? Again, there would be a distinct difficulty as to width of carriages and consequent reconstruction of stations at great cost if through trains were run.

One cannot but think that with swift and comfortable boats and ample shelter, which larger boats could well provide, the bulk of travellers would much prefer the open air to 36 miles of tunnel, mostly under the sea, more than three times the length of the Simplon and Gothard.

Yours obediently,
ARTHUR DARKE.

25, Hawkwood-road, Boscombe, Hants, March 31.

"THE IRISH STATESMAN"

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mrs. Tynan Hinkson could hardly have chosen a finer medium than *The Times* to voice her regret for the passing of what to Irishmen is the *Statesman*. In the "Trouble" and the "Truce," and since then, "A.E.'s" paper has steadily braved the political tempest to show that a solvent, hard-working Ireland is the best heir to the Celtic Twilight and the truest witness of Ireland in the Concert of Europe. Young Irishmen, from Ireland, England and America, have found a ready welcome in the *Statesman's* pages. They lived down the legend of the seven centuries of hate. American friends have helped the *Statesman*. They were perhaps Ireland's best advocates, the men who bid highest for her justification of a place in the League Council. Only kindheartedness insisted that the *Irish Statesman* should sell for 3d. and not 6d. weekly. So the end has come. But need it?

Yours faithfully,
M. C. MACLAUGHLIN.

April 2.

Points from Letters

THE CADET FORCE

A great deal of attention has been drawn to the decision of the Government to withdraw the grant from Cadet battalions, but it does not generally seem to be realized that it has also been decided to dissolve the Cadet Force altogether. The grant has been withdrawn before, but the withdrawal of recognition, *i.e.*, the right to wear uniform, the stoppage of facilities for the loan of camp equipment, and presumably the return of officers' commissions, means that the Cadet Force will cease to exist. Such bodies as the C.L.B., which have their own organization, will presumably be able to carry on. But the ordinary Territorial Cadet battalion, which has no organization and authority apart from that derived from the War Office, will be quashed.—CAPTAIN G. MARLBOROUGH, Roseneath, 40, Dunmore-road, Wimbledon.

LIQUOR POLLS IN THE DOMINIONS

The article you published on April 2 showed how votes against prohibition have increased during the past few years in Canada, Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia. The following figures show that votes given in New Zealand against national prohibition have also shown a remarkable increase:—

In the year	1919	Majority against	3,282
"	1922	"	17,605
"	1925	"	36,177
"	1928	"	143,515

—Mr. PERCIVAL WOLTON, 33, Walpole-street, S.W.3.

GUARDIANS OF THE POOR

I have witnessed much good work by Guardians and know what a lot personality can do. Guardians' visiting day at a children's home is a pleasure; you hear the cry, "Good, here comes Mr. ——," and it is surprising how much some of the Guardians care for the unfortunate children, and here is scope for plenty of personal touch. Care of the child as well as care of the poor was all part of a Guardian's life. My only hope is that it will be men and women with a "personal touch," or, as I like to call it, the "human touch," who will form the new Guardians committees. Thank you one and all, Guardians of the Poor, and especially M.A.B. workers. Self-sacrifice is a gift of God not all of us care to cultivate.—Mr. F. W. GARRARD, 16, Hilsea-street, Clapton, E.5.

ASTRONOMICAL CLOCK OF PRAGUE

I have recently examined the famous astronomical and automaton clock on the Rathaus at Prague and found in use an admirable method of securing accurate time-keeping while retaining in action the old mechanism. A small modern clock movement, installed in the main clock chamber, releases every half-minute the timekeeping train of the old clock, which advances the hands by half a minute and, in due course, actuates the old striking train and automaton mechanism. I hope that this effective and simple device may come to the notice of all deans, chapters, vicars, and rectors who have old clocks in their care, so that the few remaining old church clocks in this country may be saved from the fate of the many that have been and, every year, are being thrown on the scrap heap.—Mr. G. H. BAILLIE, Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

THE PIANO'S SECRET

Mr. Eric Streatfeild does not agree that, so far as the striking of any one note is concerned, the only thing the player can do is to vary the speed with which the hammer strikes the wires. Will he, or anyone, please tell us what else, when striking any one note, the player can alter, and how he does it? All or any of the joints of the arm and finger may be stiff and most of them rigid, but if the note can be struck at all the only variable will still be the speed with which the hammer arrives at the wires—a most unpopular fact with musicians, but a fact for all that.—Mr. A. S. E. ACKERMANN, 17, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

POST OFFICE WAYS

Here is another instance of Post Office ways. An urgent letter, posted and "Expressed" at Ealing recently at 9.30 a.m., was postmarked "11.45 a.m." and not delivered at Hastings until the first delivery next morning by the ordinary service. At the same time a post-card arrived, dispatched from Ealing the previous evening, and postmarked "11.15 p.m." (not "Expressed"). The "explanation" offered by the authorities does not "explain" at all. They offer to refund the fee, but the point is that though the fee was taken and the message important, no service was rendered in return, and the delay might have been serious. —The REV. ARTHUR J. KING, Holy Trinity Vicarage, Winchmore Hill, N.

BLENDED BUTTER

I was glad to see Mr. Maurice F. Smith's letter in your issue of April 2. The question arises, will the word "Blended" be sufficiently protective? Should it not be "Blended with Imported Butters," when, as probable, Russian, Argentine, and other foreign butters will continue to be largely used and the factories still be situated in our dairy districts? Irish and Colonial creamery butters are all made straight from the cream and unblended; in bulk and packets they have been sold under their own names on merit.—JOHN WOOD, Melrose, West Mersea, Essex.

DIET AND THE TEETH

I fear I find Mr. Norman Bennett's reply to my letter somewhat digressive and discursive and some of the fresh matter he introduces highly controversial. How can one know, for instance, that "caries is rampant in very clean mouths," when one only sees a mouth on special occasions for which it has possibly been specially cleaned up? Again, how can the proof that vitamin deficiency produces tooth imperfections be "an important contribution to preventive medicine" when we knew before these experiments started that rickets was a deficiency disease and could produce tooth imperfections? It may be that many children obtain "very small quantities of butter, milk, and eggs" (chief sources of Vitamin D), but this can hardly apply to children who are in the habit of visiting West-end dentists.—Mr. H. B. BABWISE, Oxford.

ABOLITION OF SPEED LIMIT

The Minister of Transport is no doubt anxious to produce a good and comprehensive new Road Traffic Bill, as the representative of a Government which is peculiarly supposed to represent the "man in the street." I wonder whether the ordinary "man in the street" would be in favour of the total abolition of all speed limits for private motor-cars. I think his views would generally be the same as those of most magistrates, coroners, and others who will have to adjudicate on questions where a statement of speed is required. The ordinary careful motorist has nothing to fear from a speed limit, which in a previous letter I have put as 40 m.p.h. for cars of 20 h.p. or greater; 30 m.p.h. for cars of less than 20 h.p.; 20 m.p.h. for all cars in narrow or dangerous roads, passing cross-roads, and through towns and villages; on the understanding that these figures are a legal guide for favourable circumstances, and are by no means rigid.—Mr. HAROLD LOVEGROVE, Tudor House, Richmond, Surrey.

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

An at once apparent and condemning feature in the design for the new Charing Cross Bridge is the approach from the Middlesex side. The bridge, according to the model, can only be approached at an angle *via* Villiers-street: it is cut off from the Embankment and Northumberland-avenue, and all traffic desiring to cross the river must meet in the Strand at the top of Villiers-street. One can imagine the endless delay and confusion. A circus here would make matters worse. Experience has taught us that there is nothing so conducive to congestion as a circus: take Hammersmith-broadway and Piccadilly-circus as examples, but these would be child's play compared to a circus at the top of Villiers-street on which not only the Strand traffic but all river-bound traffic would converge. There is not the slightest doubt that this faulty approach will be rectified, if not now, then later on when more millions will be required to undo and do.—The HON. DUFF TOLLEMACHE, 131, Oakwood Court, W.14.

GROWING OLD GRACEFULLY

Crabbe, the Suffolk poet, in 1790, at Lowestoft, heard John Wesley preach and in his sermon quote "the well-known lines from Anacreon, with an application of his own:—

> Oft am I by woman told
> Poor Anacreon! thou grow'st old:
> See, thine hairs are falling all;
> Poor Anacreon! how they fall!
> Whether I grow old or no,
> By these signs, I do not know;
> But this I need not to be told,
> 'Tis time to live, if I grow old.

Wesley was then 87, and Crabbe was greatly struck with the reverend appearance of the aged preacher, with his cheerful air and the beautiful cadence he gave to the lines he quoted" (Tyerman's "Life of John Wesley," III., 628).—The REV. EMEN. J. IVES, West Bank, Waterloo, Liverpool.

REGIONAL PLANNING

TWO COMPREHENSIVE REPORTS

THE WEST COUNTRY AND LANCASHIRE

Two regional planning reports of great interest are issued, one dealing with the Bristol and Bath area and the other with North-East Lancashire.

The report of the Bath and Bristol and District Joint Regional Planning Committee, prepared by Professor Patrick Abercrombie and Mr. F. Brueton, Town Planning Officer to the Bristol Corporation, deals with the area extending from Thornbury in the north to south of the Mendip Plateau, and from the coast to the Wiltshire county boundary on the east. It is a striking document in four parts:—(1) The survey of the existing conditions of the region; (2) an outline of a regional plan; (3) the probable effects of such a plan; and (4) suggestions for ensuring the realization of the plan. In addition to 165 pages of letterpress there are 42 admirable plates and a folding map on a 3in. scale. The cost is 21s. net, including the map in a separate case, and the publishers are the University Press of Liverpool and Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, Limited, London.

There is throughout the report a great deal of material of national value, bearing upon the Amenities Bill now before the House of Commons, and the proposals now under the consideration of the Government for extending the powers of the Town Planning Acts. It is, for example, suggested that the maintenance of a certain standard of design of building, and particularly of materials, is the most urgent need of the moment, preventing rural amenities being damaged by unsightly buildings. Details are given of the Advisory Committee already established at Bath to provide architectural control.

A LANDSCAPE SURVEY

A novel section gives a landscape survey of the region, dividing it up into areas, according to character and special beauty. The low-lying lands on the coast are said to possess the "charm of all flat and fenny countries, great sky expanse and characteristic vegetation." Normal agricultural land extends mainly north of Bristol and south of the Avon. But there are a number of areas of "remarkable landscape value," the Cotswold escarpment, the country around Badminton, "one of the noblest English parks," the Bath country, the Limpley Stoke Valley, "representing English scenery (apart from mountain) at its highest pitch of beauty"; the valleys of the Cam and Somer; and the ridges between Clevedon, Portishead, and Clifton. The wild country of the Mendips; the impressive Cheddar Gorge, and a number of the unspoilt country towns are described, and it is suggested that a detailed study of a number of the local villages should be undertaken under the guidance of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England. Recommendations are made for the preservation of the "remarkable landscape features" and of the wild country, which can be made more accessible to pedestrians by protecting and providing footpaths.

Of special interest at the present time is the analysis of the evils of "ribbon development," the building of houses along road frontages. This is admitted to be the normal method of urban growth, but the prolongation of house building along rural roads is said to be "a malignant growth." The report urges the value of grouping new houses away from the main road on local roads, and of what is aptly described as "persuasive planning" to encourage the right type of building development.

COOPERATION OF LANDLORDS

A special section deals with the cooperation of landowners. Although estates are being broken up, it is suggested that the smaller ownerships might now be combined into large units for a control very similar to that exercised by the great landowners of the past. "The effect of the zoning plan upon landowners is frankly to encourage growth in certain directions, to group it, in fact, rather than to allow it to struggle anywhere." Attention is given to the possibility of pooling the building value increment, in consultation with the town planning authorities, so that the benefit of future development may be shared fairly. A reference is made to an idea of turning a parish into a company and allotting shares according to the original value of the holdings of the members, all participating in dividend. A less drastic scheme is proposed in an appendix for not interfering with private ownership, but distributing any increment along reasonable lines.

It is urged that there is need for immediate action. "At this moment buildings are being erected in the region, of design and materials that are unworthy of their situation, and without due regard to their position, advertisements are erected in the line of vision of famous views, petrol stations present their disorderly fronts to the main roads and destroy the charm of village streets. These are obvious defects, but equally important deviations from just forms of development are going on where there is no town planning scheme in operation; town planning should be applied without delay to the whole region if an economic and orderly future is to be secured to this piece of singularly beautiful country and these attractive towns and villages."

A LANCASHIRE SURVEY

The regional planning report of the North-East Lancashire Joint Town Planning Advisory Committee has been prepared by Mr. Reginald Bruce, of Manchester. In a foreword, Councillor Henry Lees, the Mayor of Burnley and chairman of the committee, states that the report is the result of deliberations over a period of five years, with a view to laying down principles for the future development of the region. Originally the committee consisted of 21 Lancashire local authorities; later four Yorkshire authorities joined, and the county councils of Lancashire and the West Riding of Yorkshire were also represented. The total acreage of the region is over 290,000 acres, and the rateable value £3,379,224.

The report contains sections devoted to the history, geology, topography, and scenery of the region; statistics as to population, industry, and movement of workers; details of public utility services; and an outlined scheme of future development. There are a number of delightful illustrations, proving that Lancashire is by no means lacking in beauty of landscape.

It is pointed out that housing conditions are not as bad as might be anticipated, and that very few cellar dwellings exist. Nevertheless, the charts show a marked difference in both height and weight between children attending the secondary schools at Burnley compared with those attending elementary schools. Thus the average weight of boys aged 12 at the elementary schools was 75·4lb., and of boys at the grammar school, 80·1.

Another striking table shows how extensive is the interchange of workers between places of work and places of residence. Hundreds of people travel daily between towns a considerable distance apart, involving much expenditure of time, money, and energy. It is suggested that both local authorities and employers might endeavour to secure housing facilities near at hand for local workers, and try to prevent the present wasteful interchange.

It is pointed out that in an industrial area the need for playing fields and open spaces is urgent. Figures are given of the action being taken to plant trees on water catchment areas. The subject of traffic needs is closely investigated with a view to the improvement generally of the highway system. Aviation, likely to be supplementary to road traffic, receives attention, with the view to the establishment in the future of airports.

FAMOUS VIEW POINTS

Already some of the large estates in the district, such as Towneley Hall, Burnley, and Alkincoats Hall have been acquired as public reservations. It is suggested that the following might be scheduled as reservations in the future, either public or private:—Huntroyde, Dunkenhalgh Park, Rawtenstall Hall, Gawthorpe, Read Park, Moreton Park, Altham Clough, and the banks of the rivers Hodder, Ribble, Calder and Pendle Water, and also famous view points, such as Pendle Hill and Longridge and Longridge Fell.

The future of the region is admitted to be in doubt, for during the last 20 years there has been a slight but steady decrease of population. People are spreading out to some extent into rural areas, owing to new omnibus facilities, but the conclusion is drawn that a steady emigration is taking place. This is attributed partly to the indifferent state of the cotton trade, and also to the probability that many are seeking employment in other districts where better living conditions generally obtain.

The recommendations in the report are varied, but it is not suggested that they should be carried out immediately, or that they will involve expenditure of large sums of public money at present. They "form a basis for future planning, and can be brought to fruition as time and circumstances permit." Generally they have been accepted by the main committee, and it is hoped that they will be carried out by the constituent local authorities working together and acting regionally.

The Report can be obtained from Sir Lewis Beard, hon. secretary of the Committee, Town Hall, Blackburn, at 12s. 6d. a copy.

ETHYL PETROL

COMMITTEE AND THREE PRECAUTIONS

In the interim report of the Departmental Committee on Ethyl Petrol, issued in July, 1928, the view was expressed that there were no good reasons for prohibiting the use in this country of that mixture as a fuel for motor-car engines, provided its distribution and use were suitably controlled, and this view is confirmed in the unanimous final report published to-day (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net).

In coming to the conclusion reached in the interim report the Committee, of which Sir Frederick J. Willis is chairman, relied largely on investigations made in the United States, but they announced their intention of undertaking some further investigations with the object of confirming certain points in the work carried out in the United States and of elucidating some points not covered by that work. Besides hearing some additional evidence, they have had these investigations carried out, and by far the greater proportion of the final report consists of appendices in which the methods and results are detailed at length.

In summarizing their conclusions the Committee state that the use of ethyl petrol as a motor fuel would not increase the proportion of particulate lead in the atmosphere of the streets to such an extent as to constitute a risk to the health even of that part of the population which is most exposed—namely, police officers on traffic control duty and drivers of motor and other vehicles.

In a properly ventilated garage there would be no danger to health from the exhausts of motor vehicles, or from the evaporation of ethyl petrol owing to spillage, and even in a badly ventilated garage the danger due to spillage would not be serious; but it is emphasized that whether or not ethyl petrol is used, the danger from carbon monoxide in an unventilated garage is very serious. The risk arising from the absorption of lead tetra-ethyl owing to contact of ethyl petrol with the skin is declared to be so small as to be negligible, and while the deposits from cylinder heads, &c., of cars using that fuel contain a high percentage of lead, the quantity and nature of those deposits are such as to make them of little significance to garage workers, if due regard is had to ordinary cleanliness. There is no danger to water supplies from the use of ethyl petrol.

The committee do not recommend any legislative action so long as the terms of the contract between the proprietors of the fuel and the distributors in this country secure the continued observance of certain precautions. These are:—

(1) That cans and pumps should be labelled to indicate the presence of lead in the fuel and to warn the user to avoid spillage and not to use the fuel for other purposes than motor fuel;

(2) That the fuel should be dyed as an additional check against its use otherwise than as motor fuel; and

(3) That the amount of lead tetra-ethyl in the fuel sold for ordinary commercial purposes should not exceed one part in 1,300 parts by volume or about one in 650 by weight.

AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION

Fourteen prominent British industrialists will leave Southampton in the Aquitania to-day for the United States. The tour has been planned by the Industrial Welfare Society with the object of studying the organization of American industrial firms, and the party will include Mr. G. P. Holden (of the Industrial Welfare Society), Mr. Montague Burton, Mr. J. Haye (deputy labour manager of Imperial Chemical Industries), and Mr. Peter Courtauld (of Courtaulds).

The Duke of York, president of the Industrial Welfare Society, has sent a message with his best wishes for a pleasant voyage and a successful tour. He wrote:—"In reviewing our own methods in industry it is of the greatest importance that we should be ready to examine the widest possible field of experience. Conditions we know will vary from country to country; national genius, too, must express itself in different ways. It is well that it should be so, but that only makes the study of another nation's experience more than ever valuable." Visits to insurance offices, transport companies, canned food factories, a cash register company, and motor works, are included in the tour, which will embrace New York, Detroit, Chicago, Toronto, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia.

SERVICES TO-MORROW

FIFTH SUNDAY IN LENT

St. Paul's Cathedral.—The Rev. N. Sykes, 10.30, Benedicite and Benedictus (Ireland in F), Introit, "Let my prayre" (Middleton), H.C. (Vaughan Williams in G minor); Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay, 3.15, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Byrd in D minor), A., "By Thy glorious death" (Dvorsk); Prebendary G. H. Perry, 7.

Westminster Abbey.—The Ven. W. L. P. Cox, 10.15, Benedicite and Benedictus (Farrant in G minor), A., "Faithful Cross" (John IV. of Portugal); Archdeacon R. H. Charles, 3, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Tye in G minor), A., "My God, my God" (Mendelssohn); the Rev. L. H. Nixon, 6.30.

Southwark Cathedral.—The Rev. H. R. Rogers, 11, H.C. (Henry Lee in E minor), Motet, "Christus factus est" (Anerio); the Bishop of Southwark, 6.30, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis (Farrant in G minor), A., "Ela, Mater, fons amoris" (Dvorsk).

Chapel Royal, St. James's.—The Bishop of Willesden, 11.15.

Chapel of the Savoy.—The Rev. H. B. Chapman, 11.15 and 6.

Temple Church.—The Master, 11, Te Deum (Davies in F), A., "Lord, for Thy tender mercies' sake" (Farrant), Kyrie (Whitmore in G minor), Nicene Creed (Monotone); the Rev. R. F. Rynd, 3, A., "Hear my prayer" (Gounod).

Lincoln's Inn Chapel.—Closed.

Gray's Inn Chapel.—Dr. Matthews, 11.15, H.C., Kyrie ("Barnby"), "Grieve not the Holy Spirit of God" (Stainer).

Tower of London, Royal Chapel of St. Peter ad Vincula.—H.C., 8, 9, and 12; Parade Service, 11 (no tickets required), the Rev. C. C. Thacker, C.F.

Royal Military Chapel, Wellington Barracks.—H.C., 8 and 12; 12, Canon T. H. Masters; 6.30, the Rev. C. Egerton Chadwick, C.F.

The Military Chapel, Chelsea Barracks.—11, Parade Service (the Rev. R. J. Northcott).

The Royal Chapel of St. Katharine, Regent's Park.—8, H.C.; 11, M.P., A., "There is a green hill" (Gounod); the Rev. H. S. Sard.

All Hallows, Barking-by-the-Tower.—8.30 and 11, H.C., the Rev. F. Clapham; 6.30, the Rev. W. Muirhead Hope.

All Hallows Church, Lombard-street.—11 and 6.30, the Rev. W. G. Crosse.

All Saints', Camomile-gardens.—H.C., 7.30, 8.30, and 12; 11, the Rev. H. M. Relton; 6.30, the Rev. F. G. Landin Cross.

All Saints', Margaret-street.—11.15, High Mass, the Rev. K. O'Derrall; 6, Prebendary H. F. B. Mackay.

All Saints', Battersea Park.—10, the Rev. A. Armes; 11.15, Prebendary Carlile; 6.30, the Rev. N. K. Gaskell, Stainer's *Crucifixion*.

All Souls, Langham-place.—7.15, 8, and 11, H.C.; 11, the Rev. A. Buxton; 6.30, Stainer's *Crucifix

WOOL TEXTILE WAGE DISPUTE

UNIONS' PEACE MOVE

CHURCH LEADERS' APPEAL TO EMPLOYERS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRADFORD, APRIL 4

It was stated by Mr. Arthur Shaw, secretary of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trades, after a meeting in Bradford this evening of the executive committee of that body, that the meeting decided to recommend to a fuller meeting to-morrow definite and concrete proposals for the settlement of the wool textile wages dispute. Full powers would be sought by the executive at this meeting for the purpose of reaching a settlement. Mr. Shaw added that the Trades Union Congress had appointed Mr. John Beard, president, Mr. Arthur Pugh, Mr. E. L. Poulton, and the acting secretary to meet the executive committee next week in connexion with the dispute.

The letters which have passed between the Bishop of Bradford and the Rev. G. C. Britton, president of the local Free Church Council, on the one hand, and the Employers' Council on the other, have been published to-day. The unions also issued a statement, earlier in the day, that they cannot accept reductions in wages that have been rejected by a ballot vote of the members, but are willing to enter into negotiations for a settlement on different lines.

The Bishop and Mr. Britton in the first place issued an appeal in the local Press that the two sides should try to settle their differences, and their first letter to the secretary of the employers' council followed this public appeal. It was as follows:—

March 31, 1930.

Dear Sir,—Notwithstanding the statements attributed to you in the Press as to the futility of any appeal to the employers at this juncture we venture with all deference to ask you to bring this letter before your association, impelled as we are by the desperate urgency of the situation confronting us. We are fully aware that the Macmillan Report has placed you in a strong position, even though it was not strictly an arbitration award. We hesitate to think, as has been suggested in some quarters, that the employers are seizing an opportune moment, when the numerical and financial weakness of the trade unions is rather marked, to snatch a victory over them.

APPEAL FOR CONFERENCE

We realize that some, at any rate, of the trade union leaders recognize the weakness of their position in view of the condition of the industry and the findings of the Macmillan Report, and have indeed been willing to persuade the operatives to accept some wage reduction. It is just because we believe that the employers have such a strong case for some reduction in wages that we would appeal to them even at this late hour to confer once more with the trade unions through their representatives, and see if there be not some way out of the present impasse. We cannot think that the employers have any wish other than to retain that happy relation to their employees which has hitherto been a marked characteristic of the Bradford trade, but we are convinced that there are some aspects of the question in dispute which have not been fully elucidated even if they have been discussed in private conference, and we believe that further conference may yet produce a happy solution of the points at issue.

In conclusion we would venture to urge that a proposal to reopen negotiations coming from the employers at this juncture would not be interpreted as a sign of weakness, but rather as an expression of real concern for the interests of all who are engaged in the industry. It would be hailed by the public as clear evidence that the future prosperity of the whole community is of far deeper moment to them than any immediate advantage that might be gained in a struggle which must engender bitterness and may lead to real hardship and misery.

EMPLOYERS' REPLY

The reply from Mr. George Whitaker, chairman of the Employers' Council, was as follows:—

I am astonished to find that your letter shows a complete failure to grasp the facts of the situation. In 1925 a Court of arbitration confirmed the employers' view that the industry was seriously depressed, but refused their claim for a reduction of wages rates on the grounds that the condition might only be temporary. The employers declared that the only change would be for the worse. This view has unfortunately proved only too true, and when, after prolonged and unsuccessful negotiations with the unions over a period of three years for a settlement by consent, some employers determined to take matters into their own hands a committee of inquiry was set up by the Minister of Labour. The inquiry confirmed in every respect the employers' statements, and the Court advised a reduction of wages rates on the lines of the reductions now posted in the mills. The employers then offered to make an agreement in accordance with the recommendations of the Court, which, as you know, the unions refused.

The report of the Court is a statement dealing with a set of economic facts, and the time has come when it should be plainly said that only economic considerations can be applied and that an attempt to deal with the situation on any other lines can only result in disaster. In a letter to the Press you say that a reduction of 5 per cent. is worthy of consideration. This implies that the present reduction is more than sufficient to meet the needs of the industry, whereas the claim before the Court of Inquiry was for approximately 16 per cent., and the employers were convinced then, and are now, that in the interests of both sides that reduction is necessary.

"UNINFORMED INTERVENTION"

During the negotiations with the unions the employers made it clear that the proposals for a reduction were not put forward as a basis for bargaining, but in the belief that the reduction was the minimum contribution which the operatives should at present be called upon to make towards assisting in the restoration of the industry; that, while the proposals might appear severe, they did in fact provide the operatives with approximately their pre-War rate of wages, with additions made to some of the more lowly-paid adjusted to the present cost of living, and for a shortened working week. The employers recognize their responsibility to all engaged in the industry, and they are convinced that they are only doing their plain duty in insisting on the present changes. Irresponsible and uninformed intervention in the supposed interests of the employees can only aggravate the position, which I am sure you would deplore.

To this the Bishop and Mr. Britton sent the appended answer:—

It was with extreme regret that we received your letter this morning, as it seems to definitely close the door to any further effort to avoid a strike or lock-out throughout the district. We think that you have done us less than justice in assuming that we show "a complete failure to grasp the facts of the situation," and in attributing our "irresponsible and uninformed intervention" to our sympathy with "the supposed interests of the employees." This is quite a misconception of our attitude. We have only too much reason to know how depressed the industry is as a whole, and how hardly that depression has already fallen not only on the operatives but also on the employers, very many of whom have been forced out of business altogether.

It is all the more imperative in our judgment that nothing should be done to make matters worse, just when the only possible way of recovery lies in mutual understanding and cooperation between all parties. We would venture, with all due respect, to join issue with you when you say that "only economic considerations can be applied, and that an attempt to deal with the situation on any other lines can only result in disaster." It has been the failure to realize that the personal factor has a large place in the economic sphere that has led to some of the most disastrous results in past industrial disputes.

A "FINAL ENTREATY"

We based our appeal to you on the strong case that the employers have in the present issue, and we would make once more a final entreaty that if the trade unions concerned are willing to meet you in informal conference, you may be willing to send representatives to such a gathering. We have no idea if such a meeting would be agreeable to them, but would do our utmost to persuade them to join you if you accede to our request. We have not as yet had any communication with them. Our sole object in writing to you is the attainment of settlement by mutual agreement rather than by prolonged conflict. We do not propose to publish this correspondence unless you wish it.

Mr. Whitaker's reply was as follows:—

I wish to repeat that recovery cannot be brought about except by an adequate reduction of wages rates. The experience of the last five years fully confirms this fact. The employers do not need to be told that the "personal factor has a large place in the economic sphere," as the whole course of their efforts to get a settlement by consent fully demonstrates. They do not agree with your tacit assumption that the result of their present action will be to forfeit the favourable relations which have hitherto existed between the employers and the employed.

I find it impossible to understand what grounds you can have for supposing that any good purpose can be served by further talk in any quarter. The whole affair has been discussed from every aspect, and the employers are convinced that no new relevant matter can possibly be introduced. The employers have shown exemplary patience, and I must ask you to believe that they will not agree to the intervention of any outsiders. As information has been given to the Press that we have been in correspondence, I think it is necessary that the whole of it should be published.

STATEMENT BY UNIONS

A leaflet was issued to-day by the wool textile trade unions for circulation among workers in the northern counties affected by the dispute. It quotes recommendations made by the 1925 Court of Inquiry that piecework be extended in the industry, that steps be taken to reduce "blind alley" employment, that there should be automatic variation of the cost-of-living figure every six months, and that there should be a scale for juveniles not covered by existing scales.

The statement goes on to say that since 1925 the employers have established a scale for juveniles and failed to put into effect the other recommendations; they had adopted none of the trade unions' suggestions relating to reorganization of the industry and to piecework which were made at the 1925 inquiry, and had allowed the industry to languish by a policy of drift. The employers, the statement adds, had always said that if wages rates were reduced wages would increase, and statistics are quoted to show that unemployment is greatest in districts where wages were reduced last year.

Referring to the employers' statement that they offered to make an agreement on the terms of the Macmillan Report, the trade unions state that at the last meeting of the Industrial Council the employers stated definitely that they were not prepared to make an agreement strictly in accordance with the report, and wished for a greater average reduction in the wool-sorting section than the reduction proposed for other sections of piece-workers, while they also withdrew the scale for juveniles established in 1927. The unions' policy in the present dispute is given as follows:—(1) The employers' final offer on September 11, 1929, was to reduce wages by 8.3 per cent. The workers rejected this proposal by ballot; (2) in the report of the Court of Inquiry, upon whose recommendations the employers base their latest proposals, the following are the suggested reductions:—Timeworkers, 9½ per cent. approximately; pieceworkers, 8½ per cent. The workers rejected this proposal also by ballot vote; (3) the trade union representatives cannot accept a wages agreement which provides for reductions in wages that have previously been rejected by ballot vote of the workers, but they are still willing to negotiate for the purpose of obtaining a settlement.

RESCUE WORK

THE PRIMATE ON CHANGED CONDITIONS

The Archbishop of Canterbury was the principal speaker at a meeting held in the Mansion House yesterday on behalf of the London Diocesan Council for Rescue Work.

The LORD MAYOR, who presided, said that it was obviously the duty of the Chief Magistrate to do all in his power to commend and foster any appeal made to further the moral, social, and spiritual welfare of the people of London. The care and protection of young adolescents, whether at school or at work in the City, was of the utmost importance. It was no use shutting their eyes to the dangers they suffered from the evils of impurity and prostitution, which were only too visible and obvious.

The ARCHBISHOP of CANTERBURY, in the course of an address, said that great changes had occurred since he gave up charge of the work 22 years ago. Silence on the matter had given place to constant and open discussion. In his judgment that was a great improvement. Another change was the new freedom of intercourse between the young of both sexes. That was one of the epoch-making changes which came after the War. There never had been such complete and unrestrained intercourse between young people as at present. That in his judgment also was healthy. The third change was that the treatment of the whole moral question had become so much more positive in its outlook.

He agreed that there were dangers in freedom of discussion. They could not protect young lives from impressions that came to them day after day in the Press, in the picture-shows, and in the very advertisements of the picture-shows. In the new freedom of relations between the sexes, which he welcomed, there were also lurking dangers. Modern discoveries had brought modern devices which brought into freedom of relations an insidious poison. It was now possible to enjoy over-indulgence of sex impulses and avoid the consequences which used to be a deterrent. No one who knew anything about the life of the countryside just outside the large industrial centres could fail to see that that healthy intercourse of the sexes was being ruined by the poison of those particular methods. There was a danger lest that background should be forgotten. Though there was much that was encouraging there were still dangers. They must hold before the young the inspiration of a high and true ideal. He appealed to the Press to exercise a sense of responsibility as to things said and as to pictures and to remember that what was most degrading was not always that which paid best.

The BISHOP of KENSINGTON said present-day laxity had not resulted in more money to keep going an essential work of mercy.

COLONEL J. D. GRANT, V.C. (the hon. treasurer), said that there was real urgency for more financial assistance.

NEW ZEALAND SHIPPING SERVICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SOUTHAMPTON, APRIL 4

Sir James Mills, chairman of the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand, landed at Southampton to-day from the New Zealand Shipping Company's motor-ship Rangitane. It had been freely stated that Sir James had visited New Zealand in connexion with a proposal by the Union Company to build a new motor-liner for its service between Vancouver and Wellington that would exceed in size and luxury the well-known Aorangi, which approaches 18,000 tons and marked a new era in travel in the Pacific.

Sir James said, however, that he was not in a position to make any statement at the moment, and he neither confirmed nor denied the statement concerning the company's intentions. Were such a vessel constructed she would be built in this country. The Aorangi was built by the Fairfield Shipbuilding Company in 1924.

ADMIRALTY LABOUR BRANCH

On reaching the departmental age limit, Mr. C. W. Loveridge, C.B., assistant secretary and head of the Labour Branch of the Admiralty, has retired after 45 years' service. He entered Portsmouth Dockyard at a very early age and became clerical assistant to the Director of Dockyards, in which department he made a special study of labour problems. In consequence of the growing importance of labour questions Mr. Loveridge was made, in 1927, the first head of the new branch in the secretary's department of the Admiralty, which was formed to study and deal with the conditions of employment of all industrial employees in the service of the Admiralty. As the head of the Labour Branch, which has now become a permanent section of the organization of the department, Mr. Loveridge witnessed the institution of Whitley Councils, acting as a secretary of the Admiralty Industrial Council, and also of the Shipbuilding Trade Council for all Government Departments. He is succeeded by Mr. S. H. Plummer.

A League of Young Crusaders was launched at a meeting addressed by Lord Beaverbrook at the Hotel Cecil last night.

LEICESTER WOMAN'S DEATH IN FIRE

JURY AND CONDUCT OF HUSBAND

Mr. E. G. B. Fowler, the Leicester City Coroner, resumed the inquest at Leicester Town Hall yesterday on the body of Mrs. Edith Lucy Mills, wife of Mr. John George Mills, who lost her life in a fire at their home at Thurmaston, near Leicester, in the early morning of March 20.

Fireman Ernest Peberdy, giving evidence yesterday, said he was one of the firemen called. Flames were coming out of the window and door when they arrived. He was told there was a woman in the house and, going to the back, he saw that a ladder was reared against the bedroom window. A fireman was on the ladder and one of his officers was inside. The front room was blazing. He went up to the back bedroom and, with the aid of the officer's flash lamp, saw Mrs. Mills. She was lying on the floor at the foot of the bed with her feet towards the window. She seemed to be unconscious or dead. He helped to carry her downstairs and thence to a neighbour's house. Artificial respiration was tried. She murmured and her left arm appeared to go up as if he were hurting her. Mills came into the room and asked about his cash box and a blue suit which he said had been burned. He was surprised that a man should talk about such a thing when his wife was dead, and he swore at him.

The CORONER.—I won't put down what you said. Did you notice a towel on Mrs. Mills?—Yes. It was wound round the lower part of the neck loosely.

It was not tied at all?—No. It gave me the impression that she had put it round herself to stop the smoke.

Mr. Rumsey (who appeared for the County Police).—Did Mills appear to be upset?—Not as much as I should have expected.

Miss Phyllis Ward, a hosiery hand, who lived at Thurmaston, said that she saw Mills on the night of the fire outside the house. He said, "Edith is still in there." She replied, "Come on then, get her out, or else I shall make an attempt." He then climbed on to the outhouse roof, but was unable to get in. Smoke and fumes were coming out of the window very badly. She continued to urge him to get in. Another man whom she did not know tied something round his mouth and also made an unsuccessful attempt. Mills was wringing his hands and was crying.

INSURANCES

Sergeant Childs, Leicester County Police, said that Mills told him the day after the fire that he had been a registered reader with three newspapers for several years, and with another publication for two weeks. On the afternoon before the fire he (Mills) decided at the request of two canvassers to take another local paper, and thereupon signed the registration form. Mills also told him that two local insurances were for £100 each. He did not know if he came under one of the newspaper insurance schemes, but the weekly publication amount, including the death of his wife, would be for £500. He had no private policies relating to his wife. The reason he had taken the weekly publication was because two representatives came to his shop. He had intended dropping the other paper.

Superintendent Hall, Leicester City Police, said that Mills made a statement to him and signed it. In this Mills said that he was awakened by a smell of burning about 1 o'clock in the morning. He left his wife sleeping and went downstairs, and on opening the door of the shop he was driven back by smoke and fumes. The statement continued:—

I rushed upstairs and called to my wife, who was awake, and told her the shop was on fire. She said, "Oh, my God, the children." She rushed to their room. The fumes were bad, but there was still no fire. I noticed flames in the house when I got out of the shop. I ran to the constable's house and asked him to telephone for the brigade. When I returned to the shop it was burning fiercely. I got a ladder and climbed up to the room. The little girl was passed down to me and I groped round and found my son and lifted him out. I had a handkerchief round my mouth, climbed in, and found my wife unconscious with the aid of a flash lamp. I tried to get her through the window, but could not, and climbed out for fresh air. Again I tried to rescue her, and by that time the brigade had arrived. My financial position is very poor. The shop and house belong to my wife and £243 is owing on them. The stock and furniture were insured for £400 each. I am unable to state the cause of the fire. It is the first I have had. I have recently been pressed for money. My debts are about £30, and I have several County Court summonses.

Mills said, in giving evidence, that his statement was correct, except that he made four or five attempts to rescue his wife. He could not say how the fire originated.

The CORONER.—Why did you leave your wife and children in this burning house?—Because I realized that she must have help.

But surely the first thing to do was to get them out?—It is one thing to be in there and another thing to be out. I can realize now my mistake. I did my best on the impulse.

But if you had shouted you would have had help?—I was shouting all the way. There was nobody about at that time of night.

You could have replaced your house. You could not replace your wife. I should have thought the first thing would have been to have saved your wife and children. Why didn't you make some effort?—I realized I wanted help. I thought the lodger would make some attempt.

Mills said that he did not close the shop door. He thought he must have lost his head a little. He had some difficulty in coming downstairs.

The CORONER.—Why didn't you go back and help your wife and children then?—Because I knew I needed help and it was that I was after.

If you got into the room why did you not get her to the window-sill?—I could not get a proper grip of her. I was getting overpowered and came out for breath.

Do you mean you could not have first helped her up to the window-sill; others could have lifter her out, you know?—I had a good try, sir.

If anyone had jumped out of the window they could have done no more than broken their leg?—I did my best.

You did not try to go upstairs?—I did once.

Why did you go for the five insurances?—I was preparing for my wife and children. I never thought of myself.

Mills said that his stock was worth £211. It was destroyed.

Mr. Rumsey.—Were you trying to get rid of your business?—No.

Were you in correspondence with a firm in Holborn stating that you wanted to dispose of your business and house, and that illness was the cause of selling?—Yes. I had three letters, but I have never answered them. It was owing to the illness of my wife.

You realize now that if you had shut the door and gone upstairs your wife and children could have been saved without any trouble?—Yes, but I wanted help.

It did not occur to you that while you were putting on your coat and boots you could have saved your wife and children?—No.

Mr. Bennett (who appeared for Mills).—If it had not been for your rousing the neighbourhood to some extent we might have had three deaths instead of one?—Yes.

What you did you did on the spur of the moment and believed to be the best thing you could do?—Yes.

You realize now that you made one mistake in running off for help instead of staying to get your wife and children out?—Yes.

Mills added that he was on exceedingly good terms with his wife and her relations.

The Foreman.—Why did you not get the lodger to help you?—I roused him. He knew where my wife was.

Mills now said that his stock and furniture were insured for a total of £400.

CORONER'S COMMENTS

The CORONER said that it was a most unsatisfactory case, to put it mildly. "It is quite clear," he continued, "that the life of this woman was lost in rescuing her children and no one seems able to have rescued her. The most amazing thing is the mistake which Mills said he made. It is amazing that he left his wife and children in there and went off for the policeman, whereas the neighbours or anyone would have come. The whole four could have come downstairs together. It is very easy to criticize after the event, but you must remember that these people were roused at 1 o'clock in the morning. It seems a shame that this woman was not rescued. The most important point is the origin of the fire and nobody could say as to that. It is significant that Mills shut up the shop and was the only person to go into it after that. He was the only person to get up in the night. He was the only person to find out about the fire. It is significant and suspicious, and the evidence of the insurance raises some suspicion. But, of course, charges cannot be founded on mere suspicion alone. I must say on the evidence before you that you have no direct evidence against Mills. This Thurmaston fire mystery must remain unsolved."

After an absence of 15 minutes the jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Mills died through the fire, but they had no evidence to show how it started. "We would like to add," said the foreman, "that we are not satisfied with the conduct of Mills. We think he might have done a great deal more in this case to have effected a rescue of his wife. The lodger was also in the house, and he could have done something. We do not pay any attention to the lodger's evidence."

CHARING CROSS BRIDGE

EFFECT ON OMNIBUS SERVICES

THE DISTRICT RAILWAY

A further meeting of the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons that is considering the London County Council (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill was held yesterday, when evidence was given about the traffic carried on the Underground railways and omnibus routes. Sir Henry Cautley (East Grinstead, U.) presided over the Committee.

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the Underground group of railways and the London General Omnibus Company, said that the principal omnibus traffic that would be affected by the Bill was that at Trafalgar-square, where there were 14,295 omnibuses a day. Of these, 5,330 came from the north, 2,457 from the south, 3,054 from the east, and 3,454 from the west. There was at present no direct route from Trafalgar-square to the Elephant and Castle, although a large number of omnibuses connected the two points—290 a day in either direction by Waterloo Bridge, and 860 by Westminster Bridge. He estimated that 2,300 omnibuses a day would be affected by the construction of the new bridge. The Strand would be relieved of a daily total of 1,002 omnibuses; and Whitehall of 744.

The new railway station would be a starting point for one of the services and passengers from the trains would find empty omnibuses waiting for them instead of having to go out to the high road and take the chance of getting accommodation on an omnibus coming from the north or the south. The bridge would be used by 1,746 omnibuses as soon as it was opened. As a result of the bridge, one fare stage would be dropped out in all fares on omnibuses using that route.

In reply to Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE (Kidderminster, U.), a member of the Committee Mr. Pick said he did not think there would be any bad congestion in the new Strand circus. It would be large enough to allow the traffic to sort itself out, as happened in Parliament-square where the one-way system was in operation. Traffic easily sorted itself out in going round that square.

Questioned with regard to the District Railway station to be constructed at the Embankment, Mr. Pick said that it would be in one of the arches of the new bridge. Escalators would run from the bridge to the Embankment level. The Embankment Gardens would come up to the bridge abutments. The main entrance to the station would be in Northumberland-avenue and there would be direct access from the booking hall to the Embankment.

During 1929, 36,378,000 passengers used the Charing Cross District Railway station. Of that number, 46 per cent. represented interchange traffic and 54 per cent. came from the streets. Improved traffic facilities increased traffic. A six months' test at Piccadilly-circus, for example, showed that before reconstruction the average daily number of passengers was 88,000, and that after reconstruction the number was 91,000. The underground railway facilities at Waterloo provided 40 trains of seven carriages each, capable of carrying 11,200 passengers, seated, each way per hour.

SIR HERBERT WALKER'S VIEWS

At an earlier stage Sir Herbert Walker, general manager of the Southern Railway, was further cross-examined, and said that he had not considered putting the present Charing Cross Station underground. It would be almost impossible from the engineering point of view. An underground terminus might save some inconvenience to the public, but where, as at Charing Cross, there was a great deal of luggage, it would not be very convenient.

Mr. ROWSON (Farnworth, Lab.), a member of the Committee, asked whether the present station at Charing Cross would be capable of dealing with the passenger traffic 10 years hence.

Sir Herbert Walker.—That is a difficult question to answer. If the station remains where it is for the next 10 years, we may assume that the idea of putting a road bridge across where the railway bridge now is would disappear. We should then go to Parliament and ask for the removal of the restrictions placed on us in regard to enlarging and improving the station. We have already got our plans, and we should ask Parliament to let us go on.

Mr. WARDLAW-MILNE.—Would it not be possible to place the new station to be built on the other side of the river farther back so that the river front might be developed with great national buildings, say, the new National Gallery, with flying-boats alighting on the river in front?

Sir Herbert Walker said that the railway station could be made to look as fine as any national building.

Sir Felix Pole, a former general manager of the Great Western Railway, and now chairman of Associated Electrical Industries, also gave evidence. Replying to Mr. F. G. Thomas, K.C. (for the promoters), he said that from the purely passenger traffic point of view he did not think that Charing Cross Station should be moved at all. The present site was undoubtedly one of the best in the world for a station. He considered that the Lion Brewery site, which was that proposed under this scheme, was better than any of the alternatives that had been discussed.

In reply to a question by the CHAIRMAN as to the future of the London railway termini, Sir Felix Pole said that he would like to see a Royal Commission appointed to consider the whole question.

Mr. George Elson, chief engineer of the Southern Railway, stated that the cost of the works and buildings in connexion with the new station would amount to £1,965,000. That did not include the land. It would be quite impossible to make Waterloo Junction the new station without completely stopping the train service to Charing Cross for some time. Some of it would have to be stopped at London Bridge station.

During the proceedings Sir Lynden Macassey (for the London County Council) announced that a clause had been agreed to for the protection of the owners of the Adelphi estate. The London County Council would undertake not to stop up certain streets on the estate until they had constructed two new streets giving access to the Strand and Northumberland-avenue, respectively.

The Committee adjourned until Monday.

THE BRITISH HUMANE ASSOCIATION

FREE TREATMENT FOR 128,000 PATIENTS

LORD SCARBROUGH, representing the Venerable Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he is Sub-Prior, presided on Wednesday at the annual general meeting of the British Humane Association. This was founded and endowed by the late Mr. Campbell-Johnston. It is registered as a company not for profit, and built, equipped, and controls the London Light and Electrical Clinic for the benefit of the poor. Of these, 128,000 received gratuitous treatment last year at the association's clinic, which has the reputation of being the largest and most up to date of its kind in this country.

In moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet for last year, LORD SCARBROUGH explained that the death of the founder, Mr. Campbell-Johnston, in February of last year had had the effect of transferring the control of the affairs of the association into the hands of the Venerable Order of St. John, which had thus become the Campbell-Johnston or controlling governor. The Order had thereupon resigned its ordinary governorship, and the vacancy thus arising had been accepted by Mrs. Campbell-Johnston.

Lord Scarbrough then pointed out that estate duty had been paid on the whole endowment fund, and this had made such inroads upon it as to have had a crippling effect on development plans prepared by the founder. Unless they were able to secure further financial support these plans would have to remain in abeyance.

Lord Scarbrough went on to describe the work of the association, which last year had given free light and electrical treatment to 128,000 poor people, and intimated that a supplementary clinic was to be opened at which people who could afford to pay the usual fees might receive the very beneficial treatment provided by the association.

UNIVERSITY NEWS

OXFORD, APRIL 4

The following college award is announced:—

EXETER COLLEGE.—To a Stapeldon Exhibition in Modern History—P. N. L. Harvey (Clifton College).

FABRIC OF ST. ASAPH CATHEDRAL

DANGER TO TOWER AND TRANSEPT

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

ST. ASAPH, APRIL 4

Cause for serious anxiety on the part of the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph Cathedral regarding the stability of the fabric has shown itself since the beginning of this year. The tower, an unusually large and heavy structure for this the smallest of the ancient Cathedrals in Southern Britain, rests entirely upon its four piers, as it is central in a cruciform church, and it is definitely ascertained that the south-west pier has sunk on its foundations. In all probability the south-eastern pier has done so also.

The situation recently became so alarming that the architect and builders, who had already been consulted by the Dean and Chapter, had to be recalled to St. Asaph and work to arrest further movement of the tower has had to be put in hand without waiting for the architect's detailed report with a full programme of remedial measures and an estimate of the cost. As, however, Mr. C. M. Oldrid Scott, the architect, who has been adviser to the Dean and Chapter of St. Asaph for many years, made an extended and detailed examination and report as recently as last December, the general character of the damage and the measures necessary for coping with it are already known.

FORTHCOMING APPEAL

The Dean and Chapter foresee the necessity of an early appeal addressed specially to the diocese, but also to the general public, for a very large sum of money, certainly some thousands of pounds, as soon as they have received Mr. Oldrid Scott's further report now in preparation. It is clear that a grave danger threatens St. Asaph Cathedral and that the resources of the diocese, and, indeed, of the whole Church in Wales will be heavily strained to avert it, at a time when industrially the Principality was peculiarly so badly off. Outside help will almost certainly have to be asked for.

Mr. Oldrid Scott, who is a grandson of Sir Gilbert Scott, is being seconded in his plans for the preservation of the building by the experienced work of Messrs. John Thompson and Sons, of Peterborough, a firm well known for its handling of such buildings as St. George's Chapel, Windsor, Durham Castle, and Winchester, Chester, and Ripon Cathedrals. The timbering now in progress is designed to take the weight of the tower off its piers and similarly to support the threatened south aisle arch and transept walls. When that is done a thorough examination can be made of the foundations of the piers, and it may prove necessary to put under them two rafts of reinforced concrete.

The following is a quotation from Mr. Oldrid Scott's letter of December 5, 1929, to the Dean and Chapter:—

"The (south) transept, having been underpinned (about 1915), its foundations are now secure and not affected by the contraction of the clayey subsoil, but those of the tower, having greater weight upon them and being meagre and shallow, are definitely affected by the changes in the subsoil, and with the contraction due to the recent dry summer, some further subsidence has occurred. This causes a kind of dragging strain on the transept walls, which has shown itself in the cracks through the two windows of the east wall and in the south aisle arch, where the pinch on certain stones has caused rather bad fractures. The possibility of this forcing and the awkward strain on the arch made it seem desirable to strut this arch. Indications of recent movement between the tower and the other parts of the Cathedral are only of the very slightest. There is nothing to suggest weakness or unequal settlement of the tower itself, but there has always been a tendency for movement on the part of the tower. The bonding of the four lower piers is the only measure that will effectively check the trouble, and, though a considerable and rather difficult undertaking, should be aimed at as a thing to be achieved." This bonding, he explained, could best be done by supporting them on a concrete raft.

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM RESTAURANTS

PROTEST MEETING IN KENSINGTON

A meeting was held by the St. Joan's Social and Political Alliance at the Kensington Town Hall last night to protest against the refusal of certain restaurants, cafés, and other places of refreshment to admit women unaccompanied by men after specified hours.

LORD BALFOUR of BURLEIGH, who presided, said the subject was one of very great public interest. The facts were not known as widely as they deserved to be and he was certainly prepared to say that there was a complete surprise to him to be told that women, however respectable, and of whatever age or profession, could be and were frequently refused admission, when not accompanied by men, to cafés and restaurants after certain hours. It was right that public opinion should be directed to it. The meeting was not organized in any spirit of hostility to restaurant keepers or anyone else concerned in the trade. It was also right to say that this bar was not universal.

In these days when the franchise had been extended to women the custom was an anachronism. Doctors, secretaries, hospital nurses, actresses, members of the House of Commons, journalists, office-cleaners and women in other callings had a perfect right, and indeed it was necessary for them, to be out at night and there was no reason that they should be denied opportunities of obtaining refreshment just as much as anyone else.

Miss C. M. GORDON, Chairman of the St. John's, Social and Political Alliance, moved the following resolution:—

This meeting calls upon the Government to repeal the special clauses with regard to prostitutes in the various licensing and police acts so that no vendor of refreshments need draw invidious distinctions between his customers, whether men or women, so long as these behave in an orderly manner.

It further calls the attention of the keepers of refreshment houses to the annoyance, inconvenience, and hardship suffered by women as a result of the rules which they have made to exclude women from their premises unless attended by men.

The resolution, which was seconded by Mrs. AYRTON GOULD, and supported by Miss ALISON NEILANS, secretary of the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene, Mrs. ELIZABETH ABBOTT, chairman of the Open Door Council, and Mrs. CECIL CHESTERTON, was carried.

DRAINAGE PLANS FOR LEA VALLEY

THE PROPOSED BILL

In a Parliamentary Notice, which appears in *The Times* this morning, the Lea Conservancy Board and the Corporation of West Ham announce their intention to seek Parliamentary powers this Session for improvements to the River Lea and subsidiary waterways in Poplar and West Ham.

The purposes and extent of the proposed improvements, the cost of which is estimated at £690,000, were described in an article in *The Times* last Tuesday. The Bill which these two authorities are promoting jointly will seek to authorize that notably they but the following bodies will contribute towards the cost:—The City Corporation, the Metropolitan Water Board, and the County Councils of London, Middlesex, Essex, and Hertfordshire.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS

The War Office announces that the following appointments have been approved:—

Colonel E. E. B. MACKINTOSH, D.S.O., to be Assistant Adjutant General, the War Office, with effect from August 21, 1930.

Colonel H. M. VANDELEUR, C.B.E., to be Commandant, the Military College of Science, with effect from June 22, 1930.

ENGINEERING UNION'S NEW PRESIDENT

Mr. W. H. Hutchinson has been elected president of the Amalgamated Engineering Union, as the result of the second and final ballot of members. The figures officially announced yesterday were as follows:—W. H. Hutchinson, 24,204; A. B. Swales, 23,605. Mr. Hutchinson has been a member of the union for 30 years, and is now 51. Since 1913 he has served on the Executive Council of the union, and has frequently presided over the Executive. He also has a record of 14 years' service on the Executive of the National Labour Party, and he was chairman of the Executive in 1920, and presided at the Scarborough Conference of the party. The vacancy in the office of president was caused by the retirement under the age limit of Mr. J. T. Brownlie.

ESTATE IN BRAZIL

ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT FRAUDS

WILLIAM POPE CHITTY, 39, described as a poultry farmer, of Ropley, Hants, BRUNEL WHITE, 38, agent, of Barrington-road, Brixton, and FREDERICK PRICE, 32, estate agent, of Cavendish-gardens, Clapham Park, were charged on remand at Bow-street Police Court yesterday, before Sir Chartres Biron, with conspiring to defraud persons entering into employment agreements with the Bahia State Land and Produce (Parent) Company, Limited, of Cannon-street, E.C., and Imperial House, Regent-street, W.

Mr. C. Grobel, solicitor, defended Chitty, and Mr. J. Hugh Jones, solicitor, appeared for the other defendants.

Mr. LAWSON-WALTON, for the Director of Public Prosecutions, said it was alleged that £4,000 was obtained within a period of four months by methods which were identical in each case. Messrs. Price, Davies and Co., of whom White and Price were partners, advertised that they had been commissioned by an important parent company, who had immense interests in Brazil, and that they wanted two men to take up employment at a salary of £500 a year. Applicants were required to invest £500 at 10 per cent. interest. Those who answered the advertisement were informed that the company owned large estates at Bahia, in Brazil, on which £10,000 had already been paid. It was further said that the company had certain rights that machinery had been ordered from Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., and that Chitty had been for seven and a half years British Consul at Bahia and that he was an influential man, well respected out there.

The facts were, said counsel, that the estate referred to had never been sold to these people, and that Messrs. Dorman, Long had never heard of them. Chitty was not a Consul, but was Vice-Consul at Bahia for four months only. A number of applicants were sent out to Bahia at the expense of the company, but having arrived there they found no assets and no possibility of carrying on business. Most of them had to send home for funds to enable them to return.

"The submission of the prosecution," Mr. Lawson-Walton added, "is that the whole thing must have been a fraud. There was no attempt to carry on any genuine business."

Price, when arrested, said that the business on which the Bahia company was engaged was perfectly sound.

Mr. Grobel said that Chitty had been the dupe of others.

Mr. Walter Hardy, a company director, of Cannon-street, E.C., said that in April, 1919, he let a seat in his office to Chitty and another man at £1 a week. Afterwards Chitty went to Brazil and returned with a bag of fibre and samples of oranges, nuts, &c. The witness received £100 for introducing two prospective investors. He impressed upon the men that they must make their own inquiries before they parted with their money.

Mr. Eric Randell, of Monton, Manchester, who replied to the advertisement, said he was interviewed by a man named Mitchell, who told him that the Bahia company had options on various estates in Brazil. He mentioned that fibre was grown, which, by a certain process, could be used in the manufacture of artificial silk or mixed with cotton, and it might assist in the making of paper pulp. He invested £475 in the company. Later, when he visited the Regent-street offices, he discovered that Mitchell had gone.

Edwin Thomas Smith, of Hullcott, Glos, said that in August last his son, being out of employment, was anxious to get a position, and as a result of his seeing an advertisement in a newspaper, he joined the Bahia company, the witness investing £500, which was a condition of employment.

The hearing was again adjourned.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL

DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

Mr. GEORGE VERITY, presiding yesterday at the annual general Court of Governors of Charing Cross Hospital, said that they had practically completed the ambitious programme laid down in 1929, and benefit was accruing all round. Every inch of their island site "was now in full and efficient working, and by the unexampled generosity of their subscribers they had marched into 1930 free of debt and confident in the future, after allowing a reserve for unforeseen contingencies.

There were two great developments ahead. The accommodation for the nursing staff was totally inadequate; an ideal spot was found five minutes from Hampstead Heath, and the council agreed to purchase the site. This was done out of their savings, but they now had to face the outlay on the new building. The plans for the new hostel had been approved by the authorities of King Edward's Fund.

The hospital was greatly in need of a radium. Regarding the Pathological Institute, this branch was doing untold good in taking on the examination of patients who were not of necessity eligible for treatment in the hospital, but who could be treated by their own medical attendants at home. But unless £1,000 were received before the end of July the work would be in jeopardy.

A resolution was adopted thanking Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, for her continued interest in the affairs of the hospital.

Those present included:—

Mrs. Verity, Mrs. Hayden, Mrs. Inglefield, Mrs. Gibbs, Mrs. Athol Stewart, Miss Hall, Miss Dodson, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Macnamara, Mr. Stobart, Mr. Schelling, Mr. Diptose, Dr. Everard Williams, and Dr. Hickling.

The Booth Steamship Company, Liverpool, have placed an order with Messrs. Cammell, Laird and Co., Birkenhead, for a single-screw passenger and cargo vessel for their South American trade. She will be 436ft. by 56ft. by 37ft.

News in Brief

A case of typhus fever was notified last week in Shoreditch Metropolitan Borough.

Miss E. M. Richardson, B.A., second mistress of Tamworth Girls' High School, has been appointed headmistress of Crossley and Porter School, Halifax.

The Rev. G. K. Allen, headmaster of the London Orphan School, Watford, has informed the board of managers of his intention to resign after the summer term.

Mr. Clive Baillieu has been appointed one of the Australian representatives on the Imperial Economic Committee in place of Mr. A. E. Gough, who has resigned.

The band of the Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles will play selections of music in Hyde Park this afternoon from 3 to 5, and in the evening from 7 to 9.

Last year's King's Prize winner, Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Blair,

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.
(Editorial Room), London.
NOTE.—This space is occupied every day by an article reflecting the policies, principles, and opinions of this House of Business upon various points of public interest.
SELFRIDGE & CO., LTD

THE CONSISTENT BUSINESS

By CALLISTHENES

Most of us can divide our acquaintances into those whose consistency we can trust and those whose consistency we cannot trust.

The man in whose consistency we cannot trust may be a very charming fellow. He may be as honest as day. But there is no knowing what queer angles there will be in his career. He may swing right away from one profession to another, may pass from being an eager business man to being a dabbler in the arts. Even if he stays in the same profession he will turn unaccountably from the rigid to the easy-going, from the laborious to the lethargic, from the polite to the rough.

With the consistent man one can foretell his career for years ahead. He has taken a line, he has settled his methods; he will follow that line and use these methods to the end of his life.

Only the second is worthy of being described as a man of character—for character includes persistence. Only the second is a man of influence—for there is little influence without persistence.

When analysing thus the character of men we are, of course, thinking of the character of businesses. It is chiefly of business and of men's character in relation to business that we write in this column.

For businesses, too, can be divided into those whose consistency we can trust and those whose consistency we cannot trust.

Most of us have come across the inconsistent business. It can never be quite sure whether it is trying to be popular or trying to be exclusive—and, of course, ends by being neither. Sometimes it believes in small profits and big sales, sometimes in small sales and big profits.

We believe, and we are proud to believe, that the public trust completely in the consistency of this Store. They know that in all essentials of purpose and principle and policy this House is the same as it was twenty-one years ago—and will be the same twenty-one years hence.

We have always believed, and always will believe, in giving utmost Value, in giving the friendliest and most thorough Service, in doing it with unwearying courtesy and cheerfulness, in treating all customers as equally worthy of respect and all transactions as equally important.

These things are the character of this Store, and we trust they will never alter.

Selfridge & Co., Ltd.

TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) at 8.0,
and for two weeks only, at 2.30 and 8.30,
YOU CAN SEE — AT LAST —
THE MOST EAGERLY AWAITED FILM OF THE YEAR,
"THE QUEEN'S NECKLACE"
with MARCELLE JEFFERSON-COHN
—the wonderful French talking picture, with dialogue in French and English.
"The film is a thing of loveliness. . . . It has a savage rhythm and moves with a surge through scenes of beauty, with a touch of genius at the end."
—Daily Mail.
PALACE Theatre, Shaft. Ave.

ACQUISITIONS BY SCIENCE MUSEUM

SIR W. RAMSAY'S LIQUID AIR COMPRESSOR

Among the latest acquisitions of the Science Museum, South Kensington, is the liquid air compressor used by the late Sir William Ramsay from 1898 onwards for the investigation of the rarer inert gases in the atmosphere. The apparatus, designed and presented to him by a body of fellow-scientists, is of considerable historical interest, since it was only by this means that Ramsay was able to produce the gases neon, argon, and krypton in sufficiently large quantities for their properties to be examined. The neon globes and tubes so largely used for display lighting signs at the present day may be thus considered the outcome of his experiments with this apparatus, which has for many years been stored at University College, London, with the rest of Ramsay's equipment. It is now placed by the authorities of University College on permanent loan at South Kensington.

Mr. A. Leslie Armstrong, F.S.A., has presented several deer-antler picks used in primitive flint-mining by the neolithic builders of the well-known "Grimes Graves" near Bandon.

The small section of the Museum devoted to the acoustic devices developed to aid the deaf has benefited by the loan of a modern apparatus designed by Mr. C. M. R. Balbi, honorary consultant to the National Institute for the Deaf. It is an amplifier of special power intended to make wireless programmes more accessible to deaf persons.

A lecture arranged by the Egypt Exploration Society will be given on Tuesday, April 15, at 8.30 p.m., by Mr. Alan W. Shorter, of the British Museum, on "Egyptian Amulets." The lecture, which will be illustrated by lantern slides, will be held in the Meeting Room of the Royal Society, Burlington House. A few free tickets are still available and may be obtained from the Secretary, 13, Tavistock-square.

Entertainments

WHO IS BACH?

THE ANSWERS OF HISTORY

"Pray, Sir," said Dr. Johnson, "who is Bach? Is he a piper?" The company, a musical one gathered round Dr. Burney's harpsichord, was properly shocked. "Many exclamations of surprize you will believe followed this question," writes Fanny Burney, and Mrs. Thrale rallied the Doctor on his affectation of ignorance. She told him of the many fine performances she had heard at the famous concerts which in 1777 were drawing all London, except Dr. Johnson, to the Hanover-square Rooms. So he scored his point, and having done so, must proceed to labour it a little.

"Pray," said he, "Madam, what is the expence?"

"O!" answered she, "much trouble and solicitation to get a Subscriber's Ticket;—or else, half a guinea."

"Trouble and solicitation," said he, "I will have nothing to do with; but I would be willing to give eighteen pence."

It was time for a diversion, and the migration of the company to the dining-room to drink chocolate provided it, but the Doctor's mind still ran on Bach, who cropped up again later in his conversation. In what way Fanny Burney's diary tells.

For us the interesting point is that the ready answer of these ardent ladies to the Doctor's question was something quite different from that which any of us would give. We should threaten to carry him to Queen's Hall, where either to-day or to-morrow afternoon he might hear the *St. Matthew Passion* in its entirety sung by the Bach Choir. "And pray, Sir," he would probably ask, "for how long must I endure this music?" and on his being told that it will last for upwards of five hours with an interval for dinner, we might expect the rejoinder, "Sir, I would be willing to give eighteen pence to remain at home."

Of the company among whom the Doctor hurled his little bombshell probably only Charles Burney knew the name of Johann Sebastian Bach, and even he thought of him primarily as the father *of the* Bach, and not at all as the composer of the *St. Matthew Passion*. In the fourth volume of his "General History of Music" which appeared 12 years later, and when all the Bachs with whom we are concerned were dead. Burney wrote of "the great Sebastian Bach, music director at Leipzig" as

no less celebrated for his performance on the organ and compositions for that instrument, than for being the father of four sons, all great musicians in different branches of the art. . . .

Few English organists then could play Bach's works, because their organs had no pedals. The works for clavier had hardly come abroad; the scores of the cantatas were locked up in cupboards at the Thomasschule. Burney could know nothing about them. On the evidence before him he summed up as follows:—

If Sebastian Bach and his admirable son Emanuel, instead of remaining musical directors in commercial cities, had been fortunately employed for the stage and the public of great capitals, such as Naples, Paris, or London, and for performers of the first class, they would doubtless have simplified their styles more to the level of their judges: the one would have sacrificed all unmeaning art and contrivance, and the other been less fantastical and *recherché*, and both, by writing in a style more popular and generally intelligible and pleasing, would have extended their fame, and been indisputably the greatest musicians of the present century.

That we know better to-day does not make Burney's judgment the less valuable historically. It was true in its time. The musical taste of the eighteenth century was based on the style of Italian opera, in which a smooth vocal melody preserved an unruffled surface above supporting harmony, a style which aimed at achieving a direct, never an introspective, type of expression. To this day, despite Wagner and Strauss, the Italian clarity has a marked advantage in the theatre. In Burney's day any deeper search after expression in the concert-room or in domestic music suggested only "unmeaning art and contrivance"; the romantic movement had still to be born to show anything desirable in art which could be called "fantastical and *recherché*." Burney, in the course of that conversation which has been recalled above, had humorously confessed himself to be no "diviner, not having had time to consult the stars, though in Sir Isaac Newton's house." His criticism of the two greater Bachs, father and son, shows him to have come nearer to divination than he could suspect himself to be. The qualities detected in them which debarred them from acceptance as "the greatest musicians of the present century" were to make the son the herald of the nineteenth century and the father the hero of the twentieth.

But Dr. Johnson's question remains unanswered. "Who is Bach? Is he a piper?" He, too, though he meant only to incite the ladies to defence of a popular musician, had stumbled near to a truth about their precious Bach. The title of "Stadtpfeifer" was one of which the Bach family had every cause to be proud, and the "Ursprung der Musicalisch-Bachischen Familie," carefully compiled by J. S. Bach himself, records it frequently of his several ancestors. The document has lately been reproduced in facsimile, with an English translation and notes by that indefatigable researcher, Professor Sanford Terry. He has also given us all that it is possible to collect of the life and times of Mrs. Thrale's Bach in "John Christian Bach, a biography." (Both are published by the Oxford University Press.)

This John Christian, the youngest of J. S. Bach's sons, who learnt his craft in Italy from Padre Martini (to whom Mozart also resorted) and who practised it in London; who, with his partner, Abel, built the Hanover-square Rooms, composed concertos for these concerts, operas for the King's Theatre, and songs for Vauxhall; who first set the name of the "Piano-Forte" on the title-page of music for a clavier published in England, whose portrait painted by Gainsborough is now showing among the Conversation Pieces in Park-lane; who looked well, dressed well, and did all things well (except write oratorios and play the organ, both of which things Handel had done better), might be insulted by being called "a piper," but came of the "Pfeifer" stock of the Bachs. He had every gift to make his music acceptable in his generation, but none to make it endure afterwards.

The latter fact, though it is illustrated in the ample quotations from his works given by Professor Terry, does not make his story the less interesting. Rather it adds to his story's instruction. The fame of the name in this country rested solely on John Christian. Only the learned, like Burney, knew that there were any other Bachs. But John Christian did not establish his family's fame. We do not hear that he ever played a note of his father's music, and, his own fame dying with him, that of Johann Sebastian had to wait to be rekindled by Mendelssohn, who handed the torch to Sterndale Bennett. We must thank them to-day for having given us the right answer to Dr. Johnson's question.

LONDON HIPPODROME

"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930"

Book and Lyrics by GREATREX NEWMAN; music by ARTHUR SCHWARTZ; dances arranged by J. W. JACKSON.

Yet again, the Co-Optimists! Four only of the original company survive into the thirties, but the entertainment—a quick, babbling stream of song and dance and burlesque—follows the expected course. Something of the spontaneity that sparkled in the early programmmes of the last decade has been lost. There are times when a deliberate attempt to recapture an old effect has to serve for the effect itself, and not even Mr. Davy Burnaby's flamboyantly presidential manner can persuade us to take the intention for the deed. But, after all, the work of the Co-Optimists is not identifiable with any other, and should therefore be valued, because it translates into terms of a London theatre the entertainment of the pier head pavilion; and undeniably the present edition induces the mood in which pierrots pass an idle hour very agreeably. We miss the faint murmur of the sea breaking below the pier. Such an accompaniment (which is well within the range of the Hippodrome sound effects) would assuredly hasten the appropriate mood.

On the stream of song and dance float all sorts of trifles that attract and please and pass and are forgotten and some that lodge in the memory. Mr. Stanley Holloway and Miss Phyllis Monkman burlesque Mr. Jack Hulbert and Miss Cicely Courtneidge so well that we are tempted to revisit the Adelphi Theatre. There is the quiet, twinkling humour of Mr. Herbert Mundin made visible in a village yokel doddering resolutely in the wake of a pint of beer. *Love Lies Bleeding* brings Mr. Burnaby, Mr. Holloway, Mr. Mundin, and Mr. Eric Le Fre together in one of those doleful laments in which the Co-Optimists and their dressers have always excelled. In *The Family Album* Mr. Aubrey Hammond, whose amusing settings are not the least part of the evening's entertainment, conspires with the rest of the company to mock the Victorians, and in *Burglary à la Mode* Mr. Cyril Ritchard and Miss Phyllis Monkman make it delightfully clear that if only you are fashionable enough you may find pleasure in being robbed.

There are parts of the entertainment which are recollected with ease, but the relatively evanescent pleasure given by the singing of Miss Elsa Macfarlane, the dancing of Miss Mimi Crawford and the comicality of Miss Elsie Randolph's stage cleaner must not be forgotten. One or two of the more elaborate sketches are mildly amusing, but, in general, the more elaborate they become the more they suffer from a want of original ideas.

B.B.C. CONCERT

MAHLER'S FOURTH SYMPHONY

The present interest in Mahler's symphonies was prefaced a year or two ago by the performance of his fourth "child" symphony in G, which was played by Mr. Boult and Sir Hamilton Harty. Last night it was played to the general London public for the first time since the present Mahler revival began at the B.B.C. concert which Herr Oskar Fried conducted at Queen's Hall.

In this symphony, Mahler sets out with great elaboration the light-heartedness of children: in the last movement a soprano voice enumerates the happy things to be found in the child's heaven; in the scherzo the picture is less precise, but one can feel the atmosphere of the *Wienerwald*. Except in the slow movement, with its remarkable opening for divided strings, which has a wistfulness as of middle-age looking backwards at youth, the feeling is care-free and playful. The problem of interpretation, therefore, is that of concealing an art which elaborately expresses the simple. The art of concealing art was precisely what Herr Fried lacked. The lilting themes of the first movement were told to go about their business in strict time and so lost their rhythm; the scherzo was too slow and too laboured; the slow movement was analysed into its component bits; and only in the last movement, where Miss Elsie Suddaby insisted on a measure of cohesion, did the music make anything like its intended effect. Miss Suddaby was not completely successful in concealing the art of being childlike in simplicity, but her art is not tainted with artificial feeling, and she did, at any rate, show how this problem should be approached. Her task might have been made easier if she had sung, instead of the original German, the very charming translation made by Mr. Steuart Wilson. It is no use hoping to justify Mahler's works to a sceptical public, if his most captivating and disarming symphony is to be solemnly dissected and its rhythm (even its fragments of Viennese waltz rhythm) disintegrated.

When Mme. Wanda Landowska came on after the interval to play a harpsichord concerto by Haydn, rhythm returned to an orchestra appropriately attenuated to the dimensions required for this sprightly work with its engaging Hungarian finale. The big battalions came back for Liszt's symphonic poem *Mazeppa*; their striding brass supplied the grosser rhythm needed and all was well.

"DYNAMITE"

FILM AT THE EMPIRE

The Metro-Goldwyn all-talking film *Dynamite*, directed by Mr. Cecil de Mille, is now showing at the Empire. Like other of Mr. de Mille's films, *Dynamite* is long and is not free from some curious lapses into what can only be called vulgarity, but when Mr. de Mille reaches his big effects he usually succeeds in them, and the accident in the mine and the contest in heroism between Derk (Mr. Charles Bickford) and Roger (Mr. Conrad Nagel) does not owe all its effectiveness to clever photography and good acting.

There is, however, a long and at times a fantastic road to be travelled before the mine is reached. That Cynthia (Miss Kay Johnson) should marry a man under sentence of death in order to inherit a fabulous number of dollars is a reasonable dramatic convention, and that the man, instead of being decently hanged, should be inconveniently acquitted is the natural corollary; but that a girl of the wealth and education of Cynthia should fall in love with a man like Derk, who was a miner by profession and whose way of treating her was persistently to insult her is surely stretching the modern paradox that brutality is akin to love too far. It was not, either, as though Cynthia had no one to love her, for there was Roger, with all Mr. Nagel's masculine attractiveness, at her feet, and she herself, at the beginning of the film, was so much in love with him that she was prepared to buy off his wife at any price that extremely mercenary lady cared to name. Derk may have been right in breaking up one of Cynthia's parties, for no more incredible party ever came out of Hollywood, and that is saying a lot; but he was wrong in despising Roger, as Roger very conclusively proved when he blew himself up in the successful attempt to blast a way through the débris for Cynthia and Derk after they had all three been trapped in the mine together.

THE DARTMOUTH PLAYERS

MR. CYRIL MAUDE AS PRODUCER

Mr. Cyril Maude has produced the third act of *The Farmer's Wife* for the Dartmouth Players, an amateur company who will take part in the British Drama League's Fourth National Festival of Community Drama at the Queen's Theatre on Monday afternoon, April 28. Londoners will thus have the chance of seeing a portion of this famous play presented for the first time by actors who might well be themselves related to the characters in the piece. The Dartmouth Players are one among five amateur companies who have been chosen for the final contest from over 390 entering the festival from all parts of the country. Full particulars may be obtained from the British Drama League, 8, Adelphi-terrace, W.C.2.

Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Wiles, who are aged 83 and 81 respectively, of Ravensden, Beds, celebrate their diamond wedding to-day. Mr. Wiles began work at the age of seven and has lived in the same house all his life.

The Broadcasting Programmes for to-day and to-morrow and Broadcasting Notes will be found on page 8

DEVIL-FISH FROM THE ATLANTIC

HINGED TORTOISES AT THE ZOO

The Admiralty sent, without vouching for its accuracy, for the information of the Zoological Society, an extract from the fishery report for the last quarter of 1929, rendered by the Captain, Fishery Protection and Minesweeping Flotillas. The extract, which was read at the last scientific meeting of the society, was as follows:—

"A New Jersey Haul.—A weird creature has been hauled from the Atlantic by fishermen. The monster, which they towed in after a four-hours' struggle to capture it, is a strange mixture of whale, pig, and bat. It is 12ft. long, has wings like a bat, has a tail like a whale, has an eye in each ear, the ears being like those of a pig, and has a mouth 12in. long on the top of its head, but without teeth. Beyond conjecturing that the 'fish' is a member of the Ray family, the fishermen are at a loss what to call their catch."

One of the Fellows present, Mr. J. R. Norman, of the Natural History Museum, was able to say at once that the extract contained a somewhat imaginative description of one of the large rays known as "devil-fish." These may reach a length of 20ft. The great pectoral fins are free from the head in front and are often raised above the level of the body, and no doubt were the foundation of the "batlike wings" of the description. Detached portions of these fins, known as the cephalic fins, protrude from the head just above the eyes and are the basis of the "pig-like ears." The comparison of the tail with that of a whale is erroneous, as the tail of these fish is long and tapering. The flat pavement-like teeth were no doubt overlooked by the fishermen.

A NEW COLLECTION

Mr. G. C. Upstone has presented an interesting collection from the Gold Coast. It includes a small duiker antelope, a civet cat, and some striped mice, 11 small waxbills and weavers belonging to four species, five Tamburine doves, and a wood owl.

A kagu has been purchased and placed with those already owned by the society in the new Bird House. Kagus are quaint birds with the appearance of a rather small, heavily-built heron. The plumage is grey, and there is a huge crest erected when the bird is excited. They are found only in New Caledonia, and form an isolated group of rather doubtful affinity.

Sir John Maxwell, C.M.G., has presented two hinged tortoises. There are several species of these peculiar reptiles, all natives of tropical Africa, none of which attains a large size. The hinder part of the carapace is hinged on the front by a membranous portion, so that when the hind limbs and tail are withdrawn the flap closes down and forms a complete protection. The front limbs and head, as is usual with tortoises, can also be withdrawn completely, although there is no movable flap to protect them.

The pair of black-necked swans on the Three Island Pond constructed a few weeks ago a nest composed of twigs built up into a great heap, with a flattened top. In this a clutch of five eggs was laid and incubated. All five have hatched, and the cygnets, unlike their parents, are pure white, and appear to be healthy. Presently they will be taken to the water by the parents, snuggled on the back under the wings.

CONCERTS

MR. ANTON MAASKOFF

Busoni's second violin sonata would lend distinction to any recital. It was played by Mr. Anton Maaskoff at Wigmore Hall on Thursday night and certainly improved the impression that would otherwise have been left by his facile and superficial performances of Bach's Chaconne and Glazounow's concerto. The Chaconne he took faster than most players, and the smoothness with which he accomplished it was a tribute to his technical ability, but there was no attempt to make any music out of it beyond a study in multi-stopping. Much of the credit for the depth and contemplative quality of Busoni's sonata must be given to Mr. Reginald Paul, who knew how to make the thick bass parts which Busoni always wrote for the lower octaves of the piano sound clear and sonorous. Against this dark and significant background the violin speaks a purely lyrical utterance, to which Mr. Maaskoff's smooth, sweet tone was well suited. The spirit is that of Bach transferred to the modern world; it is more sophisticated than that of simple-minded Bach, but it is no less single-minded and when it sings its melody is more romantic. The end, suggesting Christmas bells, is remarkable.

MR. GEORGE MORGAN

Mr. George Morgan, an American baritone, who made his first appearance in London at the Æolian Hall on Thursday night, had not chosen his programme in such a way as to enable one to estimate properly his powers from a purely musical point of view. But it was clear that he knows a great deal about the art of effective delivery and his voice is steady and well controlled. We were not altogether sure that the production is entirely satisfactory since it was noticeable how frequently notes would suddenly take on a quality of tone much less agreeable than the others, even in the same phrase. When singing forte, especially in the top register, the tones have a fine resonance; in a mezzo-voce the quality is apt to become rather dry. Mr. Gerald Moore accompanied.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART

EXEMPTION FROM RATES

An appeal by the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, Gower-street, W.C., against the refusal of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies to grant a certificate of exemption from rates was heard yesterday at the London Sessions.

SIR REGINALD MITCHELL BANKES, K.C., for the appellants, said the application came under the Scientific Societies Act, 1843. Under that Act a certificate of exemption from rates could be given to institutions for the purpose of science, literature, or the fine arts exclusively. They had now got to the point that the Registrar had agreed that they fulfilled all the conditions prescribed by the Act except one. He agreed that the society was exclusively for the purpose of dramatic art; that they were supported partly by annual voluntary contributions; and that they did not distribute gifts or bonuses among their members. The one condition the Registrar said they did not fulfil was that they were not instituted exclusively for the purpose of one of the fine arts. In the Registrar's view dramatic art was not one of the fine arts within the Statute of 1843.

SIR ROBERT WALLACE, K.C. (Chairman).—Is it a meaning that was attached 100 years ago, or is it a meaning that applies to-day? They were supposed in those days to be rogues and vagabonds. (Laughter.)

COUNSEL.—Only in recent years has the slur been taken away.

Without the Bench retiring the CHAIRMAN observed:—"In our view dramatic art is a fine art. I should have thought there could not have been the slightest doubt about it."

The appeal was allowed, the CHAIRMAN observing:—"You will have to pay your own costs because there is nobody else to pay them."

SCOTTISH FISHING RELIEF FUND

£26,210 ALLOCATED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

EDINBURGH, APRIL 4

A meeting of the Central Committee of the Scottish Fishing Relief Fund was held in Edinburgh to-day, Mr. DAVID T. JONES, chairman of the Fishery Board for Scotland, presiding. Mr. ADAMSON, Secretary of State for Scotland, was present at the opening of the meeting, and expressed the thanks of himself and the Government to the Lord Provosts for their valuable services in the raising and administration of the fund and also to the local committees at the fishing ports.

It was intimated that the fund amounted to £26,210, and that 1,862 applications for grants covering losses amounting to £89,100 had been approved by the local committees. It had been previously decided by the Central Committee that the fund should be divided *pro rata* to losses sustained at East Anglia during the gale on November 11 last year as certified by the local committees, and, after consideration of the applications, the committee allocated the fund on that basis.

OPERA

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.
Lessee: Covent Garden Opera Syndicate, Ltd.
TWO COMPLETE CYCLES OF
DER RING DES NIBELUNGEN.

First Cycle.	Second Cycle.
DAS RHEINGOLD. Tues., April 29, at 8.30.	Mon., May 12, at 8.30.
DIE WALKÜRE. Fri., May 2, at 5.15.	Thurs., May 15, at 5.15.
SIEGFRIED. Mon., May 5, at 5.15.	Tues., May 20, at 5.15.
GÖTTERDÄMMERUNG. Fri., May 9, at 5.	Thurs., May 22, at 5.

THEATRES

ADELPHI. (Props., J. and R. Gatti.) Tem. Bar 2522. TO-DAY 2.30 & 8.15. Mats., Thurs., Sat., at 2.30.
THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT.
New Revue by Ronald Jeans, Ivor Novello, Douglas Furber.
With CICELY COURTNEIDGE, JACK HULBERT.
SEATS FROM 2s.

ALDWYCH. Tem. 6404. NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Matinees, WED. and FRI., 2.30.
TOM WALLS and REGINALD HIGHLEY present
RALPH LYNN in
A NIGHT LIKE THIS.
A New Farce by BEN TRAVERS.
Mary Brough Winifred Shotter
and TOM WALLS.

AMBASSADORS. Evgs., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
THE MAN IN POSSESSION.
With ISABEL JEANS and RAYMOND MASSEY.
Preceded by "THE CONFEDERATES." (Tem. 1171.)

APOLLO. 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30. Ger. 6970.
ALMOST A HONEYMOON.
A Farcical Comedy by WALTER ELLIS.

COMEDY. EVGS., at 8.30. Gerrard 8978. Mats., TUESDAY and FRIDAY, at 2.30.
"ODD NUMBERS."
A Farcical Comedy.
By George Arthurs and Arthur Miller.
HENRY KENDALL, HUNTLEY WRIGHT.
"LAUGHTER ALL THE WAY."—*Daily Chronicle.*

COURT. (Sloane 5137.) Pop. Prices. Evgs., 8.15.
"MISALLIANCE."
By BERNARD SHAW. Mats., Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
Esme Percy, Rosalinde Fuller, IRENE VANBRUGH.

CRITERION. (Ger. 3844.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Tues., Sat.
MILESTONES.
By Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblock. (Last 2 Weeks.)
"A GREAT PLAY."—James Agate.
"PROVED AS CHARMING, AS HUMOROUS, AS BEAUTIFUL, AND AS CHALLENGING AS EVER."—Hannen Swaffer.
"SHOWS 1930 HOW FUNNY IT WILL LOOK IN 1930. . . . ONLY FOOLS WILL MISS THE CHANCE."—James Douglas.

DALY'S. (Ger. 0201.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Wed., Sat.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"A SONG OF SIXPENCE."
By IAN HAY and GUY BOLTON.

DOMINION, Tottenham Court-rd. Mus. 2176.
TO-DAY 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL COMEDY
SILVER WINGS.

HARRY WELCHMAN	LUPINO LANE
DENNIS HOEY	DONALD MATHER
DESIRÉE ELLINGER	EMMA HAIG

ALL SEATS BOOKABLE. 2s. to 8s. 6d., PLUS TAX.

DRURY LANE. (Temple Bar 7171.)
TO-DAY 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
DENNIS KING in
"THE THREE MUSKETEERS."
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY.

DUCHESS. (Temple Bar 6888.) (Smoking.)
TO-DAY 2.30. EVGS., 8.40. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE.

DUKE OF YORK'S. Props., Willhut, Ltd.
Tem. 5122. (8mkg.) TUES. NEXT, April 8, at 8.
SUSPENSE.
By Patrick MacGill.
Last Matinee, Saturday, April 12, at 2.30.

FORTUNE. (Temple Bar 7373.)
TO-DAY 2.30. EVGS., 8.30. Thurs. & Sat., 2.30.
TOM WALLS presents
"CAPE FORLORN."
By Frank Harvey.
MARIE LOHR, EDMUND WILLARD.
FRANK HARVEY. LOUIS BRADFIELD.

GAIETY. Tem. Bar 6991.
NIGHTLY, at 8.15. Mats., Tues. and Fri., 2.30.
"DARLING, I LOVE YOU."
A New Musical Play, with GEORGE CLARKE.

GARRICK. (Tem. 8713.) 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
TALLULAH BANKHEAD.
"THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS."

HAYMARKET. 2.30, 8.30. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE FIRST MRS. FRASER.
A Comedy by ST. JOHN ERVINE.
MARIE TEMPEST and HENRY AINLEY.

HIPPODROME, LONDON. (Ger. 0648.)
EVGS. 8.30. Mats., Mons., Weds., & Sats., 2.30.
LAST MATINEE TO-DAY (SAT.), 2.30.
"THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930."

HIS MAJESTY'S.
Proprietor: Joseph Benson. Licensee: W. C. Gaunt.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. Mats., TO-DAY and WED., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S PRODUCTION.
"BITTER SWEET."
An Operette by NOEL COWARD.

LITTLE. (Temple Bar 6501.) TO-DAY, 2.30 and 8.30.
"FRANKENSTEIN."
MATS., WED. & SAT., 2.30. Seats from 3s. 6d.

LONDON PAVILION. NIGHTLY, at 8.15.
Matinées, TUES. and THURS., 2.30.
CHARLES B. COCHRAN'S *1930 REVUE.*

LYRIC. (Ger. 3686.) Licensee, A. C. Belsey.
TO-DAY at 2.30. TO-NIGHT, at 8.30.
NIGHTLY, at 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30.
LAST 3 WEEKS.
MURDER on the SECOND FLOOR.
A COMEDY by Frank Vosper.

LYRIC, Hammersmith. TO-DAY, 2.30, 8.40. (Riverside 3012.) Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2.30.
OUT OF THE BLUE.

Nigel Playfair.	Minnie Blagden.
Georgy Perritt.	Norman Page.
	Eric Portman.

"A DIVERTING PLAY TO SEE AND TALK ABOUT."—*Daily Chronicle.*

NEW. Tem. 3878.) 8.30. To-day & Thur., 2.30.
By arrangement with Miss MARY MOORE.
Mrs. CHARLES B. COCHRAN presents
"NINE TILL SIX."
A Play by Aimée and Philip Stuart.

PICCADILLY. (Reg. 4506.) Opp. Regent Palace Hotel.
TO-DAY, 2.30 & 8.15. MATS. WED. and SAT., 2.30.
A JULIAN WYLIE Production.
"HERE COMES THE BRIDE."
"THE BEST MUSICAL COMEDY."—Hannen Swaffer.

CLIFFORD MOLLISON	EDMUND GWENN
JEAN COLIN	RICHARD DOLMAN

With Bryer, Maria Minetti, Albert Bruett, Howell, Harper and Nakli.

PRINCE EDWARD. (Off Cambridge Circus.)
TO-DAY 2.30 & 8.15. MATS., WED. and SAT., 2.30.
RIO RITA.
A ROMANTIC MUSICAL PLAY
with EDITH DAY.
GEOFFREY GWYTHER, BERNARD NEDELL, LESLIE SARONY, RITA PAGE.
GEORGE GRAVES.
Box-office open 10 till 10. (Smoking.) Regent 1527.

PRINCE OF WALES. Gerrard 7482.
Proprietor: Tonie Bruce. Lessee: Andre Charlot.
EVENINGS, at 8.30.
JOURNEY'S END.
Mats., Thursday and Saturday, at 2.30.
"LONDON'S FINEST PLAY."—*Daily Telegraph.*

PRINCE'S. Temple Bar 3633.
A WARM CORNER.
NIGHTLY at 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sats., 2.30.
"IRRESISTIBLY COMIC."—*Star.*

HEATHER THATCHER.	W. H. BERRY.
CONNIE EDISS.	AUSTIN MELFORD.

QUEEN'S. (Ger. 9437.) 8.15. Wed., Sat., 2.30.
THE APPLE CART.
By BERNARD SHAW.

EDITH EVANS.	CEDRIC HARDWICKE.

ROYALTY. Evgs., 8.30. Thurs., Sat., 2.30.
By arrangement with Dennis Eadie, Ltd.
KYRLE BELLEW presents DOE DOE GREEN in
"APPEARANCES."
A Play by Garland Anderson. (Ger. 2890.)
"THE HOUSE ROCKED WITH LAUGHTER."

THEATRES (continued)

ST. JAMES'S. Sole Lessee, Gilbert Miller. 2.30 & 8.30. MATS., WED., SAT., 2.30. (Ger. 2993.)
MICHAEL AND MARY.
By A. A. MILNE.
EDNA BEST. HERBERT MARSHALL.
Frank Lawton, Margaret Scudamore, Reginald Bach, J. Fisher White. D. A. Clarke-Smith.

ST. MARTIN'S. EVGS., 8.30. Tues., Fri., 2.30.
HONOURS EASY.
NORMAN McKINNEL. AILAN AYNESWORTH
Diana Wynyard. Morton Selten. Robert Holmes.

SAVOY. 8.15. Mon., Sat., 2.30. Tem. Bar 8888.
Props.: Savoy Theatre, Ltd. Lessee: Exc. of H. B. Irving. Lessees: Charles Egerton Killick & Victor Payne-Jennings.
ROBERT COURTNEIDGE'S production of
THE DAMASK ROSE.
A Musical Romance based on the themes of CHOPIN.

SHAFTESBURY. Prop., J. Benson. Smoking. (Ger. 6666.) 2.30, 8.30. Mats., Thurs. and Sat., 2.30.
BASIL FOSTER and TOM MILLER present
"THE MIDDLE WATCH."
By IAN HAY and STEPHEN KING-HALL.

THE OLD VIC. (Hop 3224.) To-day, 2.30.
MACBETH.
To-night, at 7.45. FAUST.

WYNDHAM'S. Lessee, Leon M. Lion. (Tem. Bar 3028.) EVGS., 8.30. WED. & SAT., 2.30.
"ON THE SPOT."
By EDGAR WALLACE.
CHARLES LAUGHTON

GILLIAN LIND	GLADYS FRAZIN
W. CRONIN WILSON	BEN WELDEN
BEN SMITH	DENNIS WYNDHAM
EMLYN WILLIAMS	ROY EMERTON

VARIETIES, &c.

COLISEUM, Charing Cross. (Tem. Bar 3161.)
3 TIMES DAILY, 2.15, 5.15, 8.15.
Jimmy NERVO & Teddie KNOX; RANDOLPH SUTTON; JOHNNY HYMAN; THE LIDO FOLLIES; DALE SMITH; CORAM; FOSTER'S 16 GIRLS; EDDIE GRAY; "GRAND NATIONAL" PICTURE IN SOUND.
Managing Director: SIR OSWALD STOLL.

HOLBORN EMPIRE. Hol. 5367. 6.30, 9.
Georgie Wood, Cortini, Lily Morris, George Lacy, Chas. Higgins, Osborne and Porter, Ed. and Jenny Rooney, Iris Whyte, Jean Fleetan, Dorane and Wood.

MASKELYNE'S THEATRE, Oxford-circus. (Lang. 1545.) 3 and 8. JASPER MASKELYNE, FRED CULPITT, WILL SOMERS, CONLAY DUNN, &c.
A really jolly show of Magical Variety.

PALLADIUM. Gerr. 1064. 6.30, 9. Mats., Tu., Th., 2.30. OWEN NARES & CO., Stadler and Rose, John Maxwell, 3 Swifties, Willy Pantzer and his 10 Comedians, Harold Walden, Mann and Carpenter.

VICTORIA PALACE. (Victoria 3282-4.)
TWICE NIGHTLY, at 6.15 and 8.50.
"THAT'S A GOOD GIRL," Musical Comedy.
London Hippodrome Latest Success.

ART EXHIBITIONS

MODERN GLASS by Carpelin, of Murano, and PRINTS IN COLOUR after Cézanne, Van Gogh, Gauguin, Matisse, and others. Mar. 22-April 17. Adm. Free.
MANSARD GALLERY, 16, Tottenham Ct.-rd.

BARBIZON HOUSE. Pictures by Russell Flint and Sickert, 9, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square, W.1. Choice Collection of 19th and 20th Century Paintings in the Art Gallery at Olympia.

LOAN EXHIBITION ENGLISH CONVERSATION PIECES at 25, Park-lane, London, continued until Tuesday evening, April 8th. Admission 5s. Saturday and Sunday 2s. 6d.

IMPERIAL GALLERY OF ART, Imperial Institute (East Entrance), South Kensington.
CONTEMPORARY BRITISH ART.
Daily, 10-5. Sundays excepted.
Admission Free.

BEAUX ARTS GALLERY, Bruton-place, W.
ORLANDO GREENWOOD.
Recent Paintings. 10-6. Saturdays, 10-3.

THE BETTY JOEL GALLERY.
Modern Carpets and Rugs. Signed by DA SILVA BRUHNS (the famous carpet designer of Paris). 25, KNIGHTSBRIDGE. 10-6. Admission Free.

ARTHUR TOOTH and SONS, Ltd.
PAINTINGS by MODERN FRENCH MASTERS:—Cézanne, Van Gogh, Toulouse-Lautrec, Matisse, &c.
155, New Bond-street, W.1.

R.I.—ROYAL INSTITUTE of PAINTERS in Water Colours, 195, Piccadilly. 121st EXHIBITION. 10-5. Also the SOCIETY of MINIATURISTS.—W. T. BLACKMORE, Secretary.

R.B.A.—ROYAL SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS, Suffolk-street, Pall Mall, S.W.1.
173rd EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5. Admission 1s.

R.W.S. Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours.
194th EXHIBITION. Daily, 10-5.30.
5a,

Imperial and Foreign News

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF CHANGES

PROHIBITED IMPORTS

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS)

CANBERRA, April 4

Following the tariff increases announced yesterday, a Customs proclamation was issued to-day prohibiting and rationing a further list of articles of imports [enumerated below]. Replying to a question in the House of Representatives, Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, said that the list could be added to at the Minister's discretion, and that members would be given an early opportunity of discussing the limit to be placed on the duration of the measures.

Mr. Hughes asked what action the Government would take if importers increased their prices on goods imported under the old tariff. Mr. Scullin replied that the Government would lift the embargo or surcharge on the goods concerned if the public was exploited. He said that local manufacturers were being asked to give an assurance, similar to that given by the agricultural machinery makers, that they would reduce prices by 5 per cent. immediately.

Questioned further, Mr. Scullin said that no considerations of protection, preference, or normal fiscal policy had weighed with the Government in its action. The Government was concerned only with controlling imports, and had selected items restriction in the supply of which would do least injury to the country. Incidentally, the new duties and restrictions would increase the preference to Great Britain, for on a number of articles affected there was no duty against Great Britain, though a duty of from 10 to 20 per cent. against foreign countries.

Before the House adjourned Mr. Scullin introduced a third Bill for the amendment of the Constitution, proposing that the Federal Parliament have full control over trade and commerce throughout the Commonwealth [as proposed in the original Bill], but excepting the control and management of State-owned railways.

The Commonwealth Bank announces that it is arranging to ship a further £8,000,000 worth of gold oversea. The general object is to relieve the exchange position in London, but most of the proceeds will be used for the purpose of meeting national obligations due abroad.

According to the announcement, the stage is being approached when further depletion of the gold reserve cannot be accomplished without impairing the note-issue reserves. There is no present need for apprehension, however, as when the present shipments are completed the reserve will not be less than 40 per cent. of the note-issue, as against the statutory requirement of 25 per cent. The announcement concludes :—"If Australia intends to establish herself in a sound economic position, we must all face the position boldly and cooperate in producing more and spending less overseas, till we can balance accounts. Continued overborrowing will only postpone and further aggravate our difficulties. That the necessary measures must affect our trade with other countries is inevitable, but credit and the stability of our finances are the first obligation. We can only hope that those concerned will appreciate the efforts towards this objective, and not indulge in captious criticism."

MELBOURNE, April 4

Although importers and business men are dismayed at the sweeping nature of the tariff surcharge, which came into force to-day, it is freely conceded that the financial difficulties demanded drastic measures. They are of the opinion, however, that the Ministry, in order to carry its plan to a logical conclusion, should attack the financial problem from the Australian end and also find some way of reducing the costs of production. It is feared, also, that primary producers might have to suffer through increased shipping freights.

GOODS ON PROHIBITED LIST

According to a telegram received by the High Commissioner for Australia yesterday, import of the following goods has been prohibited :—

Glucose, biscuits, laundry blue, cheese, candles, confectionery, eggs, in shell or otherwise; lemons, oranges, dried fruits (excepting dates and figs), fruits preserved in liquid, vegetables (salted or preserved in liquid or partly preserved or pulped), cornflour, jams and jellies, jelly crystals and powders; lard and edible fats, meats preserved in tins or other airtight containers, pork preserved by cold process, milk (dried or in powdered form), milk (malted); cocoanut (prepared), peanut butter; onions, pickles, sauces and chutney; canary seed; soap and soap substitutes, starch, starch flour; custard powders.

Furs and other skins partly or wholly made into apparel or other articles; blankets (excepting printers' blankets) and blanketing, rugs, except floor rugs; curtains and textile blinds, tents and sails; barbed wire, cultivators, except handworked cultivators; harrows, stump jump ploughs, drills (fertilizer, seed and grain), reaper threshers and harvesters, including stripper harvesters; horse-drawn hay rakes, chaffcutters and horse gears; agricultural scarifiers; petrol pumps, including parts thereof; electric heating and cooking appliances, gas cooking and heating appliances.

Wireless receiving sets partly or wholly assembled, wireless headphones, batteries including dry cells and accumulators; bolts, nuts, rivets; engineers' set screws; rail dogs and spikes, wire and other nails; electric smoothing irons; plated ware, other than spoons, forks, and cutlery; aluminium ware, other than spoons and forks; baths and sinks, tiles, opal sheet glass, sanitary and lavatory articles of earthenware and glazed or enamelled fireclay; glue, cements and prepared adhesives, gelatine of all kinds; vinegar and acetic acid; cast iron pipes and cast iron fittings for pipes, shafting, other than flexible, iron and steel beams, channels, girders, joists, columns, trough and bridge iron and steel; Portland cement.

Import of the following goods is rationed to 50 per cent. of the quantities imported during the year ended March 31, 1930 :—

Ale and other beer, porter, cider and perry (spirituous); potable spirits; perfumed spirits and bay rum; wines, including unfermented grape wine; vermouth; manufactured tobacco, cigarettes, cigars, snuff; matches and vestas, including book matches; locomotives.

The restrictions do not apply to goods the produce or manufacture of New Zealand, Papua, or New Guinea imported into Australia direct. All goods exported from the countries of export prior to April 4, 1930, are exempted from the prohibition.

FRENCH DISSATISFACTION

PROPOSALS FOR RETALIATION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, April 4

The new Australian import duties on articles of luxury are viewed with strong disfavour in French business circles, many of the articles on the list having been hitherto supplied in large quantities by France. Measures of retaliation are accordingly proposed.

It happens that a Government Bill is already before the Chamber, having as its object the imposition of a surtax on certain Australian imports into France. By the French Customs Tariff Law of 1910 the Government is empowered to impose special surtaxes on imports from countries which impose particularly heavy duties on goods exported from France. This step has only once been taken in the past. This was in 1921, when it was put into force against Spain with immediate effect.

In the case of Australia the surtax is to be applied to corn and butter. The principal article imported from Australia is wool, but it is thought undesirable to apply the surtax to this commodity, as it would be a handicap to the French woollen industry. On the other hand, Australian butter had begun to compete successfully with French butter. In view, moreover, of the bumper harvest French interests are not to be expected to suffer if Australian corn is excluded.

The total volume of Australian exports into France is about 2,500,000,000f. [£20,000,000], of which 2,000,000,000f. represents the purchase of Australian wool. Cereals are imported from Australia to the value of about 295,000,000f. [£2,400,000]. The value of the exports to Australia is about 250,000,000f. [£2,000,000], chiefly wines, spirits, prepared milk, textiles, clothing, and perfumery.

A statement made on behalf of British shipping lines trading with Australia respecting the effect of exchange on freight rates appears on page 19.

INTERNATIONAL BANK

GERMAN DIRECTORS APPOINTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, April 4.

Dr. Luther, who formally assumed his new duties as President of the Reichsbank to-day in the place of Dr. Schact, has made the German appointments to the Bank for International Settlements (B.I.S.), which had been postponed in view of the impending change at the Reichsbank. He has nominated Herr Carl Melchior and Herr Paul Reusch as members of the board of directors of the International Bank, and he himself, as President of the Reichsbank, is an *ex-officio* director; in accordance with the statutes, he has appointed Dr. Vocke, of the Reichsbank, to act in his stead when necessary.

According to the statutes of the International Bank, the President of the Reichsbank had to nominate one person "representative of finance, industry, or commerce," and during the continuance of Germany's liability to pay reparations he might further nominate a person of German nationality "representative of industry or commerce."

Herr Melchior, who is a Hamburg banker and was one of the German delegates at the Young Conference of Experts in Paris, represents finance, under the first heading, and Herr Reusch, head of the Gutehoffnung iron and steel works at Oberhausen and hitherto president of the "Association for the safeguarding of common economic interests in the Rhineland and Westphalia" (popularly known for short as the "Langnamverein," or "Long-name Association"), represents industry, under the second heading.

LORD CARNOCK'S LIFE

RECEPTION OF THE BOOK IN GERMANY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BERLIN, April 4

Mr. Harold Nicolson's biography of his father, Lord Carnock, has attracted immediate attention in Germany, where it is held at first sight to strengthen the evidence against the charge of Germany's responsibility for the War. As there has not yet been time for the book to be examined in Germany, editorial comments have not appeared in the Press, but summaries by the London correspondents of nearly all the German newspapers are published under such headlines as "England's Responsibility for the War," "England's and France's pre-War Policy seriously Compromised," "Collapse of the English Belgium-legend," "Nicolson Compromises Grey," "A 'Scrap of Paper' for England, too."

The London correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in making brief and cautious observations on one or two points, admits that only a thorough examination of the big volume will show whether it throws fresh light of any consequence on British pre-War policy. From the reviews in the English Press he obtains the impression that this is improbable, though the book may be expected to reinforce previous judgments on important points. The correspondent adds :—

Respect for Belgian neutrality was . . . equally slight on both sides, only the English and French knew how to lay their plans so that Belgium became a veritable trap for the German Army and for German diplomacy as well.

RUMANIAN CABINET DIFFICULTIES

IMPORTANT RESIGNATIONS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BUCHAREST, April 3

General Cihoski, the Minister of War, has resigned, and Dr. Maniu, the Prime Minister, has temporarily taken charge of his Department.

The resignation was due to an incident at the gala performance in the Opera House, in honour of the twelfth anniversary of the union of Bessarabia and Rumania, on March 27. At this festival the Minister of Education, M. Costachescu, made a speech in which he paid a tribute to those who had been instrumental in effecting that union and to M. Constantin Stere among them. When the audience cheered M. Stere, Generals Patala, Mardarescu, and Rudeanu demonstratively left the theatre. Later the Bessarabian members of the National Peasants Party demanded satisfaction for this affront, but General Cihoski apparently preferred to resign rather than reprimand the three Generals.

It is said another reason which prompted the General to resign was that his demand for the removal of M. Moldovanu from the post of Director of Bessarabia was refused. M. Moldovanu's military career has for some time been the subject of indignant attacks in the Opposition Press, which accuses him of having deserted during the late War and claims to possess documentary evidence to substantiate this accusation.

M. Moldovanu's resignation would appear to be inevitable. M. Stere has already resigned from the National Peasant Party, and it is expected that other Bessarabians will follow his example.

THE PRESS IN TURKEY

AN OUTSPOKEN CRITIC OF THE GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 3

A curious series of leading articles, written by Arif Oruj Bey, has appeared during the past few days in the Constantinople daily newspaper *Yarin* (Tomorrow). These articles contained outspoken criticisms of the Government's handling of economic, financial and political affairs, and would appear to be specially directed against the Prime Minister, Ismet Pasha.

Although liberty of the Press officially exists in Turkey, any decided criticism of the Government has hitherto resulted in indirect, if not direct, action being taken against the offending newspaper. So far, however, no action has been taken against *Yarin*—a fact which has given rise to much comment. Arif Oruj Bey, who is the editor of *Yarin*, took part in the Turco-Greek War, being a member of one of the bands of Anatolian irregulars. Before these articles appeared the newspaper—which was founded only at the end of 1929—had a small circulation, but now many thousands of copies are sold daily.

AN AFGHAN EXECUTION

PESHAWAR, April 4.—It is reported that 11 Kohistanis, who were followers of the late Ameer of Kabul, who was shot in November last after usurping the Afghan Throne, have been blown from guns in Kabul.—*Reuter.*

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA

MR. MACKENZIE KING'S ATTITUDE

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, April 4

The debate in the House of Commons on unemployment continued yesterday. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, in a two-hour speech, said that such unemployment as existed was seasonal, and had not attained such dimensions as to constitute a national problem which called for intervention by the Federal Government.

There was an uproar when he declared that, while he might give consideration to the possibility of helping a Liberal or Progressive Provincial Administration in the matter of unemployment relief, he "would not give a single cent to any Tory Government." The Conservative benches protested with cries of "Shame," and when the Prime Minister was able to continue his speech, he reiterated his statement, explaining that he would not help Governments committed to a policy diametrically opposed to his own.

Mr. Guthrie, Conservative, following in the debate, attacked the Prime Minister sharply for his partisan attitude, and said that his remarks were either a glaring piece of bribery or a bluff, directed against the five Provincial Conservative Administrations.

In conversation later about Mr. King's declaration Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, said he would prefer to let the people pass judgment upon it, and Mr. Rhodes, Premier of Nova Scotia, and Mr. Baxter, Premier of New Brunswick, both expressed incredulity that such a doctrine could have been laid down by the Prime Minister of the Dominion.

ELECTION IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA

POLLING TO-DAY

(FROM OUR ADELAIDE CORRESPONDENT)

The triennial Parliamentary General Election will be held in South Australia to-day. In the main it will be a three-cornered fight between the Liberal (Government), Labour, and Country parties.

At the General Election in 1927, the Country Party was an ally of the Liberals, but broke away some months later, claiming separate existence as a Farmers' Party. The policies of the two parties are, however, identical on major matters. In the present election the Country Party has not nominated candidates in districts where its chances are recognized as negligible, leaving the Liberals and Labour representatives to fight for the seats. Preferential voting will be used for the first time at a State Parliamentary Election, and it is possible that the Country Party may be returned in sufficient numbers to give it the balance of power, for Country candidates must get the Liberal second preferences. The party thus stands in a more favourable position than at any other time during its short, but chequered, history.

The present constitution of the House of Assembly is :—Liberals 27, Labour 61, Country Party 1, and Independents 2. Mr. Butler, the Premier, has had three years of office during one of the worst crises of the State's history. Trade depression, comparatively poor harvests, financial restriction, and far-reaching economic disorder have piled up against the Government, which has made severe cuts in expenditure and imposed heavy taxation. The effects have been crippling to industry, and, although there are many who agree that the right thing has been done, Mr. Butler has had little opportunity of becoming popular. The outlook for the next Premier, also, is far from rosy.

THE PIR OF PAGARO

A REMAND GRANTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, April 4

The Pir of Pagaro appeared before the City Magistrate of Sukkur yesterday at noon to answer a variety of charges ranging from one of abetment of murder to one of wrongful confinement of a boy named Ibrahim Kori, who was found locked up in a box in the Pir's residence. Counsel for the defendant, Mr. O'Sullivan, a barrister of Karachi, and Mr. Sahib Singh, a pleader, asked for a remand to enable them to complete certain investigations. This the magistrate granted till April 16.

The Pir, a man of fine presence and very tall, is only 24 and weighs about 17 stone. He wore the usual baggy Sindhi trousers, a long green velvet coat, profusely embroidered with gold thread, and a tall Sindhi top hat, embroidered and edged with black fur. He walked to the dock with folded arms and appeared to take no interest in the proceedings. Armed police guarded the precincts of the Court in order to prevent an immense crowd of the Pir's followers from rushing forward to kiss his feet.

THE SPANISH BUDGET

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

MADRID, April 4

Señor Arguelles, the Minister of Finance, to-day issued a *communiqué* analysing the Budget Estimates for the present year.

He agrees with the estimates of revenue, totalling 4,101,000,000 pesetas [over £100,000,000], made by Señor Calvo Sotelo, the late Marqués de Estella's Minister of Finance. But he disagrees with the estimates of expenditure, and calculates that, according to Señor Sotelo's estimates, there would be a deficit amounting to 434,000,000 pesetas [over £11,000,000]. By effecting economies he hopes during the current year to reduce this estimated deficit to 197,000,000 pesetas [about £5,000,000].

THE MURDERED ENGLISH MISSIONARY

TIENTSIN, April 4.—Mr. A. P. Cullen, the secretary of the London Missionary Society's Anglo-Chinese College at Tientsin, arrived here this afternoon with the body of Mr. Eric Yorke Scarlett, the treasurer of the college, who was murdered by Chinese bandits at Peitaiho on Wednesday evening.

Mr. Cullen states that he and Mr. Scarlett were riding on donkeys from Peitaiho Junction to the beach, when in broad daylight they were met by three Chinese armed with pistols. Mr. Cullen, who was riding ahead, was stopped by one of the Chinese and Mr. Scarlett by the other two. The Chinese demanded the missionaries' money and valuables, and as Mr. Cullen was complying he heard a shot behind. Looking back he saw Mr. Scarlett fall from his donkey. After searching the foreigners' suitcases the three bandits decamped.

Mr. Cullen on going to Mr. Scarlett found him almost lifeless. Mr. Scarlett had been wounded just above the heart and died five minutes later. Mr. Cullen expressed the opinion that the bandits were inexperienced, and fired possibly by accident, as they appeared to be considerably flustered during the whole incident.—*Reuter.*

CANADA AND WEST INDIES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

TRINIDAD, April 4

At a general meeting of the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Fred Grant, who was re-elected president, said :—

If Great Britain will not hear our reasonable claim for assistance, let us make other and more satisfactory arrangements with Canada, where our value is better appreciated. We are not beggars. Trinidad gives Great Britain more preference than she receives.

STRIKERS' ATTACK ON BOMBAY POLICE

FIRE OPENED ON MOB

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, April 4

There was trouble with Great Indian Peninsula Railway strikers this evening, when about 2,000 of them, after holding a meeting on the Maidan, endeavoured to return to their homes without paying fares. This had been successfully tried on a previous occasion, but to-night the police drove them from the Victoria terminus after they had played the *satyagraha*, [passive resistance] game by lying on the platform.

The strikers then held another meeting and proceeded to stone the police, finding ammunition ready to hand in a large dump of municipal road metal.

The police suffered several casualties and opened fire, without, so far as is known, hitting anyone, and the crowd gradually withdrew, but not without assaulting a European woman in a motor-car, and chasing an English soldier, who was rescued by the police. At midnight the situation was calm, although a large number of the police were still guarding the terminus, and a crowd of sight-seers, including many wearing Gandhi caps, was moving about.

The breakdown of the negotiations at Delhi for a settlement of the strike encouraged the officials of the Railwaymen's Union to revive the idea of *satyagraha* and mass picketing in an attempt to paralyse essential railway services.

Addressing a meeting of strikers earlier to-day, union officials who had returned from Delhi denounced the Railway Board's "unbending attitude," and advised the strikers to plunge headlong into the campaign undeterred by the "weeping and wailing of their womenfolk."

A union official stated that the railwaymen had won a victory, but that the Railway Board wanted to snatch it away by a policy of victimization. The Railway Board believed that the union was a Communist organization, and wanted a change in the union's leadership. He challenged the Railway Board to prove that any of the members of the union were Communists. The union had appealed to the British Trades Union Congress and the International Federation of Trade Unions at Amsterdam, but had not received help from them.

THE TEMPLE DISPUTE AT NASIK

"UNTOUCHABLES" ARRESTED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

BOMBAY, April 4

Continued *Satyagraha* conducted by "untouchables" outside the Kalaram Temple at Nasik has led to several incidents, the police having much difficulty in preventing clashes with Orthodox Hindus.

Twelve "untouchables," including two women, were arrested yesterday when endeavouring to break through the cordon of armed police, but this only encouraged the others, and it is reported that the "untouchables," camp, which already contains 500 persons, is being largely increased by arrivals from the district, all of whom are prepared to be arrested in an endeavour to make the Orthodox Hindus relent. To-day the police arrested the principal organizer of the movement and eight other "untouchables."

The District Magistrate has promulgated an Order prohibiting the carrying of arms, cudgels, stones, or other weapons and missiles within 300 yards of the temple for 15 days.

TRAFFIC RULE DEFIED IN CALCUTTA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

CALCUTTA, April 4

The Bengal Government, after receiving a deputation from the Carters' Union, has suspended for a fortnight the regulation reducing the permissible load for buffalo carts, and has promised an inquiry into the other grievances of the carters. The decision is much criticized as a surrender on a considered policy.

Notwithstanding the Government's concession, the executive of the Carters' Union decided to continue *Satyagraha*, declaring that it would not agree to the rule to give buffaloes a rest during the hottest hours of the day—a rule which has been in force four years—and would defy the regulation and court imprisonment. In a public notice the union asked the public to remain non-violent.

Attempts were made this afternoon to defy the regulation ordering the rest for buffaloes, and at different places carters unyoked their buffaloes and left their carts across the tramway lines, completely blocking traffic. A strong force of police handled the situation without disturbance, and cleared away the obstructions. Sixteen arrests were made.

THE LAHORE BOMB OUTRAGES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LAHORE, April 4

As a sequel to the Dasehri bomb outrages at Lahore on October 16, 1926, and October 23, 1928, the Lahore police to-day arrested 18 Moslems.

On each occasion bombs were thrown into the crowds leaving Minto Park and making their way to the city after witnessing the burning of effigies during the festival of Rama, which is celebrated each year in October. The men arrested are employees of the railway printing press who aroused the suspicion of the superintendent by their actions and owing to the loss of chemicals from his store.

The casualties in 1926 were five killed and 30 injured, and in 1928 four killed and 45 injured.

THE MEERUT TRIAL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 4

The trial of the Communist conspiracy case now in progress before a Special Sessions Judge at Meerut is expected to last several more months, the latest estimate being that it will be completed by the beginning of the next cold weather period. Out of a total of 320 witnesses, 32 have so far been examined. Mr. Mitter, who was junior to the late Mr. Langford James, the leading counsel for the Crown, is conducting the prosecution, and Mr. Sinha is now defending the prisoners, as he did in the Magistrate's Court.

It may be recalled that the prisoners refused to cross-examine certain witnesses from England who gave evidence at the beginning of the trial. Mr. Sinha has now applied for the recall of these witnesses. This application will be heard next week and it is understood that it will be opposed by the Crown.

FIGHTING IN ABYSSINIA

ADDIS ABABA, April 4.—It is rumoured here that the sudden death of the Empress was partly due to the shock of hearing that her former husband, Ras Gugsa Olie, had been killed in a battle between a rebel force under his leadership and the troops of the Regent, King Tafari.

In the battle, which took place near Zebit on Monday, the rebel forces suffered a decisive defeat, and the fallen included the rebel leader.—*Reuter.*

SOVIET COLLECTIVE FARMING

INCREASE OF OUTPUT ORDERED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, April 4

The Council of Peoples Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has issued a decree ordaining an increase of the output of the five-year plan of production in the iron, coal, and naphtha industries by 125,000,000, 75,000,000, and 60,000,000 roubles respectively in order to cope with the increased demands of agriculture which, it is asserted, have been created by the rapid development of collectivization.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party has adopted a resolution urging the exemption of all collectivized cattle and horses and also cows, sheep, pigs and poultry belonging to uncollectivized peasants from taxation for the next two years. The resolution points out that, although the revenue will suffer reduction, the collective farms must be granted a further credit of 500,000,000 roubles.

Reports published in the Soviet newspapers state that thousands of tractors have been delivered for the spring ploughing, but a high proportion of them has been damaged owing to carelessness or ignorance on the part of the peasants. In many districts about half the tractors already are out of action.

UPROAR IN ADELAIDE PRISON

PROTEST AGAINST FOOD REDUCTION

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ADELAIDE, April 4

At the Labour Prison to-day 110 prisoners refused to resume work after dinner as a protest against new regulations reducing food allowances and bonuses, and were locked in their cells. Throughout the afternoon until nearly 10 p.m. they maintained a continual noise, shouting, knocking their pannikins and tin-dishes together or on the bars of their cells, singing and cheering. They "counted out" the Premier, the Chief Secretary and the Comptroller of Prisons, and the officials, finding it impossible to quell the din, which was heard a mile away, let them tire themselves out.

Following an inquiry, the prisoners agreed to resume work unconditionally, and no punishment was ordered. The Chief Secretary says that the prison food is more liberal than in any other city in Australia. The bonuses were introduced originally as an incentive to harder work, but the work has been less. At present there are 261 prisoners, the highest number since 1886.

ESTONIAN GENERAL SHOT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

RIGA, April 4

Last night in Talinn, the capital of Estonia, General Unya was shot in the back by a man said to be a Communist revolutionary. The General, who was dangerously wounded, was taken to hospital. His assailant escaped.

REVAL, April 4.—A reward of 1,000 crowns [£55] has been offered for any information leading to the arrest of the person who last night shot at General Unya.—*Reuter.*

AUSTRALIA AND THE SOVIET

CRITICS OF RECOGNITION

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

CANBERRA, April 4

Dr. Page, leader of the Country Party, moved the adjournment of the House of Representatives to-day to protest against the Ministry's decision to admit a Soviet Consul to the Commonwealth. He said that the decision was an intolerable slur put upon Australians the majority of whom were shocked by the atrocities perpetrated against Christians in Russia and the callous treatment of farmers. The Soviet Government was pertinacious in its efforts to subvert constitutional government throughout the world, and one of its objects was to destroy the British Empire by revolutionary propaganda. He asked the Ministry to reconsider its decision.

Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, in reply, said that there was nothing but political propaganda behind the motion. The Ministry's action was a sequel to that proposed by the Bruce-Page Government itself. The Protocol relating to the exchange of ambassadors contained a guarantee that Russia would not carry on propaganda and that Great Britain in turn would not interfere in the internal affairs of Russia. This was signed on October 3, before the Labour Government took office in Australia, yet there was no protest from the Bruce-Page Government. He believed that he spoke for all Australia when he said that no one could endorse the religious persecution in Russia. If Russia broke the pledge not to interfere in Australian affairs, she would be asked to withdraw her representative.

"Without apology for what is taking place in Russia," Mr. Scullin continued, "I say that greater horrors were perpetrated under the Tsarist régime. Russian psychology has been created by centuries of political persecution, and unfortunately that psychology still exists. Things happen in Russia that are not possible in other countries, and it is to be hoped that the influence of better nations will have an effect on those people emerging from the black degradation of centuries."

Mr. Roland Green :—Counsel for the defence of Russia!

Mr. Scullin :—"I repudiate the interjection, which carries an insult as well as a false accusation. I have never been the counsel for the defence of any people or Government that has committed crimes. We have to look forward to a better understanding between nations, and diplomatic relations should be as close as possible."

Mr. Latham, Leader of the Opposition, said that the British Labour Government had taken a different line from Mr. Baldwin's Government in resuming diplomatic relations with Russia. The Bruce-Page Government had objected to the British Government's action and the present Opposition still objected to it.

The motion was lost.

EXPLOSION IN BRAZILIAN WARSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SAO PAULO, April 4

As a result of the explosion of a boiler in the warship Minas Geraes last week one fireman was killed and several were badly scalded. Yesterday fire broke out in the ship soon after she had left Santos. The outbreak, according to the captain, was due to the accumulation of oil refuse following a lengthy stay in port. The warship returned to Santos, where the fire was extinguished after two and a half hours.

Press reports suggest that the consequences were graver than has been indicated and that the accidents originated in a Communist attempt.

There was another big fire in the centre of Rio de Janeiro yesterday. Two houses and a garage were gutted and four other buildings suffered badly.

Telegrams in Brief

Mr. J. C. Saunders, Deputy Minister of Finance in the CANADIAN Government, died yesterday.

Mr. William Lamont, the American banker, arrived at CHERBOURG yesterday from the United States.

Our TOKYO Correspondent states that Prince Saionji continues to improve; his doctors say there is no further cause for anxiety.

Lord Delamere, whose health has much improved, has accepted the chairmanship of the European Elected Members of the KENYA Legislature.

A British squadron consisting of the battleship Royal Oak, two cruisers, and 15 destroyers anchored yesterday off GOLFE JUAN, where they will stay for some days.

A mail-bag containing £30,000 worth of Treasury bonds has disappeared from a mail train between BRISBANE and Rockhampton, and robbery is feared.—*Reuter.*

The first batch of 35 senior officers who have been trained for "undivided command" in the Red Army have passed through the SOVIET Military Political Academy.

Mr. Arthur Page, puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta has been appointed Chief Justice of the High Court at RANGOON in the vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Guy Rutledge.

ANTWERP employers have again decided to reduce production in the diamond industry by one-half until further notice. Diamond works will therefore be idle for 15 days in every month.

A Lufthansa aeroplane, flying from Frankfurt to Cologne, crashed yesterday in a fog in the woods near Idstein, WIESBADEN. The pilot and the only passenger, a Cologne nurse, were severely injured.

Two German Communists, who had secretly crossed the SWISS frontier with the object of taking part in last Sunday's demonstration, and had been arrested by the police before they could reach Zürich, have been deported.

During the hearing of a case in a PARISIAN police-court yesterday a one-legged Rumanian, who was among the public, brought out a revolver and fired two shots at the magistrate. Both shots missed, and the man was quickly overpowered.—*Reuter.*

ROTTERDAM Municipality on Thursday decided by 30 votes to 10 in favour of an agreement with the Société Commerciale des Potasses d'Alsace, after the Burgomaster had stated that since negotiations with the firm began no new facts had emerged necessitating the dropping of the proposal.

Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of BOMBAY in the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Mirza Ali Mahomed Khan. The new Chancellor was for some time Principal of the Law College in Bombay, and has been a member of the University Senate since 1910.

THIRTEEN MINERS KILLED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

BRUSSELS, April 4

Thirteen miners were killed last night in an explosion of fire-damp in the Longterne Ferrand Colliery, at Elouges, near Mons. The explosion occurred in a gallery at a depth of 1,640ft. The mine has been suspected of being full of fire-damp, and an escape occurred while the foreman was conducting an inspection. It is said that a spark from a lamp set off the gas. The shock was so great that a horse standing over 1,300ft. away from the centre of the explosion was thrown a distance of 130ft.

There was an explosion at the same mine in 1858, when 300 men were killed or injured.

SEPARATE JEWISH SCHOOLS FOR QUEBEC

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

OTTAWA, April 4

Quebec Legislature was prorogued to-day. Assent was given to the Bill authorizing the establishment of a separate Jewish school system in the Province.

Other Foreign News on following page

THAT EXTRA TURN

brings into operation "SWANS" SAFETY FEATURE

DID you know that inside the cap of your "Swan" pen there is an inner chamber which has a very special purpose?

After screwing on the cap give it an extra turn just as you would a tap to prevent leakage. This ensures an ink-tight joint.

THE NIB & INK HERMETICALLY SEALED UP HERE

The Ink cannot penetrate beyond the sealed cavity when the cap is screwed well home and stays in the ducts of the "ladder" feed ready for instant writing.

Self Filling "Swans" may be obtained of all Stationers and Jewellers. Black or Mottled from 15/-; Artistic Colours from 17/6; or non-self-filling in Black from 10/6. "Fyne-Poynt" Pencils from 5/- to match "Swan" Pens.

Pen illustrated above is the "Swan" S.F.330C at 27/6. Other sizes 35/- and 22/6.

"SWAN" PEN

Illustrated catalogue post free from Mabie, Todd & Co., Ltd., Swan House, 133 & 135, Oxford Street, London, W.1.

"Swan" Pen Works: Harlesden, London. "Swan" Ink Works, Dingle, Liverpool.

THE SECURITY FORMULA

PROBLEM STILL UNSOLVED

ANXIETY IN THE COMMONS

U.S. AND THREE-POWER PACT

The efforts to find a formula which will satisfy the French demand for security were continued yesterday, and there is every indication that the task will proceed throughout the week-end. The Prime Minister, M. Briand, Mr. Arthur Henderson, and Sir Robert Vansittart had luncheon together yesterday, and the discussion which was then begun lasted until after half-past 4. It was agreed that the conversations should be resumed at St. James's Palace at 11 o'clock this morning. The Prime Minister, who went to Chequers yesterday evening, is returning to London for the meeting, and later in the day he and many other delegates to the Five-Power Conference will attend the Association football match between England and Scotland at Wembley.

For the moment there is no sign that the desired formula, which must satisfy France without imposing new commitments upon this country, has been found. Many alterations have been made in the original draft, based on Annex F of the Locarno Treaty, the annex in which the other Powers represented at Locarno informed Germany of the interpretation they put upon Article 16 of the Covenant of the League of Nations. Further alterations in the draft were made yesterday and are to be considered by M. Briand. It is assumed that if the amended draft is regarded as satisfactory M. Briand will submit it to M. Tardieu in Paris and that Mr. MacDonald will lay it before the Cabinet at the earliest possible moment.

THE ITALIAN VIEW

The discovery of a satisfactory formula would, however, be only a step on the road, for the Italian delegation has not surrendered its claim to parity in tonnage figures with France, and it is clear that it has no intention of doing so. It is known also that Signor Grandi feels that a formula based on an interpretation of the Covenant and thus affecting other Powers which are not represented at the Conference should not be discussed at this juncture, but should be dealt with by the League of Nations at Geneva. This has probably given rise to a suggestion which was made yesterday that if a satisfactory formula could be found it should be referred to the Council of the League at its next meeting. If it were approved at Geneva the other Powers, including Italy, would be asked to subscribe to it, and thereafter the discussions on a Five-Power naval treaty could be resumed in a more favourable atmosphere.

There is a growing feeling that it is impossible for the present state of affairs to continue for more than a few days longer. Up to the present comparatively few questions have been asked in the House of Commons about the Conference, but it is to be noticed that there is an array of questions to the Prime Minister on Monday. Conservative members, headed by Mr. Godfrey Locker-Lampson, who was Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in the last Government, desire to know whether the Prime Minister is consulting the other signatories of the Covenant in regard to the interpretation of Article 16; whether Germany has been consulted; whether any amendment of the Locarno Treaty or its annexes is under consideration by any of the delegations; and whether, before any decision on the interpretation is reached, the matter will be placed before the Council of the League.

There were rumours last night that Conservative members might seek to move the adjournment of the House on Monday if definite information is not forthcoming. On the other hand, it is recognized that matters have now reached a delicate stage at which the Prime Minister might fairly plead for a little further delay.

After his meeting with M. Briand yesterday Mr. MacDonald called on Mr. Stimson. The committee of experts from the American, British, and Japanese delegations was occupied throughout the day in the detailed examination of the Japanese reply to the proposals for naval tonnage submitted to Tokyo by the three delegations and the reservations which have been made by the Japanese Government. It is understood that satisfactory progress is being made towards the adjustment of the points which have been raised.

AMERICAN POLICY

ATTITUDE TO THREE-POWER TREATY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

WASHINGTON, April 4

If the pendulum of the Naval Conference, after swinging between the extremes of a Five-Power settlement and no settlement at all, should now come to rest at a Three-Power Treaty, there is every reason to believe that President Hoover's Administration will consider the weeks of discussion in London as time well spent.

It is fair to say, indeed, that since the publication of the French Memorandum in December last Washington has at no time been free from grave doubt that a durable arrangement comprising all five Powers represented at the Conference could be reached. If this doubt should be justified it will, nevertheless, be recognized here that the willingness of France and Italy to join the discussion marks an advance over their refusal to confer in 1927, and that a frank exposition of their policy will be of distinct utility in the education of public opinion.

Assuming, therefore, that accord between Great Britain, Japan, and the United States is in sight, and that, *faute de mieux*, it will be signed, the hearty approval of President Hoover is assured. There appears to be no question in his mind that it will mark an epoch in the relationship of the three principal naval Powers of the world, and more than a little hope that in due time it will attract into its orbit the other nations chiefly concerned. The President, and those most closely in touch with him, will by no means be discouraged by a result falling short by two-fifths of complete success. They look upon the developments in the field of naval limitation since the Washington Conference as manifestations of an evolutionary process.

The composing of Anglo-American differences has not been easy, but it has been achieved, the problem of Japanese association with their basic agreement has yielded to influences of good will and fair dealing, and, if this is all that for the time being can be secured, it is, nevertheless, of brilliant augury.

Inclusion in such a tripartite treaty of a clause reserving to each signatory the right to adjust its naval strength to conditions exterior to the arrangement goes without saying and does not cause Executive misgiving. The Washington Treaty itself contained such a provision, and so would any agreement which might have emerged from the Geneva Conference or any Five-Power agreement which might have been reached in London. The advantages and desirability of such a safeguard are not confined to any one signatory Power, and this fact is recognized by all fair-minded men.

It is assumed in some quarters, of course, that the "contingent clause" would be unacceptable to the Senate, although why this should be so is not made clear. What may happen to-morrow nobody knows, but at the time of writing it would be much fairer to guess that a treaty negotiated and signed by the sort of delegation which the United States has sent to London would not fail to secure legislative approval. Even leading members of the "Irreconcilable" group look with friendly eyes on an Anglo-American-Japanese accord just now, and this is a fact of pleasant significance.

"DISGUISED ALLIANCE"

One voice has been raised in opposition to a Three-Power Treaty, that of the New York *World*, whose arguments will doubtless be echoed in days to come. A leading article this morning asserts that such a treaty, "even under the best conditions, would give no real limitation. . . . Under some conditions it might be a positive irritant in world-affairs," and therefore "it ought to be considered only as a last resort and with the greatest misgivings." With its necessary contingent clause, a Three-Power Treaty, in the opinion of the *World*, instead of bringing all naval programmes under the principle of limitation, "would be a formal understanding by some of the Powers that they would all increase their navies together if other Powers increased theirs." It would, in fact, "make the size of the Japanese and American navies contingent upon Anglo-French naval competition." For, the article continues, "no matter how the proposal were protected by expressions of good will, it would be difficult, and probably impossible, to make the world look upon a Three-Power Treaty as anything but a disguised naval alliance"; so that "it is strange that men who profess to be greatly alarmed at a proposal for a general consultation to prevent war should look with complacency upon a proposal which would split the naval Powers into competitive groups."

Naturally this is not at all the point of view of the Administration. The objection thus lodged against a Three-Power Treaty would not be entirely without validity where a Five-Power Agreement was concerned, as someone very promptly pointed out this morning. The question for this Government, and for Great Britain and Japan, is of the balancing of advantages with disadvantages, and it is believed that when all the factors of present-day international policy are taken into account, a decision in favour of a Three-Power Treaty will not be difficult to make. In the case of Mr. Hoover and his advisers, it has already been made.

FEELING IN ITALY

SIGNOR GRANDI'S ACTION APPROVED

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, April 4

Whatever success may attend the efforts to arrive at a Three-Power Agreement, it is considered here that a Five-Power Agreement is now entirely out of the question. Thus there is general agreement that, so far as Italy is concerned, the Naval Conference is now virtually over, and the Italian delegation is merely waiting to be given an opportunity in the final session to restate Italy's position and make clear her entire freedom from responsibility for this failure.

What is regarded as Signor Grandi's decisive action in refusing to join the British and French delegates in their attempt to find some formula for the interpretation of Article 16 of the Covenant of the League has caused the greatest satisfaction here. All the writers dealing with the Conference both here and in London express their relief at this "dramatic action" of the young Fascist Minister in cutting the "Gordian knot," and letting in a breath of fresh air into the "heavy and poisonous atmosphere" of the secret discussions. The reasons given for Signor Grandi's action are many and various. One writer remarks that Italy does not accept tardy invitations, and others, expressing a somewhat novel concern for the League of Nations, profess to be shocked at conversations affecting the Covenant being held on the margin of a Naval Conference from which the other signatory States are absent.

It is not difficult, however, to detect a faint note of uneasiness in this chorus of jubilation. References are made here and there to Italy's "isolation," but consolation is found in some quarters in the reflection that, after all, international agreements and combinations are only transitory things. It is argued, for example, that the Anglo-American agreement for parity does not dispose of the question of the freedom of the seas, which is claimed to be the crucial point in the relations between the two countries. Again, the agreement between the United States and Japan, it is pointed out, has a duration of only five years.

Nevertheless, public opinion here realizes that Italy must now, in consequence of that isolation, take a fresh and serious stock of her international position. Thus Signor Belletti, writing from London in the *Popolo di Roma*, remarks that as a result of the Conference European politics will take "new and unexpected developments."

Among these developments will be, he states, a decided increase in Italian naval armaments. As the Conference, he argues, will not recognize Italy's right to parity in theory and ensure it in fact by inducing France to reduce her naval programme, then the only course left is for Italy to pursue the policy of self-help and achieve that parity by her own efforts. The new Italian units will be, he adds, not 10,000-ton cruisers, but battleships. It is not giving away any secret not already known to British Ministers and admirals, Signor Belletti continues, to say that Italy will begin to build "cruisers of a tonnage equal to those of France, but infinitely more powerful and supplied with infinitely more powerful guns calculated to outclass at one stroke the ships now in course of being built." The writer seems to find cause for satisfaction in this prospect of a greater Navy, and speculates with no little enjoyment on the embarrassment it will cause to certain French journalists and certain British Cabinet Ministers.

THE INDIA OFFICE

The Secretary of State for India has appointed Mr. Hugh MacGregor to be Information Officer at the India Office vice Mr. Edwin Haward, who has resigned the post to take up an editorial appointment abroad.

BEST COAL RETURN SINCE 1926

A CREDIT IN ALL DISTRICTS

QUARTER'S FIGURES

(FROM OUR LABOUR CORRESPONDENT)

The Mines Department has issued a statistical summary of the working results of the coalmining industry for the last quarter of 1929. For the first time since work was resumed after the stoppage of 1926 there is a credit balance on the quarter's trading in all the districts. In the first quarter of 1927 there was a debit balance in South Wales, although every other district returned a credit. In the second quarter of that year every district showed a debit balance, and not until the December quarter of 1928 did any district show a credit. Some of the smaller Midland coalfields then had favourable balances. In the March quarter of last year Durham showed a debit balance when all the other districts showed credit balances. In the June quarter Durham was joined by Northumberland as a credit-earning coalfield and in the September quarter by Yorkshire and the Midland areas.

In the last quarter of 1929 the credit balances ranged from 2·59d. to 1s. 6d. a ton, as follows:—

—	—	Per ton £	s.	d.
Scotland	314,719	0	9·15
Northumberland	134,845	0	9·62
Durham	361,878	0	9·12
S. Wales and Mon.	484,454	0	10·92
Yorks	727,733	1	3·59
N. Derby and Notts	381,134	1	2·40
S. Derby, Leicester, Cannock and Warwick	238,409	1	6·0
Lancs, Cheshire, and N. Staffs	152,063	0	7·42
Other districts	28,054	0	2·59
Great Britain	£2,823,289	0	11·29

The total output of the quarter was 64,872,965 tons, of which 60,031,340 was disposable commercially. The total costs of production over the whole of Great Britain averaged 13s. 4.87d. a ton and the proceeds from miners' coal brought the net costs down by a little over a penny to 13s. 3.82d. a ton. Wages averaged 9s. 1.92d. a ton; stores and timber 1s. 7.33d. a ton; other costs (including management, salaries, insurances, repairs, office and general expenses and depreciation) 2s. 0.64d. a ton; Miners' Welfare Fund contributions, 1.08d. a ton; and royalties 5.90d. a ton. The proceeds averaged 14s. 3.11d., leaving a credit balance of 11.29d. a ton.

There were 903,914 workpeople employed and the output per man-shift worked was 21·78cwt. Earnings per shift averaged 9s. 2·78d. and the value of allowances in kind was 4.73d. per man-shift.

COMPARISONS WITH 1928

A comparison of the working results of the last quarter of 1929 with those of the last quarter of 1928 is given below:—

—	Dec., 1929	Dec., 1928
	Tons	Tons
Output	64,872,965	59,099,369
Exports and foreign bunkers	20,177,428	17,347,302
Total costs per ton	13s. 4¼d.	13s. 9¼d.
Costs other than wages (per ton)	4s. 3d.	4s. 7¼d.
Average earnings per shift (excluding allowances)	9s. 2¼d.	9s. 2¼d.
Average number of shifts worked per person employed	65·89	63·73
Average number employed	903,914	850,770
Proceeds of commercial disposals per ton	14s. 3d.	13s. 5¼d.
"Credit" per ton	11¼d.	—
"Debit" per ton	—	2¼d.

While the earnings per shift remained at the same level in the two quarters there was two days more work available in the 1929 quarter for a larger number of men. Output increased, expenses increased, as also did the proportion of exports to output. Costs other than wages fell by 4¼d. a ton, proceeds rose by 9¼d. a ton, and the net result was an improvement of 1s. 2d. a ton.

In a statement commenting on the returns, which was issued yesterday on behalf of the Mining Association, it was pointed out that "by aggregating the results of this quarter with those of the three earlier quarters of the year it appears that the industry shows a 'credit' of just under 4¼d. a ton for the year. This 'credit' is not, of course, a net profit, since there are certain items—*e.g.*, interest on bank loans and overdrafts, estimated to amount to at least 3d. a ton—that are treated as 'inadmissible' for the purpose of the wages ascertainments from which these returns are compiled. When those items are taken into account it will be seen that the smallest increase in the cost of production would result in a debit balance."

MR. BALDWIN AND EMPIRE UNITY

SAFEGUARDING TO BE EXTENDED

Mr. Baldwin, addressing a Primrose League demonstration yesterday at the Albert Hall, repeated his declaration of policy on the economic unity of the Empire and announced the intention of the Conservative Party to develop safeguarding as soon as it is returned to power.

The following are the main points from his speech:—

The Coal Bill was a measure of barefaced and bald-headed protection of so elementary a kind that we would not touch it.

We shall use that Bill to turn the weapons of our opponents, Socialists and Liberals alike, against their own principles, when the fight begins.

The sound and solid planks on which we stand now and at the forthcoming election and afterwards are safeguarding and the economic unity of the Empire.

It is our intention to proceed with safeguarding the moment we are returned to power.

We will not tolerate damage to, or the extinction of, British industry or Colonial industry by any system of tariffs or cartels that any foreigners may raise against us to our detriment.

We are resolved, if, in the negotiation of treaties, the Dominions require some corresponding benefits in the way of such foodstuffs as they can supply, we will submit that principle to the people of this country.

I am not going to ask the country to vote on a food tax at the next election.

The only case in which a food tax will arise is in such a case as I have described, and the people will have a free poll on the subject.

We have a united party on the policy I have repeated to-day.

Victory will never be won by a party that goes nagging, heresy-hunting, and that kind of thing.

A full report of the speech will be found on page 7.

THE INVALIDS

Canon Lord Archibald Douglas is lying ill at St. Anthony's Hospital, Sutton, Surrey, after undergoing an operation. He is in his 80th year. He was reported last night to be progressing favourably.

It was stated yesterday that Mr. A. W. Gamage was much weaker.

Our Paris Correspondent states that last evening Mr. W. J. Locke was as well as could be expected.

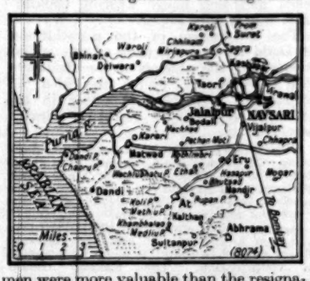
MR. GANDHI'S MARCH

AT DANDI TO-DAY

EXTREMIST LEADERS' HOPES

Mr. Gandhi is due to-day to reach Dandi, the objective of his march of 200 miles from Ahmedabad, which he left on March 12. At this desolate spot on the coast, he has announced, it is his intention to begin the civil disobedience campaign by collecting salt in violation of the law. He has given orders for "simultaneous mass disobedience" to start to-morrow.

A Reuter message from Jalalpur states that Mr. Gandhi and his band of volunteers arrived at Vijalpur last evening. Addressing a public meeting, Mr. Gandhi said that the resignations of village headmen were more valuable than the resignations of Pandit Malaviya and the six other members of the Legislative Assembly, because the headmen were an inalienable part of the administrative machinery, while the members of the Assembly merely gave a polish to that machinery.



GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY'S PLANS

BOMBAY, April 4.—Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, discussed the situation yesterday evening with the members of his Executive Council and Ministers. He has again postponed his tour of the southern districts of the Presidency, which he was to have begun on March 26.

For the present Sir Frederick Sykes will remain in Bombay with the Home Member and officers of the Home Department, though the Secretariat is due to go into residence at Mahabaleshwar, the seat of the Government, until the rains break, on April 15.—*Reuter.*

EXTREMISTS' METHODS

ATTEMPT TO HOLD UP SIR M. HAILEY

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

DELHI, April 4

It is apparent that the Congress Committee hopes that Mr. Gandhi's activities will give a strong fillip to the intensified campaign which it is starting soon, and also that the Congress leaders, either with or without Mr. Gandhi's help, are bent on trouble. The recent proceedings of the Congress Committee at Ahmedabad betrayed their realization that Mr. Gandhi was not making the stir they would like to see, and there are signs that their own activities since then have increased. Their present tactics appear still to be designed to undermine authority rather than openly to flout the law, but the lengths to which they are already going is shown by an incident which occurred on Wednesday. Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, was proceeding to Dehra Dun to open the Railway Staff College on Thursday. He travelled by road, in spite of the heat, so that he might break his journey at different points to confer with and encourage his local officers, who are engaged in a campaign against a serious locust invasion. Congress volunteers at Bulandshahr demonstrated against him with cries of "Governor, go back," and lay in front of his motor-car. Two members of his staff alighted and helped the police to drag the prostrate demonstrators off the road.

The aim of the mischief-makers is to rouse the peasants, as they have already roused the industrial workers at a number of centres. It is clear that the country people, who are in the middle of a fair-to-good agricultural season and are contented, do not want agitation. The more apathetic the people are the more the agitators must intensify their efforts, and it is their zeal which seems most likely to bring them into open conflict with authority in the near future.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, the leader of the Nationalist Party, who has resigned his seat in the Legislative Assembly, is seeing the Viceroy to-day. It is believed that already he more than half regrets the letter to the Viceroy in which he gave his reasons for resigning. Many of his followers in the Assembly have lately complained of intrigues against him by his Congress friends, and it is possible that the restiveness he has shown recently reflects a success for the immense efforts which the Congress extremists are making to produce an atmosphere inimical to the projected Round Table Conference on constitutional reform.

CONGRESS WORKERS ARRESTED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

ALLAHABAD, April 4

The United Provinces *Satyagraha* [passive resistance] Committee is arranging to meet at Rae Bareli to-morrow to discuss the plan which is being arranged by the local committee for the illicit manufacture of salt. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Congress, is expected to attend the meeting.

Chitoo Pande, a Congress worker and said to be a member of the local "war council," was arrested while giving a magic-lantern lecture at a village in the Ballia district. Banwarilal, a Congress volunteer, was arrested at the office of the Lucknow Congress Committee on a charge of spreading false rumours.

SLACKENING IMMIGRATION INTO U.S.

(FROM OUR NEW YORK CORRESPONDENT)

Although only three months of the fiscal year remain, 27,863 of the quota of 65,721 immigrant visas allotted by the United States to Great Britain and Northern Ireland have not been applied for. Germany still has left 5,520 of her 25,957 quota visas; the Irish Free State 5,486 of her quota of 17,583; Poland 1,555 of her 6,524; Italy 1,453 of her 5,802; and Sweden 743 of her 3,314. The quotas of Afghanistan, Siam, and China are 100 each, but no Afghan has come during this fiscal year, and only one Siamese has arrived. China, however, has only four unused visas.

UNEMPLOYMENT FINANCE

WIDER BORROWING POWERS

UNIONIST CRITICISM

WESTMINSTER, Friday

The proposal of the Government to increase the borrowing power of the Unemployment Insurance Fund by £10,000,000 took shape in the House of Commons to-day in the form of a Bill, the second reading of which produced a debate unusually attractive in tone and substance. When Mrs. CHURCHILL accused Miss BONDFIELD of "boycotting the debate," she abandoned her strategy of waiting until he had delivered the "militantly constructive" criticism which he had promised, and recapitulated her reasons for mothering a Bill which she profoundly disliked. The position of the Fund was not the Government's fault, but was due to the raiding of its revenue by the Unionists. They were, therefore, logical in not suggesting any alternative to new borrowing. Nor were the Government to blame for the state of unemployment. The Act of 1930 had added so far 60,000 to the register but few to the recipients of benefit.

Sir ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND challenged, not the facts of the world situation but the Government's improvidence in not foreseeing them. He ridiculed Mr. Snowden's last defence that a reduction in the floating debt justified increasing the debt of a Fund with which the National Debt had only a microscopic relation. But treating his opponents with far more generosity than ever they had shown towards him, he preferred to display constructiveness rather than vindictiveness.

The fundamental causes of the increase in unemployment were the fall in prices, the progress of rationalization, and the uncertainty in industry created by the Government's refusal to disclose its fiscal and financial policy. The fall in prices must ultimately benefit a manufacturing country, and rationalization was essential to industrial survival. But, meanwhile, the home market must be sustained; and he asked for an impartial inquiry into the legitimate uses of public credit to finance relief works and into the advantages of duties on imports as a business proposition.

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Mr. THOMAS seized the chance to be conciliatory and announced his hope of being able shortly to announce arrangements, founded on the prevalence of cheap money, which would justify his Manchester speech by showing a real development in the relations between finance and industry. He expressed his willingness to stop the practice of so bad an advertisement for British trade as the publication of unanalysed unemployment figures.

Mr. DUCKWORTH, in a really good maiden speech, called on the Government to pursue a financial policy which would make recovery and hope possible. Back-bench Socialists did not rise above controversial platitudes, but Mr. GRAHAM-WHITE, for the Liberals, while faithful to a policy of wide use of credit, brought up the interesting difference between industries which drew out of the Fund very much more and those which drew out very much less, than they paid in.

Mr. CHURCHILL, after an unsparing denunciation of the Socialists as "profiteers of unfairness," seized on this extraordinary disparity between the benefits drawn by different industries as one proof of the disintegration of the insurance scheme. Other proofs were similar disparities between the total amounts drawn by individuals, the fostering of the casualization of labour by the exploitation of benefit virtually as a subsidy to wages, and the deterioration of the exchanges from work-finding to money-distributing institutions.

A GENERAL TAX

He repeated his charge that administration had been demoralized by the Government's action in stripping the Fund of defences against exploitation, and suggested that those who had fallen out of insurance should be supported by a general tax outside the insurance scheme altogether. The unemployment returns should be examined so as to differentiate between the insured and the uninsured, and particularly to show the number of breadwinners requiring public assistance. But those who had made such unscrupulous use of the old form of returns must go on publishing at the same time similar returns for purposes of comparison. He acknowledged no general remedy for unemployment itself. The gap between the power of production and the power of consumption was not yet bridged, and he could only be sure that an element in the bridge must be an increase in the earning power of the individual through rationalization.

The Socialists loudly cheered what they mistook for advocacy of a non-contributory system and the theory of artificially increasing purchasing power. Miss BONDFIELD hinted that non-contributory insurance might be the best plan, though she declared that insurance by separate industries had unhappily proved impracticable. She firmly defended both the adjudicating courts and the Civil Service against the charge of having abandoned their duty. Finally she gave figures showing that the Act of 1930 had enabled 115,958 already on the register to claim benefit who had not previously had it, among whom were some of the 60,000 new entrants previously mentioned. The total affected by the new Act was 156,000.

The Bill, having served as a text for these explanations, was not challenged.

DEATH OF THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

ROME, April 4

The Queen of Sweden died in the Villa Svezia here about 7 o'clock this evening. The King, who had been on a short visit to Naples, returned to Rome to-day, and together with other members of the Royal Family was by the bedside when her Majesty died.

The Queen's death was not unexpected, as she had been seriously ill for some months past, and on several previous occasions it had been feared that one of the heart attacks from which she suffered would prove fatal. Her death has been received with great grief here in Rome, where her Majesty was well known and where she had passed the winters of recent years.

We have also to announce the deaths of Mr. D. C. RICHMOND, C.B., a distinguished Civil servant, formerly Comptroller and Auditor-General, in his 91st year; of Sir GEORGE WYATT, who rendered great service to Indian economic development; and of Mr. HENRY TWITCHIN, who has left about £100,000 to extend the knowledge of eugenics.

Memoirs appear on p. 16.

NEWSPAPER BY WIRELESS

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

NEW YORK, April 4

A feat of great significance for the development of communications was accomplished yesterday, when the entire front page of a Californian newspaper was transmitted 2,500 miles by wireless across the United States and automatically reprinted and read on the Atlantic seaboard within three hours of its leaving the presses in San Francisco.

A development of this kind was prophesied some years ago by Mr. Owen D. Young, who said then that he hoped to live to see "the front page of *The Times* flashed with a zip into New York City." The engineer who developed the apparatus by which yesterday's experiment was carried out is a son of Mr. Owen Young.

The transmission was by means of short-wave signals from a facsimile transmitter in a wireless station at Oakland to the laboratory of the General Electric Company at Schenectady, New York. The recording apparatus can be attached to any wireless receiver in the same way as a loud speaker. The paper on revolving rollers moved through the machine at the speed of 1in. a minute. As the signals were received they passed into the recording machine, where the newspaper which was being transmitted was automatically reprinted on moving paper. In yesterday's experiment the paper used was only 8in. wide, so that in order to reproduce the complete front page three strips had to be recorded and pasted together, but it is thought that it will soon be possible to use a full-width paper.

The wireless engineers at Schenectady who conducted the test believe that wireless will soon be used for facsimile transmission of business correspondence, and that eventually it will be possible to deliver a daily newspaper direct from the press to the home of any one owning a wireless receiver with a recording attachment.

PICTURES BY TELEGRAPH

NEW SERVICE TO VIENNA UNDER DISCUSSION

The Post Office is contemplating further extensions of the system by which pictures and documents are telegraphed between London and the Continent. The first service of the kind—between London and Berlin—was opened three months ago, a service to Frankfurt followed, and within the last few weeks a service to Copenhagen has been added.

It is probable that Vienna will be the next city to be linked with London in this way, although the negotiations with the Viennese postal authorities are not yet completed, and extensions to other countries are also under consideration. The amount of business transacted over the lines already working is stated to be increasing, but it is not yet as large as the Post Office would wish.

THE CUP FINAL BROADCAST

STATEMENT BY THE F.A. COUNCIL

The Football Association Council yesterday issued the following statement:—

The correspondence which has been published by the British Broadcasting Corporation shows that the only difference between us was that they wished to say in what manner the moneys paid should be applied by the Football Association.

We objected to their interference with the application. They not only refused to give way, but the incorrect statements and allegations with regard to the commercialism and professionalism affecting the Football Association which have appeared in the *Radio Times* prevent further consideration, unless those statements and allegations are unreservedly withdrawn.

The principle which the B.B.C. have sought to establish is that no commercial payment should be made for broadcasting facilities at the Wembley Stadium where the F.A. Cup Final match will be played on April 26. Provided that this principle is established, it is understood that the original cause of difference disappears and with it the main impediment to a running broadcast commentary which can be enjoyed by the many thousands unable to be present at Wembley and particularly by the disabled and the blind. The B.B.C. makes no commercial payment to the Rugby Union for the facilities provided at Twickenham which have so much enhanced popular interest in the principal Rugby fixtures.

NEW BISHOP OF KILMORE

ARCHDEACON BARTON'S APPOINTMENT

The Archdeacon of Down (the Ven. Arthur William Barton, B.D.) was yesterday elected Bishop of Kilmore and Elphin and Ardagh.

Archdeacon Barton was educated at Trinity College, Dublin, where he won the Carson Biblical prize in 1902 and graduated in 1903. He was ordained in 1904 and took the B.D. degree in 1906. He was appointed in 1912 head of the University Settlement, Trinity College Mission, Belfast. He was incumbent of St. Mark's, Dundela, in the diocese of Down and Connor and Dromore, from 1914 to 1928, in which year he was appointed rector of Bangor, in the same diocese. He has been Archdeacon of Down since 1927. The diocese of Kilmore and Elphin and Ardagh, to which he goes, has two Cathedrals—namely, the Cathedral of St. Fethlimidh, Kilmore, and the Cathedral Church of St. Mary the Virgin, Elphin, for Elphin and Ardagh.

Other ecclesiastical news will be found on page 17.

ANGLO-EGYPTIAN NEGOTIATIONS

The plenary meeting of the British and Egyptian delegates which had been adjourned on Thursday was resumed yesterday morning at the Foreign Office. The proposals for a treaty were discussed in the light of observations communicated by the Egyptian delegates, and good progress is said to have been made. A further meeting will be held at the Foreign Office on Monday morning.

There is no foundation for the rumour published yesterday in one journal that it had been suggested that the sources of the Blue and main Niles and their courses for 100 miles downstream should be surrendered to the Egyptian Government as Egyptian colonies. The source of the Blue Nile is in the independent kingdom of Abyssinia. The main Nile issues from the Victoria Nyanza, in the British Protectorate of Uganda, and its most remote feeders are in Tanganyika Territory.

M. TARDIEU

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

PARIS, April 4

M. Tardieu, the Prime Minister, who suddenly became unwell during a committee meeting of the Chamber yesterday afternoon, kept to his bed to-day but hopes to resume his normal activities to-morrow.

POLITICAL NOTES

SLUM CLEARANCE IN SCOTLAND

LIBERAL ABSTENTIONS ON COAL BILL

The text of the Scottish Housing Bill, which was issued yesterday, shows that in its broad outline the procedure for dealing with slum clearance is to be the same in Scotland as is proposed for England and Wales. Due regard has had to be paid, however, to different conditions and to the increased cost of building in Scotland. It is proposed, for instance, that the grant to be paid by the Exchequer to the local authorities for each person displaced from a slum area and rehoused shall be 50s. for 40 years, compared with 45s. in England and Wales, while in the rural areas the amount of the unit grant will be 55s., compared with 50s. In Scotland the problem of rehousing on expensive sites does not arise, but a special arrangement is to be made to meet the situation of the tenement house. The single tenement consists of separate houses, often separately owned, and sometimes contains a shop on the ground floor. Frequently a tenement includes both sanitary and insanitary premises, and if the demolition of the tenement is required because of the insanitary houses therein, the local authority has to pay compensation at market value for the sanitary premises. To meet these special cases it is proposed to increase the unit grant by a sum not exceeding 15s. a year.

There is no proposal in the Scottish Bill to build small houses for aged persons. Instead it is proposed that, subject to the approval of the Scottish Office, a local authority may provide a hostel for single persons. It is not anticipated that this provision will result in any net additional cost to the Exchequer or to local rates, as the provision of these hostels will to a large extent set free houses and thereby reduce the amount of ordinary housing accommodation which local authorities would have to provide. The English Bill provides a clause by which assistance may be granted through the local authorities to societies or companies engaged in housing work who limit the amount of their dividends or do not trade for profit and who are willing to help in the work of rehousing persons displaced from clearance or improvement areas. The Scottish Bill, however, does not contain a provision of this kind.

Of the 59 Liberal members of Parliament, 54 took no part in the division on the third reading of the Coal Mines Bill. One Liberal voted for the third reading and four against, but in the Conservative and Labour parties there was no cross-voting. In the division on Mr. Thurtle's amendment to the Army and Air Force Annual Bill to abolish the death penalty in the case of desertion, no member of the Cabinet voted in favour of the change. Mr. Tom Shaw, the Secretary of State for War, and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary of State for India, voted against the amendment.

AUSTRALIAN TARIFF

STATEMENT BY MR. SCULLIN

The list of goods which under the new tariff it is forbidden to import into Australia is made public to-day, together with another and smaller list of goods the import of which is rationed to 50 per cent. of the quantities imported in the year ended March 31 last. These lists, together with a report of a debate in the House of Representatives, are given on the preceding page.

In the course of the debate Mr. Scullin, the Prime Minister, declared that no considerations of protection, preference, or normal fiscal policy had weighed with the Government in the matter, although, incidentally, the new duties and restrictions would increase the preference to Great Britain. Mr. Scullin also stated that the Government would lift the embargo of the surcharge on the goods affected if the public was exploited. Local manufacturers were being asked to give an assurance that they would reduce prices by 5 per cent. immediately.

The new duties and prohibitions are very unfavourably received in France.

ENTERTAINMENTS INDEX

(For details see page 12)

THEATRES

Adelphi	THE HOUSE THAT JACK BUILT	2.30 & 8.15
Aldwych	A NIGHT LIKE THIS	8.15
Ambassadors	THE CONFEDERATES AND THE MAN IN POSSESSION	8.30
Apollo	ALMOST A HONEYMOON	2.30 & 8.30
Comedy	ODD NUMBERS	8.30
Court	MISALLIANCE	2.30 & 8.15
Criterion	MILESTONES	2.30 & 8.30
Daly's	A SONG OF SIXPENCE	2.30 & 8.30
Dominion	SILVER WINGS	2.30 & 8.15
Drury Lane	THE THREE MUSKETEERS	2.30 & 8.15
Duchess	THE 2 INTIMATE REVUE	2.30 & 8.40
Fortune	CAPE FORLORN	2.30 & 8.30
Gaiety	DARLING, I LOVE YOU	8.15
Garrick	THE LADY OF THE CAMELLIAS	2.30 & 8.30
Haymarket	THE FIRST MRS. FRASER	2.30 & 8.30
Hippodrome	THE CO-OPTIMISTS OF 1930	2.30 & 8.30
His Majesty's	BITTER SWEET	2.30 & 8.30
Little	FRANKENSTEIN	2.30 & 8.30
London Pavilion	COCHRAN'S 1930 REVUE	8.15
Lyric	MURDER ON THE SECOND FLOOR	2.30 & 8.30
Lyric, Hammersmith	OUT OF THE BLUE	2.30 & 8.40
New	NINE TILL SIX	2.30 & 8.30
Piccadilly	HERE COMES THE BRIDE	2.30 & 8.15
Prince Edward	RIO RITA	2.30 & 8.15
Prince of Wales	JOURNEY'S END	2.30 & 8.30
Princes	A WARM CORNER	2.30 & 8.30
Queen's	THE APPLE CART	2.30 & 8.15
Royalty	APPEARANCES	2.30 & 8.30
St. James's	MICHAEL AND MARY	2.30 & 8.30
St. Martin's	HONOURS EASY	8.30
Savoy	THE DAMASK ROSE	2.30 & 8.15
Shaftesbury	THE MIDDLE WATCH	2.30 & 8.30
The Old Vic	MACBETH	2.30
	FAUST	7.45
Wyndham's	ON THE SPOT	2.30 & 8.30

VARIETIES

Coliseum	2.15, 5.15, & 8.15
Holborn Empire	6.30 & 9
Maskelyne's Theatre	3 & 8
Palladium	6.30 & 9
Victoria Palace	6.15 & 8.50

CONCERTS

Queen's Hall	BACH CHOIR 5
Wigmore Hall	MISS IRENE SCHARRER 3

EXHIBITIONS

Crystal Palace	10 to 10
Tussaud's	10 to 10
Zoological Gardens	9 a.m. to sunset

PICTURE THEATRES

Alhambra	THE FLAME OF LOVE	12 to 11
Astoria	SPORTING LIFE	12.45 to 11
Capitol	THE GRAND PARADE	12 to 11
Carlton	THE LOVE PARADE	2.45, 6, & 8.45
Empire	DYNAMITE	12 to 12
Kensington	FASHIONS IN LOVE	2 to 11
Marble Arch Pavilion	DISRAELI	2 to 11
New Gallery	NEW YORK NIGHTS	1.30 to 11
Palace	SIMBA	2.30 & 8.30
Plaza	MEDALS	11.45 to 11
Polytechnic	STAMPEDE	2.30, 5.30, & 8.30
Regal	SON OF THE GODS	12 to 11
Rialto	THE GIRL FROM CHINA	12 to 11.30
Stoll Picture Theatre	FASHIONS IN LOVE	12.30 to 11.45
Tivoli	THE SHOW OF SHOWS	11 to 11

THE TIMES

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1930

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Weather Forecast

ENGLAND, S.E.—Wind east to north-east, moderate to strong; dull, some rain; sleet locally; cold.

Week-end Forecast for the British Isles.—Cold north-east winds generally. Some rain in the South, with sleet locally; tending to improve later, especially in the South-west; fairer in the North, but local wintry showers. (p. 16)

TO-DAY'S NEWS

HOME

M. Briand, Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Henderson, and Sir Robert Vansittart had a long conversation yesterday, when further efforts were made to find a formula for security. The discussion is to be resumed at St. James's Palace this morning. Our Washington Correspondent says that if a Five-Power agreement cannot be reached at the Naval Conference, a Three-Power treaty will have the "hearty approval" of President Hoover. (p. 14)

At Bradford last night the executive committee of the National Association of Unions in the Textile Trade decided to ask a full meeting of the association to be held at Bradford to-day to approve proposals which the Committee decided to recommend, with a view to a settlement of the wool textile wages dispute. (p. 11)

Coalmining returns for the last quarter of 1929 show that there was a credit balance in all districts for the first time since the stoppage of 1926. (p. 14)

The Central Electricity Board, in their report for 1929, state that schemes adopted or under consideration cover the industrial belt of Scotland and 94 per cent. of the area of England and Wales. (p. 7)

Regional planning reports are issued for the Bristol and Bath area and for North-east Lancashire. (p. 10)

The Ecclesiastical Committee have considered the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure, 1930, laid before both Houses of Parliament. They are satisfied as to its expediency, and recommend that it should be allowed to proceed. (p. 17)

The Archbishop of Canterbury addressed a meeting at the Mansion House yesterday in aid of the London Diocesan Council for Rescue Work. (p. 11)

Royal Parcel Mail-yard, used in connexion with the Parcel Post service, is in the market. The two acres of freehold are in Goswell-road. (p. 6)

An alarming fire occurred yesterday at the St. Anthony's by-products works of the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company. (p. 16)

Mr. Frank Pick, managing director of the London General Omnibus Company, told the Private Bill Committee of the House of Commons yesterday that, under the L.C.C. (Charing Cross Bridge) Bill, the new bridge would relieve the Strand of 1,002 omnibuses daily and Whitehall of 744. (p. 11)

The inquest on the body of Mrs. Edith Lucy Mills, who lost her life in a fire at Thurmaston, near Leicester, on March 20, was concluded at Leicester yesterday. The jury returned a verdict that Mrs. Mills died through the fire, but that there was no evidence to show how it started. The foreman added remarks criticizing the efforts at rescue made by Mrs. Mills's husband. (p. 11)

POLITICS

In the House of Commons yesterday the Unemployment Insurance (No. 3) Bill was read a second time without a division. (p. 7)

Mr. Baldwin, at a Primrose League demonstration yesterday, said that the sound and solid planks on which the Conservative Party stood now, and at the forthcoming election and afterwards, were safeguarding and the economic unity of the Empire. (p. 7)

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN

Mr. Gandhi continued his march to the coast yesterday and is due to reach Dandi to-day, when he will break the Salt Law. Congress volunteers who demonstrated against Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the United Provinces, lay in front of his motor-car and were dragged off the road by two members of his staff and police. (p. 14)

A proclamation issued yesterday by the Australian Government enumerates the articles of which the import, according to the recent decision of the Government, is to be either prohibited or rationed. (p. 13)

The front page of a Californian newspaper has been reproduced on the Atlantic seabord 2,500 miles away by means of wireless telegraphy within three hours of its leaving the presses in San Francisco. (p. 14)

The Council of People's Commissars of the U.S.S.R. has issued a decree ordaining an increase of output of the five-year plan in the iron, coal, and naphtha industries, in order to cope with the increased demands of agriculture, created, it is said, by the rapid development of collectivization. (p. 13)

In the Australian House of Representatives yesterday Dr. Page, leader of the Country Party, attacked the Government's decision to admit a Soviet Consul to the Commonwealth, describing it as an "intolerable slur" upon Australians. (p. 13)

It is reported from Addis Ababa that the death of the Empress was preceded by two days by a battle in which her former husband was killed by the troops of the Regent, Ras Tafari. (p. 13)

COURT AND PERSONAL

The Queen of Sweden died yesterday in Rome. (p. 14)

LAW

Summary of Law Cases will be found on page 4.

SPORT

Race meetings were begun at Lingfield Park and Ayr yesterday. (p. 5)

Mrs. Bradshaw and Miss Rudgard beat Miss Fowler and Miss Lobbett in the final round of the *Eve* Ladies' Northern Foursomes at Alwoodley yesterday by two holes. (p. 6)

The Sabre Championship was continued yesterday. (p. 6)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

In "City Notes" comment is made on:—Southern Railway Preference Issue; Higher Treasury Bill Rate; Further Gold Shipments from Australia; Production and Prices; the Rio Tinto Report; Rolls-Royce Finances; Baldwins' Meeting; Film Companies' Amalgamation; and Home Fire Losses in March. (p. 19)

In Lombard-street a sharp rise occurred in discount rates; loan rates were again easier. Among the Foreign Exchanges the Belgian, Swiss, and Italian rates moved against sterling, but the Paris rate was higher. Spanish currency depreciated. Silver rose ¼d. to 19 7-16d. per ounce. (p. 20)

On the Stock Exchange yesterday there was a general reaction in British Funds. Home and Foreign Railway stocks showed little change. Oil shares were supported, together with a number of well-known Industrial shares. The Anglo-American group showed a general advance. (p. 19)

AUSTRALIA'S DIFFICULTIES

Australia is facing her financial crisis with a courage and determination which in themselves will go a long way to re-establish her credit. She is showing that she is resolved to balance her accounts and to shrink from no sacrifice necessary to maintain the stability of her finances. Sooner or later the crisis was bound to come. To competent observers within the past few years the surprise was that it was put off so long. Ever since the War the Commonwealth has been living beyond its means, over-spending and over-borrowing. An artificial standard of living, based upon borrowed money and sheltered behind an ever-rising wall of tariffs, resulted in high costs of production and handicapped the export trade, which had not only to pay for a large volume of imports, but also to provide interest on a huge and increasing debt abroad. So high had the costs of production soared that the export trade in many primary products could only be maintained by artificial schemes, under which Australians paid high prices for what they consumed in order that the balance could be sold abroad at prices sufficiently low to command a market. A succession of good seasons with good prices for Australia's staples, wool and wheat, helped to disguise the essential unsoundness of the system; but, even so, it was only kept going, and could only be kept going, on borrowed money. A testing time was bound to come when the patient lender would have to tighten his purse-strings. The crisis is intensified for Australia because it has come—as in the nature of things it was likely to come—when it is most difficult to face. A period of world-wide depression has coincided with bad seasons and poor prices and with industrial disturbances and extensive unemployment in Australia herself. There is no reason for pessimism. Australia's resources, her climate, and, above all, the vigour and spirit of her people, enable her to meet the crisis with unabated confidence in the future, provided only that her leaders are courageous enough to face the facts and take the drastic measures which the emergency makes necessary.

In this courage the Scullin Government has certainly not been found wanting. From the beginning it put behind it every temptation to evade the issue and proclaimed that Australia would discharge her obligations with the same "unfailing regularity "and promptitude as in the past." To meet these obligations and to help to redress the adverse exchange, which the great excess of imports had caused to move against Australia, many millions in gold have been mobilized and have been shipped, and are still being shipped, to London. With the cooperation of the States, and employing the machinery of the Loan Council set up by the previous Government, Ministers set to work to reduce the huge borrowing programmes which had come to be regarded as a matter of course, and reductions in loan expenditure are being made which, the Council hopes, will bring it down to one-half of what it was last year. But the boldest and most drastic step is that which has just been announced. It was not only necessary to meet obligations falling due and to refrain from incurring fresh liabilities. If accounts were to be squared Australia had also to import less and export more. What steps the Government proposes to take to stimulate exports have yet to be announced, but heroic measures have already been taken to curtail imports. A large number of goods ranging from agricultural machinery to laundry blue have been placed on the prohibited list and can only be imported with the written consent of the Minister. A second list, which includes intoxicants, smokers' materials, matches and, by a curious juxtaposition, locomotives, is to be rationed, and the importation reduced to one-half of what it was last year. Some of these goods are on a third list, which means that they are not only to be rationed but also to pay a surcharge of fifty per cent. increase of the duty levied before the surcharge; and a fourth very long list, covering a great variety of goods, from motor-car chassis to nail brushes, will not be prohibited or rationed, but will have to pay the fifty per cent. surtax. By this measure it is expected to reduce imports by between £15,000,000 and £20,000,000, involving, of course, a great loss in the Customs revenue, which the Government is ready to face for the sake of redressing the balance of trade. The list of prohibited and rationed articles can be extended at the discretion of the Minister, but the system is regarded as purely temporary, to meet a grave emergency, and the Government has invited the House of Representatives to fix a time limit to its operation. To prevent its leading to an increase in the cost of primary production a written promise has been obtained from the manufacturers of agricultural implements in Australia that they will reduce their prices by five per cent. and other manufacturers are being asked to give similar assurances in order to prevent an increase in the prices of the other articles affected and a consequent rise in the cost of living and of production.

This, of course, is emergency legislation, and must be judged as such. Some step of the kind was plainly a financial necessity; and had been urged on the Government by those to whom it is accustomed to turn for financial advice and assistance. In Australia some anxiety is shown lest its character and intention should be misunderstood, and its inevitable effect upon British trade with Australia be made the subject of captious criticism. Utterances of the PRIME MINISTER himself, the statement issued yesterday by the Commonwealth Bank in announcing the dispatch of a further £8,000,000 in gold to London, and a recent resolution of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Australia, all deprecate such criticism and emphasize the prime necessity that Australia should put her financial house in order. There will be little criticism of that kind in this country, where it will be recognized that, even from the standpoint of British trade, it is better that Australia should make an honest attempt to live within her income than go on overspending and over-borrowing. And there will be little tendency to lose sight of the broader consideration that the financial and economic stability of a great British Dominion is of vital interest to the whole Empire. That British trade will be adversely affected goes without saying. Several important British industries will be hard hit. By the prohibition of the import of structural iron and steel, for example, a trade worth nearly half a million a year will be lost. And even in the least drastic list, that of goods which will merely be surcharged, there are items on which the fifty per cent. surtax will make the duty prohibitive. There are some items in which British goods, enjoying a substantial preference, will gain an additional advantage under the new system. Motor-car chassis, assembled, for instance will pay a duty of seven-and-a-half per cent. *ad valorem* instead of five when imported from Great Britain, but sixty per cent. instead of forty when imported from other countries. There are other cases where a similarly advantageous result may be expected; but they are the exceptions, and the general effect must incidentally be a severe, if temporary, set-back to British export trade to the Commonwealth. The set-back must be accepted philosophically and with the hope that the emergency measures which Australia has been compelled to adopt may speedily achieve their object and enable normal trading to be resumed. During the War Britain herself was compelled to restrict her imports by a licensing and rationing system, and Australia has a crisis to face which it is difficult to conceive any other way of meeting. It is a crisis which, if its causes are studied and its lessons pondered, may not be without its salutary effects in Britain as well as in Australia.

A Useful Debate

The text of yesterday's debate on Unemployment in the House of Commons was unpromising. The proposal of the Government to add £10,000,000 to the borrowing powers of the Unemployment Insurance Fund, with the warning that at the present rate of unemployment this sum will only last until next November, was a plain confession that their election promises had been unjustified, that their earlier calculations had been falsified, and that their ideas had been exhausted. After all the reasons or excuses advanced a week ago by MISS BONDFIELD and MR. SNOWDEN have been examined, it remains true that the Government, in the Act which they passed earlier in the year, legislated a trust fund into a deficit, and by their own devotion to new expenditure and to taciturnity on the subject of their fiscal policy have done much to prevent any industrial recovery such as might have covered up their improvidence. The debate yesterday might, therefore, have become a sterile quarrel as to which political party was responsible for the unhappy increase in unemployment, such as was so common when the Socialists were in Opposition. Fortunately the Unionist Party yesterday took a higher line, and turned it into an analysis of what could be done to save the unemployment insurance system and what could be done to diminish unemployment. Upon both these totally distinct questions some measure of agreement was found. The suggestion expressed by MR. CHURCHILL and SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND that a sharp distinction should be made between those who are drawing an insurance benefit and those who are drawing charitable relief appeared to be accepted by MISS BONDFIELD as a desirable administrative change; and it would be a pity if any prospect of ultimate agreement were to be spoiled by present misapprehension as to the only form which such a change might properly take. There is no chance of agreement upon a proposal to institute a general non-contributory system of insurance, for that is palpably a contradiction in terms. Again, the suggestion that every industry should run its own insurance scheme, although attractive, is impracticable, and was carried as far as it is ever likely to be carried when certain industries were allowed to contract out of the original scheme. Such a proposal would involve disturbing differences in the burdens of different schemes, and, moreover, no industry can guarantee to be immune for ever from a depression which would be fatal to a sectional but bearable by a national scheme. The only really practicable proposal is that all persons, to whatever industry they may belong, who fall out of insurance should be dealt with by a different authority, separately financed, and that their number should be continually reduced by the activities of a special authority charged with training and transfer. There are other administrative changes which are important, such as the protection of the fund from exploitation, the publication of analytical returns, and the improvement of the mobility of labour; but the separation of the insurance system from the dole system is so much the most important, and will so greatly facilitate other changes, that when once it has been achieved the country can be certain of having ultimately a sound system of unemployment insurance.

That step will not, of course, produce of itself any effect upon unemployment, but here again yesterday's debate disclosed some promising elements of agreement as to the proper method of combating industrial depression. Nobody denied that the maladjustment of prices and the incidental effects of rationalization were among the causes of the increase of some 500,000 in the number of the unemployed since this time last year. The amount for which the Government's fiscal and financial policy is responsible is uncertain, but the number of new entrants on to the register caused by their Unemployment Insurance Act is so far only 60,000. MR. THOMAS yesterday showed that he at least was not deterred by temporary reactions from pressing ahead with rationalization, and hinted that his promise to bring "the City" to the assistance of industry was taking concrete shape. It is announced this morning that the Export Credits scheme is to be extended in time if not in scope. All steps to collaboration will be warmly welcomed, except perhaps by a section of MR. THOMAS's own party. But it is only fair to point out that agreement must go much farther if it is to embrace a comprehensive unemployment policy. It may be true that a fall in the prices of primary products will ultimately benefit a manufacturing country; but this country also contains a large number of primary producers. What is to happen to them? A Government which has already given the answer in the case of the coal industry by passing a measure giving protection to profits and wages will find it difficult to resist SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND'S plea that other forms of protection should be considered as a "business proposition," or MR. BALDWIN'S demand at the Albert Hall yesterday for a weapon to secure fair trade from protectionist countries. The point was ignored in the reply given by the Government to the debate, but sooner or later it must be faced. Meanwhile the tone of yesterday's debate may be evidence that the persistence of unemployment has persuaded all parties to go some distance towards an agreed policy, and it is only too likely that they will have cause enough to go the rest of the way.

Words—Words

In a Court of law the other day a witness used a word (a perfectly polite word) which the Judge did not know. If the report of the episode was fair, the Bench did not on that occasion display its traditional innocent desire for interesting information about the world it does not live in—"And what is the Derby Race?" "And who "is Miss Tottie de Foljambe?" The Judge was reported to have remarked: "And what on "earth is that?" and "I don't know what you "mean, man." But there is no reason why he should have known, for he was a lawyer and the witness was a brickmaker; and the language of the law is not the language of brickmaking, since the processes of the law are not the processes of brickmaking. That very morning, perhaps, the witness had heard in that very Court words which he did not know. He may have caught strange sounds like "incorporeal "hereditaments," or "caveat emptor," or even "cestui que trust." How many of the most intelligent readers of this journal, not being lawyers, could lay hand on heart and swear that they knew exactly what a writ of certiorari is and what an action quare impedit? And for some reason they would all feel a little secret uneasiness at not knowing. But they would feel no uneasiness at all at not knowing what skintling was, and even at being dependent upon "a man dressed in a working-class style" to tell them how to spell it. Yet skintling is in the N.E.D. just as much as those swaggering certiorari and cestui que trust.

For all that, there are moments when it seems a sad thing not to know all the words of that sort, not to be absolutely certain straight off what a stuffing-box-bolt is, or a mortise-tenon, or a flong. There are moments when the state of BALZAC or of MR. KIPLING seems enviable if only because of the power and the satisfaction that come of knowing most of the technical words of most of the crafts and trades. That is better even than knowing all the technical words of one of the crafts or trades. Many an owner of a motor-car has felt as if he was blushing when his chauffeur or the garage man has used words which he ought to know and has to pretend to know; and who are the householder who has not helplessly agreed to all that the plumber suggested because he simply did not understand what the man was talking about. But self-defence and the need of the moment are not the only good reasons for knowing the strange words that are familiar to men who work with their hands. A writer on ROBERT SURTEES in the *Literary Supplement* the other day remarked that it was for their words we read authors as much as for what they have to tell us; and it is not only men of letters who share Mr. Polly's delight in words for their own sound and shape and savour. The arts have some pleasant words. One needs no ear nor care for music to find a great joy in murmuring "tierce de Picardie." But it is the craft-words that are the pleasantest. To dip into a technical dictionary is to find so many delightful and beautiful words that the reader begins to wonder whether LEWIS CARROLL really created and did not rather find his jabberwocky jewels of language. These craft words, even in a dictionary, suggest old England as seen by WILLIAM MORRIS. And, heard in easy use on the lips of those to whom they are matters of course, they have a mellowness, a warmth, a solidity denied to many grander and more intellectual words. Skintling—there is much more comfort about that than about iambic trimeter acatalectic.

THE DISCOVERY OF ANÆSTHETICS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I wonder if we realize sufficiently the immense debt that we owe to Henry Hickman and the other pioneers of anæsthetics. They are the greatest benefactors that the human race has ever known; the conquest of pain is the greatest boon that has ever been conferred upon it.

It is practically during my lifetime that this miracle has happened. Before 1850 or thereabouts pain was pain and had to be endured. There were certain drugs which deadened sensibility, but for acute pain there was no remedy. So it had been since the human race began, and it was generally believed that it was the will of Providence and would so continue until the end of the world. On this ground the new discoveries were strenuously resisted even by surgeons, who ought to have been the first to welcome them.

It was indeed fortunate that this general belief was wrong. Think of the pains of childbirth, think of the countless generations of women who have suffered torment without any hope of alleviation; think of the numerous agonizing illnesses for which there was no relief except death; think of operations, especially of operations on young children—in short, think of a world without chloroform or any other anæsthetic! It is too dreadful; we will not bear thinking of.

This discovery is of itself sufficient to confute all those pessimists who do not believe in progress and who sigh for the good old days—especially those hopeless idiots who think that Science has done nothing for the welfare of the race.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN COLLIER.

BRITISH INDUSTRY

SAFEGUARDING TO COVER REORGANIZATION

THE IMMEDIATE PROBLEM

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—No one who has read Lord Salisbury's letter which appeared in *The Times* a few days ago can fail to have been struck with its sound appreciation of the need for the reorganization and development of British industry.

All political parties are united in agreeing that a new spirit is wanted in industry to-day and that what is known as "rationalization" is an urgent necessity, although how far this process is to be made compulsory by legislation is a matter upon which political opinion is divided. But Lord Salisbury seems to suggest that the main cause for the existing industrial depression in this country is that we have become demoralized and that we should be able to regain our old industrial supremacy if only we were to utilize our ability, our resource, and our organizing capacity. It appears to me that he fails to take into sufficient account that foreign manufacturers to-day, who in many countries have already rationalized their industries, possess all these qualities, and that, on the Continent of Europe at any rate, working people are prepared to accept lower wages and to work longer hours than would be tolerated by the working-class population in this country.

The Conservative point of view, therefore, as I understand it, is that this process of "rationalization" can only be speedily and satisfactorily carried out if we decide to face the facts of the situation. Our industries are admittedly more severely handicapped than those of any other country by the burden of taxes and rates, and we cannot hope to reorganize them without large additional capital, which it is difficult to find in existing circumstances. But, while every sensible man will agree with Lord Salisbury that national economy is urgently needed, anyone at all familiar with politics must realize that no reduction of taxation on a scale sufficiently large to assist industry is really a practical proposition when the people have grown accustomed to our present lavish expenditure on the social services. For a period, therefore, at any rate, it is tolerably clear that, if wages are to be maintained at their present scale, our manufacturers will be unable to compete on anything like equal terms with their foreign competitors unless some means are taken to protect them in the home markets. The policy of extending the safeguarding duties is a species of tariff reform which exactly meets the present industrial situation, because it not only assists the revenue, but also can be made to afford a certain amount of protection to our more hardly hit industries, and enable them to carry out their much-needed reorganization.

I agree with Lord Salisbury that it may take longer than some people expect to arrive at a definite agreement with the Dominions and Dependencies for full freedom of trade within the Empire. But many of us who have long believed that this was a great ideal to be aimed at as the fiscal policy of the Empire have never regarded it as the solution of our immediate industrial problems. We are convinced, however, that a full and open discussion of the question with the statesmen of the Empire must lead to a far better understanding of our respective needs, and that the difficulties to be overcome are not nearly so great as some people would imagine. If this country is to remain a great industrial nation it must, owing to the increasing economic nationalism of foreign countries, which are endeavouring to shut out British goods by tariff barriers, seek in every way to increase its trade within the Empire. It seems to me, therefore, that the true perspective in which to view our industrial position to-day is to place safeguarding in the immediate foreground as a means of covering the home front while we are reorganizing our industries, and to work wholeheartedly to bring about a closer economic unity within the Empire as the fiscal policy best calculated to ensure the well-being of the people of this country and to promote the development of the Empire as a whole.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
CUTHBERT HEADLAM.

Holywell, Durham.

BROADCASTING THE CUP FINAL

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—With reference to your leading article on the refusal of the Football Association to grant facilities for the broadcasting of the Cup Final at Wembley I should like to express, on behalf of the patients at this hospital, our appreciation of the way in which you have called attention to this matter. It is to be hoped that your action, in the interests of those who are physically incapable of seeing the match in any circumstances, will not be without its effect.

Crippled children form the bulk of the patients at this hospital, and the majority of them, especially the boys, are keenly interested in Association football, and, although many of them have been patients here over a year, they still retain an intelligent interest in the finer points of the game, as I have found when I have been in the wards when a running commentary of a League game was being broadcast during the winter months.

Is it too much to expect that the Football Association will see their way to reconsider their decision, and thereby mitigate to some extent the *ennui* of patients confined to hospital for very long periods, as they are here and in numerous similar institutions throughout the country?

I am your obedient servant,
G. A. Q. LENNANE, Medical Superintendent.

Bretby Hall Orthopædic Hospital, near Burton-on-Trent, April 3.

*** A statement by the Football Association will be found on the opposite page.

MR. CHURCHILL'S VARIANTS

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—Mr. Winston Churchill in his letter of the 3rd inst. invites further variants of fatuity.

Might one suggest that a politician who spends one half of his career in vigorously defending a policy and the other half of his career in attacking that policy with equal vigour furnishes a delightful variant of fatuity. May not the following sentences be framed?

"The fact that our team lost the match in no way detracts from the skill with which our half-back, without leaving the field, changed his jersey, and joined the opponents."

Or:—

"General R— was fated scarcely ever to win a battle, although he suffered many defeats, but History will long admire the profound ability by which he so often arranged to join his former opponents and appear in battle under their banners."

Or:—

"The Emperor Titus (the Second) discarded the old Roman Maxim *Divide et impera*. 'Rather,' he exclaimed to a startled Senate, 'let us join our opponents and be sure of office.'"

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
M. A. EWINS.

Overseen, Beechwood-avenue, Coventry, April 4.

NOTHING TO PACK UP

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES

Sir,—I have just received from a very eminent firm of caterers an advertisement, which says:—"Our motoring hampers are supplied with *bamboo forks* and *throw away plates*, so that there is nothing to pack up after the meal." (The italics are theirs.) And the hampers of motorists who deal at less august shops are supplied with *tins* and *newspaper* (the italics are mine), so that there is nothing to pack up after the meal. And with encouragement from such a quarter we shall all feel free to leave as much mess in other people's woods and gardens as we please. And you can write as many leading articles as you like without scaring us.

I am, Sir, your joyfully disobedient servant,
LITTER LOUT.

FROM FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE

LETTERS IN WAR TIME

ST. THOMAS'S SCHOOL

The rediscovery of Florence Nightingale has increased the interest in her character. It is probable that since she withdrew from the public gaze with the Crimean halo fresh around her head she has never attracted deeper attention than at the present time. Evidence to be trusted is the competition for her letters when they are offered for sale by auction. Large as was the correspondence, the examples which occasionally come into the market are keenly sought after. A parcel recently bought by Lady Riddell has been placed by her at the disposal of *The Times*; and we owe to these hitherto unpublished letters and their purchaser the opportunity of throwing another ray of light upon the energy and industry which never slept in Florence Nightingale.

It is these qualities, with the remorseless insistence accompanying them, that contribute so largely to the modern conception of the Lady whose Lamp never went out as long as she truly lived, and was always throwing light into dark corners. Several dark corners are revealed in the letters we are now privileged to see, and if in some of them very little dust is discovered, there is none the less a reflection that lights up Miss Nightingale's now familiar features. The first letter in the bundle is dated 1864, the last 1891; and they treat of such subjects as the training of nurses, the hygiene of the Indian Army, the Austro-Prussian and the Franco-German Wars, the preparation of reports, and the death of friends. With one or two exceptions, they were addressed to Mr. J. S. Frederick, who was a junior clerk in the War Office when Miss Nightingale made his acquaintance, and who became secretary of the Barrack and Hospital Improvement Commission. Sir Edward Cook records in the Life that Mr. Frederick procured for her a particular brand of pencil, "hard and not easily delible," with which she was able to write much in bed.

In one of the early letters Miss Nightingale excuses herself from going to the South London Exhibition. "It is physically impossible," she says. "I have not left my room for three years except to change my house. And I never get up except when I see my masters." This was before she settled in South-street, and she was changing her house fairly often. A short note of the same period (1864-65), with reference to the binding of some report or abstract, begins with the statement that "the taste of the Stationery Office in colours is not admirable," and goes on, "I suppose then we are not to have a cloth cover at all."

THE SICK OF ALL SIDES

In July, 1866, Austria being at war with Prussia, Miss Nightingale confesses to feeling a little uneasy that a certain packet has been dispatched *by post* to Hesse-Darmstadt. "It was not the sort of letter I should have written or should like to fall into the hands of the enemy—not for the sake of a very ordinary person, like myself, but for the sake of Princess Louis (of Hesse-Darmstadt)." Happily, the packet reached its destination, and, in relieving Mr. Frederick's anxiety (for he had done the posting), Miss Nightingale adds a paragraph which shows she was by no means superior to the social susceptibilities of her time:—

I am much interested in a Committee for the relief of Sick and Wounded of *all* sides, on which I serve. We give a Concert on Monday evening, at which Jenny Lind sings. Would you allow me to enclose you a ticket? I would gladly have sent you two, but I have not two (*together*) left. If, however, a *lady* liked to avail herself of this ticket, she might do so in perfect comfort, for the three neighbouring tickets I have given to connexions of my own—whom I know.

The emphasis on "sick and wounded of *all* sides" should be noted. Its relevance becomes even clearer in 1870, when Miss Nightingale's sympathy with the French neither interrupts her communications with the Crown Princess of Germany (the Princess Royal) nor prevents such activities as sending a "trained (German-speaking) Lady Nurse with a mass of stores" to Homburg. This last is mentioned at the end of a long letter dated September 22, 1870, from Lea Hurst, Matlock:—

We cannot thank you enough for all you have done for us, nor Mr. Newman Hall for his admirable and deeply felt and deeply thought sermon of which you have been so good as to send me a copy. (It was read aloud to our household on Sunday night, who were strongly impressed by it, and immediately followed by a collection. This whole neighbourhood is, as perhaps you know, quite a sect of Wesley's. And it has worked immensely hard for the Sick and Wounded, everybody working in common—children giving their pence—milk-girls their spare time—poor women sewing shirts and trowsers and refusing payment—collections made in the smallest Chapel in the hills.)

Mr. Newman Hall's Sermon will, I am sure, have a great effect. It is the true doctrine, the heart of the matter, and puts this awful, unspeakable struggle which agonizes two great nations of the world in the true light. The frivolity of the newspapers in speaking of France as if she were a child to be whipped or a blackguard to be flogged has been base. Does not this threatened siege of Paris rather recall the words of Christ weeping over Jerusalem? And must we not suppose Him, in human figure of speech, "weeping" far more over that "great city," Paris?

Thank you for your sympathy about the loss of the "Captain." It has been indeed a bitter blow to us. There was not a lad, perhaps, of greater promise in England than Reginald Herbert—such an earnest feeling of "duty"—such simplicity—such silence, such nobleness—very like his ancestor, Sir Philip Sidney—very like his father in many things—he is safe, removed to God's heavenly service from His earthly service which, we may thankfully believe, the boy performed. But I had always thought he might in some measure have taken his father's place to the country.

His poor mother was lying dangerously ill at the time at Wilton & could not be told till ten days after her loss. She bore it very well.

The boy had just gone off his watch—Mr. May (the gunner) said—5 minutes more, and he might have been on deck & he might have been saved—"Father, Thy will, not ours, be done." Two or three years ago, when he was only 13, he saved a man from drowning. He never said a word about it. The men talked about it afterwards. And he was asked why he had not mentioned it. He said, "It was only my duty." I only mention this to show what manner of spirit he was of.

GOD BLESS ENGLAND!

H.M.S. Captain, in which Reginald Herbert went down, foundered off Finisterre on September 7, 1870. With her were lost 483 lives, including the captain, the designer of the ship, and a son of the First Lord of the Admiralty (Childers). James May, the gunner, whom Miss Nightingale mentions, was saved with 17 of the crew; and the 18 were brought to nominal trial by Court-martial. The verdict was that the loss of the ship was due to instability from faulty construction, a grave departure from the original design having been taken. A second letter, dated December 17, 1870, from 35, South-street, Park-lane, refers poignantly to the war victims and proudly to the help given by England:—

I send you the "National Society's" map. But faster than we can publish our map, the terrible battle fields of France multiply the centres of misery. You will see on the map but five Red crosses in the miserable "Western" district south of the Seine, where now we have 17!! (each reckoning independent of Paris.)

But this is not all the misery. We, the "Ladies' Committee" for the "Widows & Orphans" (whose Post Card I enclose), have joined the "War Victims' Fund" Society for the starving peasantry round Metz and round Sedan, who are literally stripped of everything—even of corn and other seeds for next year.

I heard the most interesting account the other day of the peasantry in the Ardennes from Mr. Bullock, the gentleman who raised what is called the "*Daily News* Fund," another fund for these poor people. He is

gone out again to continue the distribution—and in a few days pursues his errand among the villages round Paris, which are, we hear, in an almost worse state of misery and starvation. He described the peasantry of the Ardennes, half agricultural, half manufacturing, as living in an almost ideal state of industry, frugality, morality and religion. Now they are stripped of all. And pillage and burning seems to have been inflicted on them, even beyond the necessities of an invading Army. But no one murmurs. No one begs. Their savings are all gone, even to the last franc. They seemed quite surprised that any should have come to help them. "England has been to us like Providence," some said.

And so she has! God bless her! She has given not only of her superfluity, but of her poverty and even of her necessity. So many instances of this have come within my knowledge. Congregations of very poor working negroes in the West Indies have clubbed together their pence, and sent the sum to me "for the sufferers in the present War." National schools have given up their only feast in the year and begged that the money might be sent to "children who are poorer than we are." God bless them all. England's "generosity and magnificent charity," as the Crown Princess of Prussia (who has worked as hard as any body) truly writes to me, we may thank God for. And "all for love and nothing for reward."

May I ask the prayers of your Congregation, not for myself, not only for myself, but for all the sufferers, the miserable men, women and children in this awful War, the most frightful of Earth's histories, the innocent women and children, helpless and almost hopeless but for God and the kind souls He has raised up to help them. Oh, when will the end come?

THE NURSING FUND

Letters between 1868 and 1875 are largely concerned with the training of nurses and the establishment of a nursing service for workhouses and infirmaries. In November, 1855, a meeting had been held, with the Duke of Cambridge in the chair, "to give expression to a general feeling that the services of Miss Nightingale in the hospitals of the East demand the grateful recognition of the British people." As Miss Nightingale had declined any testimonial of a personal kind, it was resolved to start a fund to enable her to found an institution for the training of nurses. To the Nightingale Fund £44,000 was subscribed, nearly £9,000 of which came from the troops in the Crimea; and in June, 1860, the Nightingale Nursing School was opened at St. Thomas's Hospital, to which it is still attached. A few extracts from the 1868-75 letters will suggest the writer's determination to maintain the personal as well as the professional character of her nurses:—

I am in such straits to find probationers to train for the numerous situations of Hospital and Workhouse Head Nurses and Matrons that are offered us. Since the death of my dear friend and pupil, Agnes Jones, Lady Supt. of the Liverpool Workhouse Nursing, my time is quite taken up with this search. And we have applications from India and the Colonies (we have lately supplied New South Wales) for Matrons and Head Nurses—highly paid situations.

Of course we have plenty of applications—too many—but not of the right sort. We do not want to take women who "would never be anything much better than scrubbers." . . . And they must be, of course, of *unimpeached* character.

If you or Mrs. Frederick should in your rounds of kindly visitations meet with young women of high principle, good intelligence, and good health and of course unimpeachable moral character, who being fit for domestic service would like the more useful career of Hospital work, we have some vacancies in St. Thomas' Training School. And there is ever more demand for our Trained Nurses than we can supply. We have lately undertaken the Edinburgh Infirmary. I wish we could undertake all the London Workhouse Infirmaries.

DR. SUTHERLAND

In January, 1874, Miss Nightingale's father died suddenly at the age of 80. "He was quite ready to go," she writes. "He was the best father to his people and cottagers I ever knew. But no one can tell what the break up is to us: for me especially who had never once thought that *I* should survive *him*." In 1891 she exerts herself for the memory of Dr. Sutherland, sending the following private letter to the Editor of *The Times*:—

"Tho' unwilling to trespass upon your attention, may I say that it would give me infinite pleasure if you are able to insert in your world-circulated paper the notice of Dr. Sutherland, the great Sanitarian, which I understand was sent you this morning with a note from Dr. Marston. I was associated with Dr. Sutherland in his Sanitary labours not only in the Crimea and Scutari Hospitals, but also in the 14 successive years after our return from the Crimean War. I may say I was his pupil both in Sanitary Administration and practice, and am anxious for my Master's fame.

May this serve as my apology for troubling you?

Later she writes to Mr. Frederick commending his "memoir-ette of our dear friend," but suggesting one or two additions to give Dr. Sutherland the full credit for his work. On one Royal Commission, though Sidney Herbert wrote the report, Dr. Sutherland got up the evidence. On another, relating to India, Dr. Sutherland wrote nearly the whole of the report; and she outlines the great results which sprang from the Commission, "not only for the soldier, but for the *whole native* population."

In 1863 Lord Lawrence went out as Gov.-Genl., and I saw him, & "couched" by Dr. Sutherland, laid down the plan with Lord L. [for sanitary organization in India].

It is pleasant, recalling Mr. Lytton Strachey's description of Miss Nightingale's merciless habit of laying tasks on her helpers, to end with this proof of magnanimous unforgetfulness of their services.

THE ROYAL TOURNAMENT

NEW ITEMS IN THE PROGRAMME

The Royal Tournament, which opens at Olympia on May 29, will consist of a dozen displays including all the popular features associated with the programme, and four special items in addition.

Of the latter, one will be presented by the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers—a review of their history and association with London. Artillery, Engineers, and Tanks will provide a combined display on modern lines; the Army P.T. Staff will carry out a fencing performance; and piping and marching will be done by the pipers of the Scots Guards. The permanent features, such as the musical drive, musical ride, field gun display, drill, trick riding, and gymnastics, will be given by "J" Battery, R.H.A., the 3rd Carabiniers, the Royal Navy, the Royal Marines, the Royal Air Force, the 17th/21st Lancers, and the Equitation School.

TWO MEN DROWNED AT BLACKPOOL

CLERGYMAN AND WOULD-BE RESCUER

Two men, an unknown clergyman and his would-be rescuer, lost their lives in the sea near the north pier at Blackpool last night. The clergyman was seen to fall from a jetty on the north pier, and a Birmingham visitor, Francis Phythian, who was staying at Winstanley-grove, Topping-street, Blackpool, dived into the sea fully clothed. After a struggle with the clergyman, he lost his hold and both were washed away. A workman named John Bell also jumped into the sea with a life-line, but was numbed with cold and had to be dragged out.

A motor-boat, manned by local lifeboatmen, searched the sea for over an hour before Phythian's body, divested of all clothing except shirt and socks, was found on the sands nearly a mile away from the pier. Phythian, who was 29 years old and had come to Blackpool to recuperate after an illness, was walking arm-in-arm with his mother when he saw the clergyman fall into the sea. Mrs. Phythian collapsed when her son was washed away. It was the fourth bereavement in her family in 12 months, during which she has lost her husband and two other sons.

Obituary

THE QUEEN OF SWEDEN

HEIR OF THE VASAS

Victoria Sophia Maria, Princess of Baden and Queen of Sweden, whose death is announced on another page, was the only daughter of the Grand Duke Frederick of Baden and Princess Louise of Prussia. Her mother was the daughter of the German Emperor William I. Her father's mother was the daughter of King Gustavus IV. of Sweden, who lost his throne in the revolution of 1809. Although a scion of the old house of Zahringen, the late Queen was thus the grand-daughter of the founder of the German Empire, niece of the Emperor Frederick, and cousin of the Emperor William II., and as the legitimist heir of the line of Holstein-Vasa of Sweden, she was married to the heir of the Bernadottes, who had taken its place on the Swedish throne.

She was born at Karlsruhe on August 7, 1862, and was brought up in the strictest fashion by her mother, the clever and intellectual Hohenzollern princess who had much of her brother the Emperor Frederick's commanding mind, decided views, and liberal tendencies. She received her education in the special school founded by her mother called the *Princessinschule*, where the daughters of the

Grand Ducal house were to be taught in company with other girls, the daughters of military officers and Civil servants, and treated on exactly the same footing. This school was under the immediate supervision of the Grand Duchess, aided by the Court Chaplain, Dr. Helbing, and was directed by a Fräulein Zimmermann. Its curriculum comprised housekeeping and Court manners, as well as languages, literature, history, mathematics, and the natural sciences. The young princess profited by this training, for she spoke four languages with equal fluency and correctness, was well versed in the literature of all four, was a diligent reader, with a predilection for travels and memoirs, and was fully capable of checking the accounts of the Court Treasurer and the administrators of the palaces. As to "Court manners," she was renowned for the grace and ease with which she went through all ceremonies. No one knew better how to *faire cercle*, or could with greater dignity move about in a crowded salon, with complete self-possession, addressing one person and then another and finding the appropriate word to say to each. Timid and nervous ladies received in audience by her were soon as much at their ease as the cleverest diplomatists, who all came away charmed with the brightness of her conversation and ready wit.

In the autumn of 1879 she met the Crown Prince Gustavus, the son and heir of Oscar II., then King of Norway as well as Sweden, at the military manœuvres at Strassburg. The meeting was not entirely fortuitous; certain diplomatic negotiations had preceded it at Berlin and Karlsruhe, but the two young people, aged respectively 21 and 17, were given greater freedom to improve their acquaintance than is perhaps usual on such occasions. Prince Gustavus accompanied the Princess to Karlsruhe, where their engagement was officially announced.

A young Swedish teacher, the University *docent*, Alin—who afterwards became Professor of History and Rector of the University of Upsala, and a distinguished member of the First Chamber of Sweden—arrived at Karlsruhe to initiate the future Crown Princess into the language and history of Sweden. She proved a most apt pupil and was soon able to speak Swedish, not only grammatically but with elegance and ease. The wedding was celebrated at Karlsruhe on September 20, 1881, and a week after the young couple arrived in Sweden, where they were given an enthusiastic reception. A year after the Princess gave birth to her first son, the present Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, who married first Princess Margaret of Connaught, and secondly, Lady Louise Mountbatten. Her second son, William, Duke of Södermanland, was born in 1884.

In 1887 the Crown Princess Victoria travelled with her husband throughout Sweden and Norway, as far as the North Cape, and two years later throughout Italy and Egypt. During her travels she kept a diary and made sketches and took photographs, and she published a book (printed at Karlsruhe for private circulation), compiled from these diaries and illustrations, with reproductions of her sketches and photographs. As a photographer she was an expert. Her photographic views were often exhibited in Stockholm and were remarkable for their artistic composition and technical finish. She would often say, referring to a rule in the Baden family that every one of its members should learn a trade by which he or she could live in case of necessity, that she had adopted the trade of a photographer, and felt sure she could make a living by it.

Very soon after the birth of her third son, however, her health began to fail. Delicacy of the lungs made it impossible for her to spend the winters in Sweden. Year after year she had to migrate to the South directly the cold weather set in, spending the winter in Italy or Egypt, of late years principally at Capri, where she led a very quiet, retiring life. The summers she would spend in the country at Drottningholm or Tullgarn, and when, even there, the climate proved too trying she built herself a charming summer retreat, Solliden, on the Island of Oland.

In consequence of her frequent and long absences from the country her influence in politics was but limited, yet it is said that the King on many occasions received valuable advice from her.

During the War the Queen's sympathies were all on the German side, but as Sweden had proclaimed her neutrality, and the King and nation were determined to maintain that neutrality uncompromisingly, the Queen refrained from giving vent to her sentiments too emphatically, but they betrayed themselves impulsively on more than one occasion.

She had at that time by her side her daughter-in-law, the Crown Princess of Sweden, Princess Margaret of Connaught, who was staunchly British in all her thoughts, feelings, and impulses, but was endowed with even greater natural tact and better self-command. They got on very well together, nevertheless, despite these trying circumstances and antagonistic tendencies. They had one great feeling in common—pity for all who were suffering from the War. They united in their efforts to afford such help to both sides alike, whether in obtaining information as to the fate of the "missing," in sending parcels and home news to prisoners of war, or in facilitating the exchange of invalided prisoners between the belligerents. Thanks to their joint influence and the able leadership of Prince Carl, Duke of Västergötland, the King's brother and head of the Swedish Red Cross, special trains daily took through Sweden German invalided prisoners from Russia to Germany and Russian prisoners from Germany to Russia. When the Crown Princess died suddenly in 1920, no one mourned her more sincerely than the Queen.

On the remarriage of the Crown Prince to another British Princess, Lady Louise Mountbatten, in 1923, Queen Victoria received her with every token of affection and they were always on the best of terms ever since.

On our front page is announced the death of Mr. William Sparrow Orbell, late of Paines Manor, Pentlow, Essex, "the last of a 400 years' succession of the Orbell family at Paines Manor."

SIR GEORGE WATT

INDIAN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Sir George Watt, C.I.E., who died at his residence at Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, on Wednesday, a few days before completing his 79th year, made a unique contribution to that development of the economic resources of India which is one of the outstanding achievements of the British connexion. There was scarcely a branch of scientific investigation of Indian products and resources in which he had not some direct participation, and none which he did not interpret in his *magnum opus*, the "Dictionary of the Economic Products of India." Moreover, in the quarter of a century which has passed since he retired from the Indian Service he did valuable work at Kew, and made contributions of world-wide consequence to commercial economics, as for instance in his authoritative and exhaustive work on "The Wild and Cultivated Cotton Plants of the World" (1907). And through all his studies he retained wide human sympathies, a benevolent outlook, and a zest for friendship.

The third son of John Watt and Margaret Rennie, he was born at Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire, on April 24, 1851. He was educated at the Grammar School and the Marischal College, Aberdeen, and in 1871 went to Glasgow University, where he graduated M.B. and C.M. His distinction in botanical study led to his selection to be Professor of Botany in the Presidency, Hughli, and Patna colleges of the University of Calcutta. He was placed on special duty as scientific and medical officer with the Burma-Manipur Boundary Commission in 1882, and in the following year he had a large share in organizing a great international exhibition at Calcutta. In 1884 he was appointed an assistant secretary for scientific purposes of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India. He came home in the following year to have charge of the Imperial Indian Economic Court of the "Colinderies"—as the Colonial and Indian Exhibition at Earl's Court was called.

Soon after going back to India Watt was appointed, in 1887, Reporter on Economic Products to Government, and this office enabled him to give more connected attention to a project he already had in hand—that of compiling the "Dictionary of Economic Products of India." Begun in 1885, it was not until nine years later that the last of the nine royal quarto volumes of this great standard authority made its appearance. There is no other work of the kind by a single hand to compare with the Dictionary. The author spared no pains in collecting and sifting his material, and submitting to specialists his conclusions. The Dictionary was in greater demand than had been anticipated, and soon became unobtainable, being treasured by all who were fortunate enough to possess it. Lord Curzon's Government decided to meet the demand by instructing Watt to prepare, under the guidance of a small expert committee in London, an abridged edition, brought up to date, in one volume. Issued in 1908 (Murray) under the title of "The Commercial Products of India," it remains the indispensable authority. Watt, who was very methodical, had adopted a convenient system of "ledgers"—books of blank paper assorted within boxes according to the names of the products—for cuttings and other data of later information; and this greatly assisted the work of up-to-date abridgment.

Watt had many other irons in the fire. For nine years he edited the Indian *Agricultural Ledger*, and was in charge of the Industrial Section of the Calcutta Museum. In 1894 he presided over the Pharmacological Section of the Indian Science Congress. In 1901 he was appointed to the Indigenous Drugs Committee, served as its secretary, and drafted the important report. On the occasion of Lord Curzon's Delhi Durbar of 1903 he organized to the satisfaction of that exacting chief an Indian Art Exhibition and prepared a valuable catalogue. While his "Commercial Products" was being compiled at Kew Watt found time to be president of the Richmond Athenæum. His monographs included works on pests and blights of the tea plant, rhia and China grass, lac and the lac industries of India, and an account of the primula. These contributions to economic literature were the more effective from the use made of his own skill in photography. In 1912 he visited San Thomé in order to study cacao cultivation in Portuguese West Africa, and his versatility was shown by his patenting machinery for cacao manufactures.

In 1910 Watt settled at Lockerbie and soon identified himself with local affairs. In addition to accepting for five years a lectureship on Indian Botany at the University of Edinburgh, he long served on the Dumfriesshire County Council and Education Authority. He was a justice of the peace for the county and interested himself in both philanthropic and missionary activities. A life so full and varied brought many distinctions. His Companionship of the Indian Empire was conferred 44 years ago, and his knighthood in 1903. He was an LL.D. of both his old universities, Aberdeen and Glasgow, and an F.L.S., and he held high distinctions from a number of foreign universities and learned bodies, of some of which he was a corresponding member.

In 1873 he married Jane, daughter of Robert Simmie, for many years Customs and Excise officer at Lossiemouth. She died in December, 1925. Sir George is survived by a son, Dr. R. H. Watt, of Langholm, and two married daughters.

MR. HENRY TWITCHIN

LARGE BEQUEST FOR EUGENICS

Mr. Henry Twitchin, of 11, Portland-place, W., who died recently at Nice, after an operation for appendicitis, has left his residuary estate, amounting to about £100,000 net, to Major Leonard Darwin, the late president of the Eugenics Society, and Sir E. K. Allen, to extend the knowledge of eugenics among the general public.

Coming from a long line of English stock in Berkshire, Mr. Twitchin early chose the career of a trained agriculturist, and entered Downton Agricultural College. Later he went out to Western Australia, where his abilities and purposeful character in life soon brought him to the front, and by his selection of suitable strains of sheep he made many far-reaching improvements in fine wools. He did much thereby for the pastoralist industry. At one time he managed two large stations, together about 1,500,000 acres in extent, with the success which comes from hard work and trained technical skill selected by a mind of real ability.

Ill-health caused him to retire from a pastoral life in 1924, and although hampered at times by a nervous delicacy, so far as to think that it might not be free from doubt that he should marry, he gave with a fine courage what Rupert Brooke calls his "immortality" to his highest ideals. Then was made the decision of his life. As he wrote, "I have for nearly 20 years past taken the keenest interest in all aspects of eugenics, and have read and thought much upon the subject. In the result I am thoroughly convinced that to the extent the knowledge of the science is brought home to the people, and its principles acted upon, enormous beneficial results must inevitably follow." It was to promote this project of his life that he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune. He thought with Lowell that "democracy must produce the highest, not average, but the highest possible, type of manhood, or it is a failure." One thousand guineas to a hospital, or the expenses of the publication of a scientific book, or the assistance, by, perhaps £300 a year, to the widow of an old pastoralist who had fallen by the wayside; or £1,000 to a promising undergraduate—these and many other secret benefactions appealed to him, and the discontinuance of such timely and substantial benefactions will be much felt.

MR. J. E. BLANDY

Mr. John Ernest Blandy, who died at Funchal, Madeira, on April 2, at the age of 63, will be greatly missed in the island, where he had long held a leading position.

He was the eldest son of the late Mr. John Burden Blandy and grandson of the founder of Blandy Brothers and Co., Limited, the principal firm of bankers, steamship agents, coal-depôt owners, and general merchants in Madeira, being also long established in Grand Canary and in London. Mr. J. E. Blandy entered the firm some 40 years ago and was the managing director at Madeira. He was educated in England, but he was born in Madeira, where he had been a resident all his life. He married Miss Elinor Reeder, daughter of Admiral Reeder, of the United States Navy. Mr. Blandy took a prominent part in the social life of the island, and was accustomed to entertain most hospitably both residents and visitors. He possessed large estates in Madeira, and his residence, Palheiro, is famous for its gardens, which contain magnificent specimens of English trees. Mr. Blandy was in excellent health until a few days ago, when he had a stroke. His widow survives him with two sons and two daughters.

MR. D. C. RICHMOND

We regret to announce the death, which occurred on Thursday last, of Mr. Douglas Close Richmond, C.B., late Comptroller and Auditor-General.

Mr. Richmond was born on May 20, 1839, the second son of Rev. H. S. Richmond and grandson of the well-known Evangelical divine, Rev. Legh Richmond of Turvey. From Kensington School he won an open scholarship at Peterhouse, and his academic successes included a Bell Scholarship and the Chancellor's medal for classics; and in the tripos he was fifth in the year in which Evelyn Abbott was senior classic and Sir George Trevelyan second. He was a Fellow of Peterhouse from 1861-73, and the college made him an Honorary Fellow in 1906.

On leaving Cambridge he read for the Bar; and it was to a short engagement as tutor to one of the sons of the late Lord Lyttelton that he owed his introduction to the public service and to what was to prove the main work of his life. Lord Lyttelton was a member of the Schools Inquiry Commission (1864-67), whose report laid the foundations of our present national organization of secondary education. Mr. Richmond's services, which are specially acknowledged in the report, were rendered partly as an assistant commissioner and partly as an assistant to the late Mr. H. J. Roby, secretary to the commission, in the preparation of the report. On the appointment of an Endowed Schools Commission under the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, Mr. Richmond was appointed assistant secretary; and on the absorption of that commission in the Charity Commission in 1874 he became secretary for the purpose of the Endowed Schools Acts, and from 1883 a Charity Commissioner until his transfer to the Comptroller-General and Auditor's Department in 1896. The Endowed Schools Acts were a quite inadequate instrument for giving effect to the wise and far-sighted recommendations of the Schools Inquiry Commission; but, within the limits prescribed for them by statute, Mr. Richmond and his colleagues performed a work which has not been sufficiently recognized. On them fell the full fury of the storm raised by the first appearance of an administrative department in the field of secondary schools and in the sacred domain of self-elected trustees. They met it with courage and skill; and by the time that the establishment of county councils in 1888 had made a new advance practicable they had impressed on the national mind a new standard of efficiency in school management and a new conception of school curriculum in relation to modern needs. They had insisted on the principle of public representation on governing bodies, and on methods of opening the benefits of secondary education to all classes of the community which were far in advance of those hitherto in use. In this work Mr. Richmond took a leading part, and was distinguished by his thorough belief in its value to the nation and by the skill and moderation and practical good sense with which he applied the principles of the Schools Inquiry report to the cases in his charge.

Mr. Richmond was appointed Assistant Comptroller and Auditor in 1896, and succeeded Sir Richard Mills as Comptroller and Auditor-General in 1900. His tenure of the latter office embraced the last two years of the war in South Africa. Mr. Richmond's trenchant reports on the accounts of Army expenditure during his period of office aroused considerable public interest and much inquiry by the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Public Accounts. In particular, Mr. Richmond first drew attention to what became known as the "dual system" of contract, which consisted in the sale to local contractors of the large surplus stocks in South Africa at the close of the war concurrently with the repurchase from them at higher prices of supplies to meet the current requirements of the troops. These reports culminated in the appointment in 1905 of a Royal Commission under Lord Justice Farwell to hold an investigation respecting war stores in South Africa. This commission commended Mr. Richmond for his vigilance and pertinacity, without which, they stated, most of the transactions they investigated would never have come to light.

After his retirement in 1904 Mr. Richmond devoted himself again mainly to educational matters. He was for many years an active member of the governing body of Dulwich College, and for 10 years also on that of Holloway College; and until shortly before his death he took a constant interest in the administration of Gardner's Trust for the Blind.

Mr. Richmond was twice married: first to Margaret, eldest daughter of the first Lord Aberdare—she died in 1878; and secondly to Ethel, second daughter of Mr. H. D. Skrine, of Warleigh and Claverton.

The funeral will be at Claverton, Bath, on Monday, at 1.30 p.m.

HERR EMIL KREBS

Herr Emil Krebs, of the German Foreign Office, whose death at the age of 63 is announced in an Exchange message from Berlin, is said to have been able to speak 45 languages fluently and to have understood 20 more. By the age of 25 he knew all living European languages and thereafter specialized in Asiatic tongues. While he was dragoman to the German Legation in Peking a letter was received by the Chinese Government from a rebellious Mongolian tribe. Nobody in Peking could be found able to decipher it until it was handed to Herr Krebs, who at once translated it. On another occasion the Wilhelmstrasse received a letter in Icelandic, which Herr Krebs had not learned up to that time, but he set to work and in three weeks had mastered the language. He will be greatly missed in the Wilhelmstrasse, where, it is stated, he took the place of 30 specialists.

MR MARK LUPINO

Mr. Mark Lupino, who died in a nursing home in London last night, was a member of a family whose association with the British stage has been traced back to the seventeenth century. A son of Mr. George Lupino, the comedian and dancer, and brother of Stanley and Barry Lupino, he made his first appearance on the stage when only a baby. He was carried on in comic scenes by the late Marie Lloyd when she was playing in the pantomime *The Magic Dragon*. The Lupino family have been associated with the Britannia Theatre, Hoxton, "The Drury Lane of the East," for half a century, and in 1923 Mr. George Lupino, with his brother Harry, the father of Wallace Lupino and Lupino Lane, was the guest of honour at a reunion of 100 members of the Lupino family. Mark frequently appeared in comedy and acrobatics with his brother Barry, and in 1925 the two brothers, with their father, appeared in a comic piece called *Hilarities*. Mr. George Lupino retired from the stage in 1926 at the age of 73.

FURS STOLEN FROM SHOP WINDOW

MEN'S ESCAPE IN RACING CAR

Furs worth £1,000 were stolen by thieves who used a racing car for a raid on the shop of Maison Robert, at the junction of Brompton-road and Hans-crescent, Knightsbridge, yesterday. New padlocks fitted to the grille which protected the windows were sawn through, and the glass then smashed. This was the second raid on the premises within a fortnight, and the fourth in the last 12 months.

The raiders made a careful selection from the furs in the window, and threw the cheaper ones into the roadway.

They were seen collecting their booty by a caretaker, who telephoned the police, and two taxicab drivers, at his request, attempted to follow the car, but were quickly out-distanced. Descriptions of the men, five in number, were supplied to Scotland Yard.

A "POSTING WEEK" AT BRIGHTON

A novel publicity campaign in the form of a "Posting Week" is being organized at Brighton. Ratepayers will be urged to send as many letters or post-cards as possible to friends in all parts of the world telling them about Brighton. The Mayor (Councillor H. W. Aldrich), who himself has agreed to send 600 letters, will open the campaign by posting the first letter on April 26.

BILLIARD PLAYERS' DISPUTE

CLARK MCCONACHY, the New Zealand billiard player, was yesterday bound over by the Manchester Magistrates to keep the peace until April 10, the day he leaves England for New Zealand, on a charge of using threats against W. Smith, his opponent in a match now proceeding at Manchester. A charge of assault also preferred by Smith against his opponent was dismissed. The summonses arose over incidents when both men and their referee were in a taxicab and when McConachy made an allegation, which a test showed to be unfounded, that Smith had played a light ball.

SCIENCE AND BOARDS OF COMPANIES

MR. REAVELL'S PLEA FOR REPRESENTATION

The annual corporate meeting of the Institution of Chemical Engineers was concluded yesterday at the Hotel Victoria, Northumberland-avenue. Mr. J. Arthur Reavell, the president, was in the chair.

The PRESIDENT, in an address on "The Role of Science in Industry," gave illustrations of the way in which science was helping industry. Speaking of the wool trade he said that by the work of the chemist wool could be given a higher grade of finish than was ordinarily possible. The work of the bio-chemist had shown possibilities of great progress. Waste and low grade wool had been treated by a solvent and by adopting a process similar to that of artificial silk manufacture a regenerated fibre had been made.

In agriculture work was being carried on to increase yield, to alter the percentage of various materials or characteristics in a crop, to investigate the attack of disease organisms and pests, to find insecticides and fungicides, and to discover new raw materials. In the beet sugar industry by a careful study of the beet itself it had been possible to raise the sugar content from 11 to about 18 per cent. Enormous wastage took place annually by the rusting of iron and steel, estimated by Sir Robert Hadfield at £500,000,000 a year. This had led to the investigation of iron and steel alloys which would be more resistent to corrosion and to the production of chromium iron and chromium nickel steels.

INDUSTRY AND RESEARCH

Industry must make proper use of research. There was a time lag between developments in the laboratory and execution in the factory. He had been told recently by the scientific head of a big concern that he estimated it took an average of two years from the time a complete scheme with its reports had been handed to the board to the instructions by them to begin operations. This time lag was very important. Unless there was enough technical ability on a board to come to quick decisions, opportunities for obtaining a market might be delayed until the cream of the business had gone elsewhere. In the past science had been an expendage of industry; he pleaded for it to be made a fundamental part of industry. It seemed vital to be essential in modern industry that there should be scientific representatives on boards of companies in whom their non-scientific colleagues had sufficient confidence to enable decisions to be taken in a reasonable time.

He did not think they ought to blame the industrialists. In the past the industrial director had suffered much because the scientific man had not been sufficiently interested in the financial or commercial aspect of business. Every phase of a business should be represented on a board. The spirit of superiority, if not almost of contempt, which had often been shown by scientific people towards commerce and finance must be altered. To-day science was part of, and must more and more be a part of, industry, and if this country was to hold its own in the world's markets it would only be when industry took science completely into partnership.

The following medals were presented:—

The Moulton Medal, awarded for the best paper of the year of a literature character, Mr. H. Hellings. Dr. S. Peaton, and Dr. Chaplin. The Junior Moulton Medal, awarded for the best paper by a graduate or student of the Institution, presented to the graduates' and students' section, Mr. H. Read. The Osborne Reynolds Medal, for meritorious service for the advancement of the Institution during the year, Professor J. W. Hinchley, hon. secretary.

Mr. H. TREASURE read a paper on "The High Pressure Equipment of the Chemical Research Laboratory, Teddington."

NATIONALIZATION

The annual dinner of the Institution was held at the Hotel Victoria last night. Mr. J. ARTHUR REAVELL, the president, was in the chair.

LORD LEVERHULME, proposing the toast of "The Institution," said the fusion of the chemist and the engineer had been of the greatest benefit to mankind. Speaking of the advantages which resulted from rationalization he said that the problems of buying, selling, and manufacture were simplified, while great advantage was derived from combined scientific research, and the taking of concerted instead of isolated action. There was, however, a danger that as industrial organization grew bigger and bigger they might be lured into a sense of false security.

The PRESIDENT, replying, said that what was necessary was a happy fusion of industry, finance, and science, each trusting the other.

SIR JOSIAH STAMP submitted the toast of "Science and Industry," to which DR. F. E. SMITH, Secretary of the Department of Scientific Research, and SIR JAMES CALDER replied. The toast of "The President" was proposed by SIR ALEX. GIBB.

Those present included:—

Lady Stamp, Sir Thomas and Lady Purves, Sir Henry Lyons, Mrs. F. E. Smith, Miss E. M. Reavell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Reavell, Sir William and Lady Jarratt, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Dana, Dr. and Mrs. A. Mawer, Mr. and Mrs. H. Ballantyne, Sir Fred and Lady Nathan, Sir Robert and Lady Robertson, Sir John and Lady Russell, Professor and Mrs. J. F. Thorpe, Dr. C. H. and Mrs. Lander, and Dr. G. C. Clayton.

HARDWICKE SOCIETY'S DEBATE

SOLVING UNEMPLOYMENT

The subject of unemployment was discussed at the annual Ladies' Night debate of the Hardwicke Society, which was held last night in Gray's Inn Hall. Mr. IFOR LLOYD presided.

Mr. D. S. CAIRNS, of the Middle Temple, moved "That this house regrets that the Labour Government has made no real progress towards the solution of the unemployment problem," and Mr. A. L. UNGOED-THOMAS, of the Inner Temple, opposed.

SIR ARTHUR STEEL-MAITLAND, M.P., in supporting the motion, said that when the country was impoverished because of the general strike and the coal dispute the late Government was nursing the country back to health. There could not be a quick and easy cure for unemployment; there could only be curative processes which they might encourage and detrimental processes which they might discourage. The late Government had been trying to bring about a better state of things by careful nursing and not by mere dramatic gestures such as had been made by the Labour Party just before and during the last General Election. There was no attempt at bribery too colossal for the Labour Party to undertake. Bribes were offered which would have cost £230,000,000 a year if the promises had been carried out. The Conservatives had never pretended to cure unemployment, and he himself had never professed to be self-righteous or to give titles of all that others possessed. (Laughter.) The Labour Party had said they had a number of proposals which Mr. Snowden had refused to divulge when he was in opposition, but when the cupboard was opened in June no one was found in it for the poor dog. As a matter of fact their best schemes would not employ for half a year even the excess of unemployed since the present Government came into power. If they believed in their schemes why did not they go ahead with them? By their promises the Socialists had profiteered in human misery.

Mr. TOM JOHNSTON, M.P., Under-Secretary for Scotland, in opposing the motion, said that there was never a more reasoned or saner appeal to the nation than the one which the Labour Party made to the electors at the last election. It was not possible to transfer 90,000 unemployed women in the cotton industry to road making or to put 47,000 skilled shipyard workers on to relief works. The Government had carried through a drainage Bill, and slum clearance Bills had been introduced. Their greatest crime was that they had humanized unemployment insurance and carried through a great amendment of the Widows and Old Age Pensions Act. Although the numbers on the Labour Exchange registers were increasing, the burden on local authorities responsible for the care of the poor was being greatly alleviated. Unemployment, he said, could be appreciably decreased by raising the school age and granting pensions to elderly workers.

BROMLEY BOROUGH BOUNDARIES

The local government electors in Keston have decided by an overwhelming majority at the annual parish meeting to support the application of the Bromley Town Council for a Provisional Order to extend the borough boundaries by including Hayes and Keston, as against the proposals of the Bromley Rural District Council, whose headquarters are at Orpington, to retain Keston and Hayes, with other parishes, in a new urban area. The local government electors of Hayes have also decided in favour of Bromley.

Bromley Rural District Council, together with Farnborough Parish Council and Downe Parish Council (parts of whose areas are affected), have given notice of their intention to oppose the application of the Bromley Town Council.

An 11-year-old boy named Moss Abrahams, of Cleveland-buildings, Shoreditch, was drowned at Pitfield-street Baths, Hoxton, last evening.

ORDNANCE FACTORIES ACCOUNTS

A COSTLY SALE OF SURPLUS STORES

The report of Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, Comptroller and Auditor-General, on the Army (Ordnance Factories) Accounts for the year ended March 31, 1929, which was issued yesterday, states that the expenditure was less than the grant by £237,336, while the appropriations in aid fell short of the estimate by £250,148, leaving a net deficit of £12,812. This deficit, following the recognized practice, has been debited to the Supplies Suspense Account, leaving a credit balance on that account of £175,695. The report adds that the shortage of receipts is a natural consequence of the under-spending and both are attributable, in the main, to the fact that production under all heads was less than anticipated.

The incomings in respect of capital fell short of the estimate by £19,510, while the expenditure on additions to capital was less than estimated by £39,518. Thus the actual expenditure on capital services fell short of the estimate by £20,007, and the transfer of £81,500 from the supplies suspense account, included in the estimate of incomings, was accordingly reduced to £61,492.

Reference is made to a loss of £10,134 by an explosion and fire at Woolwich Arsenal on March 4, 1929. The report says:—

"At a sale of surplus ordnance stores at Woolwich in January, 1929, one lot, sold for £40, consisted partly of explosive and partly of non-explosive items. Before the explosive items could be removed the purchaser had to satisfy the Department that he held the necessary Home Office licence to handle the stores. As the purchaser was anxious to remove all except the explosives without waiting for the issue of the licence, the Chief Ordnance Officer, Woolwich, placed an order with the Ordnance Factories for the separation of the non-explosives.

"In the course of carrying out this work an explosion occurred, followed by a fire, which caused damage to buildings, machinery, and work in progress to the extent of £10,134; in addition to which cash expenditure of £2,021 was incurred in general labour and miscellaneous charges. A refund of £30 was made to the purchaser in respect of the balance of stores not delivered.

"The labour cost of the work of separation, had the order been completed, would apparently have been considerably in excess of the sale price of the stores; and, so far as I am aware, no undertaking had been given by the contractors to refund this expense. I asked the War Office on January 31 last for an explanation of the reasons for undertaking the work. I have not yet received a reply to my inquiry."

GASWORKS FIRE AT NEWCASTLE

OIL AND NAPHTHA TANKS INVOLVED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, APRIL 4

A serious fire broke out to-day at the St. Anthony's by-products works of the Newcastle and Gateshead Gas Company. The damage is estimated unofficially at about £10,000. The outbreak was discovered at 3 o'clock in the morning by James Thomas, a workman, who observed a small white flame issuing from a circular oil tank. A second later two loud explosions took place, and the flames shot high into the air. Thomas had the presence of mind to throw himself to the ground. With the liquid flame licking all around him and his clothes partly alight, he was able to crawl to a place of safety and give the alarm.

The Newcastle Fire Brigade was summoned and was soon at work, but the buildings were then blazing furiously. Their contents consisted of tar-oil and naphtha, one of the sheds alone containing over 60 tons of the latter spirit.

The difficulties under which the brigade worked may be understood from the fact that several lines of hose were burnt through. Many of the firemen had scorched faces, and their eyes became affected by the overpowering heat. Owing to these difficulties they had to carry on in relays, and nine hours elapsed before the danger was finally overcome.

The premises were badly wrecked, and one of the principal buildings, erected only six months ago, was a mass of twisted ironwork after the fire. So intense was the heat that rails on an adjoining siding were twisted out of recognition. Fortunately the principal work of tar distillation will not be affected, and no men will be thrown out of work.

THE WEATHER

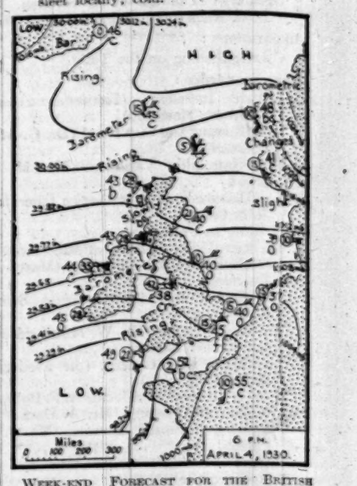
UNSETTLED AND COLD

Meteorological Office, April 4

GENERAL INFERENCE FROM OBSERVATIONS AT 6 P.M.—A deep depression centred near the Scillies is likely to drift slowly south-eastward and fill up, while a large anticyclone over Northern Russia is spreading to Iceland. Cold east to north-east winds will be general with some rain or sleet in the South and local wintry showers in the North.

Forecasts for To-day

LONDON, ENGLAND, S.E., E., S.W., MIDLANDS, E., W., WALES, S.—Wind east to north-east, moderate to strong; dull, some rain; sleet locally; cold.



WEEK-END FORECAST FOR THE BRITISH ISLES.—Cold north-east winds generally. Some rain in the South, with

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For other Gardening Advertisements, see pages 11 and 16.

Court Circular

WINDSOR CASTLE, APRIL 4

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Balfour (commanding 1st Battn., Scots Guards) and the Lady Ruth Balfour, Captain the Viscount Molyneux (Royal Horse Guards), and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Malcolm Murray (Deputy Ranger, Windsor Great Park) had the honour of dining with The King and Queen this evening.

Earl and Countess Peel have returned to 34, Holland Park from Leydene, East Meon, Petersfield.

The Countess of Hardwicke will return to 13, Queensberry-place on Thursday from Paris.

The Countess of Clanwilliam left 51, Cadogan-square on Wednesday for Montalto, Ballynahinch, Co. Down.

The Dowager Countess of Airlie will not leave London until after Easter for Airlie Castle.

Viscount and Viscountess Allendale have left 144, Piccadilly for Bretton Park, Yorkshire.

Lady Mary Savile has returned to 8, Upper Belgrave-street from Stockwell Hall, Billericay, Essex.

Lord Aldenham will leave 37, Portland-place on April 16 for Clifton Hampden, Abingdon.

Lord and Lady Louth have returned to Louth Hall, County Louth, Ireland, from Vernet-les-Bains.

Lady Foley has left Eastbourne for The Hotel Meurice, Paris.

The Hon. Fredric Morgan will return to 46, Charles-street on Monday from Ireland. He will make a short stay in London and will then return to Ireland, where he will remain until the end of May.

Lady Graham-Montgomery thanks her many friends for their expressions of sympathy, and hopes personally to acknowledge them at a later date.

Sir Leonard and Lady Milburn have returned from Reid's Palace Hotel, Madeira, to Guyzance, Acklington, Northumberland.

Sir Algernon and Lady Firth have returned from Egypt to The Hotel Meurice, Paris, and expect to be back in London this week-end.

Sir Felix and Lady Helen Cassel expect to leave 25, Bryanston-square on April 16 for Putteridge Bury, Luton, where they will remain until after Easter.

General Sir Charles and Lady Alice Ferguson left London yesterday for Kilkerran, Maybole, Ayrshire.

Major and Mrs. Cecil Whitaker have returned to Britwell House, Watlington, from Italy.

Captain and Mrs. Reginald Courtenay Boyle will remain in residence at 45, Hyde Park-square for another month.

Mrs. Geoffrey Peto and Miss Pamela Peto return to-day to 15, Great College-street, Westminster, from Kenya Colony.

Mr. Neven-du-Mont, having just recovered from a serious illness, will not be able to keep any engagements during April.

Mrs. Galfrid de Trafford and Miss Daphne de Trafford have returned from the South of France to Queensberry House, Richmond, where they will remain until after Easter. (Telephone, Richmond 0880.)

Mrs. Henry Hamilton Smythe is most grateful for the beautiful flowers sent to Churt for Colonel Smythe's funeral, and hopes in time to answer the many kind letters received.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Whitley will return to London to-day from India.

The Countess of Carlisle held a committee meeting yesterday at 6, Upper Belgrave-street for her *matinée* performance at the London Pavilion on Monday, May 12, in aid of the British Hospital for Mothers and Babies, which Princess Mary, Countess of Harewood, has consented to attend. Among those present were: Lady Moira Lyttelton, Lady Helen O'Brien, Viscountess Massereene and Ferrard, the Hon. Diana Skeffington, Lady Towle, Mrs. Gilbert Russell, Mrs. Robert Fleming, Mrs. Carl Holmes, Mrs. de Winton Wills, Mme. de Pena, and Mrs. Woolley-Hart. The Marchioness of Queensberry, assisted by Lady Carlisle and Lady Moira Lyttelton, is arranging a series of *tableaux* of the most famous pictures of children, and Miss Vacani has arranged *Ballets* to be danced by her pupils.

Lady Leeds is lending her house in Cadogan-square on the afternoon of May 12 for a bridge tournament, which Mrs. Cleveland-Stevens is organizing in aid of the League of Mercy.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Arthur (Charles) Churchman, Bt., of Abbey Oaks, Sproughton, Suffolk; Captain Philip Wyndham Cobbold, of Tattingatone Place, near Ipswich, Suffolk; Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Garrett, of Aldringham House, near Leiston, Suffolk; Colonel Henry George Charles, Earl of Harewood, of Egerton House, Newmarket, Suffolk; Brigadier-General Archibald Fraser Home, of Cavenham Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, and Captain Rupert Edward Cecil Lee, Earl of Iveagh, of Elveden Hall, Suffolk, have been appointed Deputy Lieutenants for the County of Suffolk.

Mr. Mowbray Frederick Vivian James Arthur Webber, of Wimbish Manor, Shepreth, in the County of Cambridge, has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the County of Cambridge.

The recent revival by The Spotlights of *All-of-a-Sudden-Peggy*, at which Prince Arthur of Connaught was present, has enabled the management to hand a cheque for £400 to the King's Roll Clerks Association, in response to Countess Haig's appeal. Major Bayford wishes to thank all those who in so many and varied ways helped to achieve this eminently satisfactory result of The Spotlights' initial venture.

We have to announce the death of Mrs. Edward Moorhouse, late of Parnham House, Beaminster, Dorset, who died on Wednesday, in her 79th year, at her London residence, 9, Connaught-square. Mrs. Moorhouse was the daughter of the late Hon. William Barnard Rhodes, of The Grange, Wellington, New Zealand, and mother of the well-known aviator, the late Lieutenant William Barnard Rhodes-Moorhouse, V.C., who was killed in April, 1915, and was awarded the V.C. posthumously. This was the first V.C. to be given for an air-bombing enterprise.

DANCE

LADY NAPIER

Lady Napier gave a small dance for Miss Angela Culme-Seymour and Miss Margaret Napier at Rutland House (lent by Mrs. Anstruther) last night. Those who gave dinner-parties for the dance included: Lady Ampthill, the Hon. Mrs. John Bailey, the Hon. Mrs. Guy Baring, Rear-Admiral Bromley, the Countess of Crawford and Balcarres, Lady Culme-Seymour, Lady Gatty, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Gibbs, Lady Goschen, Lady Augusta Inskip, the Hon. Lady Meade, Lady Richmond, the Hon. Lady Smith, Mrs. Spencer-Smith, and Lady Trenchard.

THE COMING COURTS

As space for descriptions of dresses to be worn at their Majesties' Courts on May 14, 15, 27, and 28 will be strictly limited, inquiries should be addressed, in writing, to the Social Editor, *The Times*, Printing House-square, E.C.4, at the earliest possible moment.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES

THE EARL OF AVA AND MISS GUINNESS

The engagement is announced of the Earl of Ava, son of the Marquess and Marchioness of Dufferin and Ava, and Maureen, daughter of the Hon. Ernest and Mrs. Guinness.

MR. W. H. INGRAMS AND MISS D. SHORTT

The engagement is announced between W. Harold Ingrams, Assistant Colonial Secretary of Mauritius, of 3, Ryder-street, St. James's, eldest son of the Rev. W. S. and Mrs. Ingrams, Shrewsbury, and Doreen, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Edward and Mrs. Shortt, 140, Oakwood-court.

LIEUTENANT T. N. MASTERMAN, R.N., AND MISS WILSON

The engagement is announced between Thomas Nevil Masterman, only son of Mr. and Mrs. Nevil Masterman, Holm Lea, Dorking, and Gwendolyne Jane, eldest daughter of Captain W. W. Wilson, Royal Navy (Retd.), and Mrs. Werden Wilson, Keevil, Trowbridge.

MR. F. P. K. CARR AND MISS HUMPHREY

The engagement is announced between Francis Patrick Kennedy Carr, of St. Michael's, Ludgvan, younger son of Canon and Mrs. Carr, The Vicarage, Penzance, and Kathleen Mary Whalley Humphrey, only child of Canon and the late Mrs. Humphrey, St. Paul's Vicarage, Penzance.

MR. J. LESLIE-SMITH AND MISS IRWIN CLARK

A marriage has been arranged, and will take place at Ottawa on April 17, between John Leslie-Smith, M.C., B.Sc., attached to the Air Ministry, Ottawa, Canada, and Dulcie, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. P. Irwin Clark, of Broomleas, Budleigh Salterton, Devon.

MR. H. C. STILGOE AND MISS SMITH

The engagement is announced between Hugh C. Stilgoe, only son of Mr. H. W. Stilgoe and the late Mrs. Stilgoe, Addebury, Banbury, and Peggy, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, Ludwell, Woodstock.

MR. E. G. A. ATKINSON AND MISS KEITH-JONES

The engagement is announced, and the marriage will shortly take place, between Edmund George Arkwright, eldest son of the Rev. and Mrs. F. Atkinson, West Grinstead Rectory, Sussex, and Kathleen Dulce, eldest daughter of Captain and Mrs. F. Keith-Jones, 1, King's-gardens, Hove.

MR. A. E. BEVAN AND MISS WOODHEAD

The engagement is announced between Arthur Edwin Bevan, the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bevan, of Calder Cottage, Mossley Hill, Liverpool, and Dorothy Joan, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Woodhead, of Newlands, Thongsbridge, near Huddersfield.

MARRIAGE

CAPTAIN J. F. C. GRAHAM AND MISS M. STRINGER

The marriage took place yesterday morning at St. Mark's Church, North Audley-street, of Captain J. F. C. Graham, Grenadier Guards, son of Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham, of Plush Manor, Dorset, and Miss May Stringer, daughter of the late Mr. C. E. W. Stringer, Consul-General in Mexico, and of Mrs. Stringer, of 15, Holland Park-road. Captain Lord Hotham, Grenadier Guards, was best man. The Rev. Eric Barnes officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, Flight-Lieutenant G. N. P. Stringer, was dressed in a graceful gown of ivory chiffon and tulle, fashioned with a fitting bodice, embroidered with pearl and silver beads, and a girdle of mother-of-pearl at the waist. The long skirt was finished with frills of tulle at the hem, and the tulle veil, which depended from a circlet of orange-blossom, formed a short train. She carried a sheaf of red roses. There were no attendants. A reception was held afterwards at the Mostyn Hotel, Portman-street, and among the guests present were:—

Mrs. C. E. W. Stringer, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Graham, Miss Alison Graham, Elizabeth Lady Chalmers and Miss Chalmers, Mr. C. Stringer, Miss Stringer, Miss Madge Graham, Miss Jean Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Johnson, Captain Carver, Mr. and Mrs. Giblin, Captain and Mrs. Harold Giblin, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Scott, Major Blake Taylor, Lady (John) Anderson, Mrs. F. G. Hoare, Captain Irby, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, Miss Vera Eason, Miss Hulland, Mrs. Treble and Miss Treble, Mr. and Mrs. Thomson and Miss Thomson, Dr. and Mrs. Fellows, the Misses Hobart, Mrs. Byam Shaw, Mr. G. Byam Shaw, Mrs. Lumley and Miss Lumley, Mrs. Barber, Mrs. Longland, Miss Pennington, Miss Newman, Mr. Oliver Wood, Miss Powell, Miss Lawford, Mrs. Edgecumbe, Mrs. Arden, Mrs. Swann Mason, Mrs. Jell, Miss Konody, Mrs. Murray Wilson and Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Hendrick, Mrs. Percy Fairclough, and Mrs. Hugh Oswald.

FUNERALS

SIR N. KERSHAW

The funeral of Sir Noel Kershaw took place yesterday at Dorking Cemetery. The Rev. Patrick Dott (rector of Barnes) officiated. The chief mourners were Lady Kershaw (widow), Mr. and Mrs. G. Bertram Kershaw (brother and sister-in-law), Colonel and Mrs. S. H. Kershaw (brother and sister-in-law), Mr. J. C. Kershaw (brother), Major and Mrs. J. P. M. Hibbert (son-in-law and daughter), and Mr. Jack Kershaw, R.N. Others present included:—

Mr. E. H. Rhodes, Mr. Arthur Jones, Mr. A. W. Mason, and Mr. C. Sherley Smith (representing the Ministry of Health), Sir John Lithiby, Mr. E. W. Hicks, Mr. H. J. Garratt, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. J. A. Cole, Mr. R. L. Mason, Commander F. W. S. Henderson, R.N., Mr. Thorpe Haddock, and Mr. C. Osborne.

MRS. F. A. GORE

A funeral service for Mrs. F. A. Gore was held yesterday morning at St. Saviour's, Walton-street. The Rev. H. E. Trask officiated, and the chief mourners were Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Gore, Hermione Lady Ellenborough, Captain Harbord, and Mrs. Farquharson. Others present included:—

Mrs. Atheston Brown, the Countess of Bandon, Miss Gaussen, the Hon. Ada St. Clair, the Hon. Frances Eaton, Commander the Hon. Sereld and Mrs. Hay, Captain the Hon. Ivan Hay, Lieutenant-General Sir William and Lady Pitcairn Campbell, May Lady Hemphill, the Hon. Mrs. Borras Whiteside, Colonel Sir St. John Gore, Commander and Mme. Hemeleers-Shenley, Lady (John) Davis, Mr. and the Hon. Mrs. More Nisbett, Dr. Rowlands, Dr. Basil Browning, Mrs. Charles Farmer, Mrs. Matthew Ray, Mr. W. Cooper (representing Mrs. Monk Ridley), Miss Stevenson, Miss Stevenson, Mrs. Barton Mills, Mrs. George Medlicott Vereker, Mr. and Mrs. Walsham Hare, Mrs. Shenley, Mrs. Charles Rose, Mr. Philip Dee Hayes, Miss Violet Crofton, Major G. Crofton, Mrs. Vere Finch, Major T. C. Cuningham, Mrs. Cyril Forster, Mr. Poulton, and Mr. Guy Helmsley.

MEMORIAL SERVICE

COLONEL W. A. SCOTT

A memorial service for Colonel W. A. Scott was held yesterday afternoon at Christ Church, Down-street. Dr. G. E. Farran officiated, and among those present were:—

Mrs. Montagu, Miss Montagu, Mr. George Montagu, Commander and Mrs. Diggle, Captain and Mrs. Ralli, Mrs. Pocock, Mr. Davidson, Mr. Paine, Mr. Osborne, Mrs. Haskin, Lady Knox, Colonel Sir Henry Galway, Lord Dudley Gordon, Sir Beachcroft and Lady Towse, Major Tindall-Atkinson (secretary of the Naval and Military Club), Mr. P. W. Scott (representing Lieutenant-Colonel D. Lyall Grant, of the London Scottish), Admiral Sir Berkeley Milne, Lady Burnett of Leys, Mr. Gilbert Burnett, Captain Hunter Blair, General Sir Aylmer Haldane, Brigadier-General Sir Alfred Balfour, General Sir Ian Hamilton, Major-General Sir Richard Bannatine-Allason, Lieutenant-Colonel F. D. Behrend, Lieutenant-Colonel Angel Scott, Mrs. Dick-Cunyngham, Brigadier-General Burton, Brigadier-General Jameson, Miss Elsie Richardson, Brigadier-General Kaye, Brigadier-General Ronaldson, Mrs. Norcott, Colonel Eastwood, Mrs. Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. MacGregor, Mr. H. A. Hedgeland, Mrs. Rogers, Colonel Runny, Mr. Seton Karr, Colonel Sir Arthur Dick, Colonel Irwin, Captain Macleod, Mr. Percy Crutchley, the Rev. E. G. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Thistlewayte, Mr. Meredith Harvey, Colonel Welch, Captain Purdey, Mr. Tom Purdey, Rear-Admiral Ellison, Colonel W. M. Thompson (representing the Naval and Military Club), Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Carr, Colonel and Mrs. Dawes, Mrs. Manico, Lieutenant-Colonel Gordon Rotherson, Colonel Coles, Colonel Soltau Symons, Captain F. G. MacGregor, Major H. W. Briskoe, Lieutenant-Colonel Bruce, Colonel Allan, Colonel and Mrs. Lawrence Carr, Brigadier-General Frederick Daniell, Miss Leith, Captain R. O. C. Mainwaring, Captain H. Buchanan, Brigadier-General Burney, Lieutenant-Colonel Crofts, Colonel and Mrs. T. M. Booth, Colonel Newington, Mr. Robert Whyte, Miss M. Crame, Mr. J. R. Jones, Mr. P. W. Jones, Mrs. Williams, and Mrs. Bromley. Drum-Major Macmillan and Sergeant Chalmers and pipers of The Gordon Highlanders were also present.

The burial took place at St. Leonards-on-Sea.

GARDENS OPEN TO PUBLIC

QUEEN'S INSTITUTE OF DISTRICT NURSING

The following gardens will be open in aid of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing to-day and next week:—

GARDEN	TO-DAY / COUNTY	BY COURTESY OF
Ripon House, Putney Heath, S.W.15 (2-7)	London	Mr. F. G. Wallis-Whiddett
Bank Hall, Tarleton, near Preston	Lancashire	Colonel Seddon-Brown
Mill Field, Street	Somerset / WEDNESDAY	Miss Alice Clark
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk	THE KING
Stourhead, Zeals (10.30-6)	Wiltshire / THURSDAY	Sir Henry Hoare
*Sandringham (11-4.30)	Norfolk / NEXT SATURDAY	THE KING
*Harringcourt, Exeter (2-6)	Devonshire	Mrs. Gage Hodge

Unless otherwise stated, the gardens are open from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on week-days and from 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. on Sundays. The price of admission is usually 1s.; for gardens marked with an asterisk it is 6d. Where the house is shown a small extra fee is charged. Full lists of gardens for the season may be obtained from the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, 58, Victoria-street, London, S.W.1. (Tel., Victoria 0685.)

WILLS AND BEQUESTS

ESTATE OF SIR GERALD CODRINGTON

SIR GERALD WILLIAM HENRY CODRINGTON, Bt., of The Old Hundred, Tormarton, Glos, who died on November 3, left unsettled property of the gross value of £9,414, with net personalty nil.

MR. HENRY WILLIAM HOLLAND, of Queen's-gate, S.W., and of New Bond-street, W., gunmaker, for some years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Holland and Holland, Limited, who died on January 25, aged 84, left unsettled property of the gross value of £121,920, with net personalty £112,151. He left:—

£100 and a life annuity of £50, "in appreciation of his faithful service for over 50 years," to his servant, Charles Pocock; £150 each to his faithful servants, Emily Greenwood and T. Smith (chauffeur), if respectively still in his service; £100 similarly to his servant, Ada Cole; £100 each to T. N. Brown and Henry Jeffries, in the service of Messrs. Holland and Holland, Limited; £100 to "my good doctor," A. Read, of Southwick-gardens, W.; and the income from blocks of shares as specified below to the following while they shall still be in the employ of Messrs. Holland and Holland, Limited:—From 200 £5 Ordinary shares in that company each to William Mansfield, E. G. Daw, Thomas Blomeley, and — Preece, and from 100 such shares each to — Bell and — Meyer.

CAPTAIN SPYRIDION MAVROJANI, late 5th Battalion, The Royal Fusiliers, of Clyro Court, Radnor, barrister-at-law, who died on March 1, left property of the gross value of £110,330, with net personalty £107,544.

MR. FREDERICK JONES CARLING, of Glenfallock, Branksome Wood-road, Bournemouth, who died on January 23, aged 76, left £23,983, with net personalty £23,738. He gives:—

£50 to William Dowding, gardener, if still in his service.

After life interests and other bequests, the ultimate residue between the London City Mission, the London Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Scripture Gift Mission, and the Bible Society, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.

MR. FREDERICK THOMAS MCMURRAY, of Willis-road, Cambridge, tailor and outfitter, partner in the firm of Pratt and Co., of George-street, Hanover-square, W., and Trinity-street, Cambridge, who died on August 19, aged 63, left estate of the gross value of £12,652, with net personalty £2,850. He left:—

£52 10s. each to the rector of the Church of Our Lady and the English Martyrs, Cambridge, the rector of the Church of the Assumption, Warwick-street, Regent-street, London, W., Sidney Smith, cashier with his firm at Cambridge, and Charles Stevens, cashier with his firm at 27, George-street, Hanover-square, W.

Other latest wills include the following:—

	Gross value
BARTLETT, Mr. Samuel Brooke, of Middle Farm, Yarlington, Somerset, farmer (net personalty £1,144)	£10,499
BREMNER, Mr. Frederick Perthes, M.B., of Victoria-road, Chingford, and Lower Clapton-road, E.5 (net personalty £11,620)	13,311
CHALMERS, Mr. John (71), of Oaklands, Woodlands-road, Redhill (net personalty £19,785)	20,762
CORBETT, Mr. Eric Sydney Hely (43), of Gorse Hill, Witley, Surrey (net personalty £35,175)	45,924
ELFORD, Mr. Stanley (58), of St. Clare, Aldenham-avenue, Radlett, and of the Coopers' Company's School, Tredegar-square, Bow, E., for 26 years headmaster of that school (net personalty £3,974)	4,319
HALE, Mr. William John, of Tainby, Snaithingline, Sheffield, architect (net personalty £7,000)	10,887
LINDUP, Mr. Walter Greenfield, of The Grange, Bampton, Oxon (net personalty £12,272)	16,511
LYSONS, the Rev. Daniel George, M.A. (85), of Beaufort-road, Edgbaston, Birmingham (net personalty £1,907)	2,013
MCKINNA, Mr. John, F.R.C.V.S. (66), of Wentworth-street, Huddersfield (net personalty £7,286)	7,423
SCOTT, Mr. John, J.P., of Lawers View, Aberfeldy, Perthshire, formerly of Eastertyre House, Ballinluig (personal estate)	25,552
SHANKS, Mr. William, J.P., of Raisdale, Barrhead, Renfrewshire, sanitary engineer, for some years chairman and managing director of Messrs. Shanks and Co., Limited, of Tubal Works, Barrhead, Glasgow (unsettled personal estate)	55,766
WARNER, Mrs. Catherine Anne, of Princes-gardens, Ealing, W., widow of S. G. Warner (net personalty £11,580)	11,926
WILSON, Dr. Andrew Colville, M.D., C.M., B.Sc. (53), of Cross-street, Chesterfield (net personalty £10,682)	11,451
WRAGG, Mr. Albert Ernest (76), of Edensor, Bakewell, for nearly 50 years organist to the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth (net personalty £748)	1,657

ECCLESIASTICAL NEWS

THE CLERGY PENSIONS MEASURE

The Ecclesiastical Committee have considered the Clergy Pensions (Older Incumbents) Measure, 1930, laid before both Houses of Parliament, and referred to them under the provisions of the Church of England Assembly (Powers) Act, 1919, and have reported that they are satisfied regarding its expediency, and they recommend that it should be allowed to proceed.

The object of this measure is to provide a certain and uniform system of pensions for benefited clergymen who are outside the main contributory scheme of pensions established by the Clergy Pensions Measures, 1926 to 1928. It is designed to ensure that every older incumbent retiring after the appointed day shall be entitled to receive a definite pension of a minimum amount varying between £150 and £175. The new scheme will supersede, in regard to benefited clergy, the old system of non-contributor's grants which the pensions authority now administers out of moneys received from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and these moneys are made available for the purposes of the new scheme. But much additional money will be required. The Ecclesiastical Committee are informed that it has been actuarially estimated that the Pensions Board will need to be provided with an additional sum of £1,250,000, or periodical payments over a term of years of the present value of that amount, and that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners have undertaken this burden, being in a position to do so without prejudice to their existing commitments.

CHURCH APPOINTMENTS

The Rev. R. WAKEFIELD BENSON, Curate of Hoddesdon, has been appointed to the benefice of St. Barnabas, York. Patrons—C.P.A.S. Board of Patronage Trust.

CANON C. M. O. PARKINSON and CANON JOHN PARR have resigned their Honorary Canonries of St. Albans Cathedral and have been appointed by the Bishop of St. Albans Canons Emeritus. The Rev. J. E. I. PROCTER, Rector of Thorley, and the Rev. W. S. H. LITTLEBURY, Vicar of St. Michael and All Angels, Watford, have been appointed to the Honorary Canonries thus vacated.

Sir Bernard Pares will give an address on "Religious Persecution in Russia" at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Fitzroy-square, W.1, at Evening Prayer at 6.30 p.m. to-morrow.

THE SALE ROOM

MODERN PICTURES AND DRAWINGS

Messrs. Christie sold yesterday the remaining stock of modern pictures and drawings of Messrs. W. W. Sampson and Son, of No. 7, Haymarket. The total amounted to £2,252 for over 300 pictures and drawings. As nearly always happens in the case of an auction sale of a picture dealer's stock, the prices fell considerably short of those at which the articles had been acquired. Yesterday many lots were knocked down at less than 10 guineas and none reached three figures. Even pictures by such well-known artists as Sir D. Y. Cameron, Stanhope A. Forbes, E. J. Gregory, B. W. Leader, Sir John Lavery, and Sir J. E. Millais went at small prices, the last-named's Academy picture of 1888, "Murthly Water," selling for 43 guineas (Mitchell); Edward Stott's "Returning to the Fold," exhibited at the Edward Stott Memorial Exhibition at Rochdale, going for 95 guineas (Mapie); the same artist's pastel drawing of Hagar and Ishmael—25 guineas (Barbizon House); and J. W. Waterhouse, "Vanity," from the artist's sale in 1926—52 guineas (R. W. Jay).

Among the jewels and silver at Hurcomb's, Calder House, Piccadilly, yesterday, a Charles II. 1672 bleeding bowl, 2½oz., sold at £90 12s. 6d. (Comyns); a pair of William III. 1698 two-handled cups and covers, 30½oz.—£285 13s. 9d.; a Charles II. beer jug, 6oz.—£78 15s. (both bought by Messrs. Crichton); a Queen Anne 1703 Irish bowl, 9½oz.—£59 16s. 6d. (Comyns); a Georgian Irish potato ring, 9½oz., at 120s. an oz.—£65 10s. (Willson); an emerald three-stone ring—£202 (S. H. Harris); a pair of diamond drop earrings—£165 (Derrick); a single-stone emerald ring—£163 (Bull); and a Chelsea duck dish and cover—£50 (Axford).

Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's sale yesterday at 20, Hanover-square, included a diamond flexible bracelet which fetched £500; a single-stone brilliant ring, £105; a pair of single-stone brilliant earrings, £350; an unset brilliant, £300; a single-stone emerald ring, £490; and a brilliant brooch, £275.

Sotheby's sale yesterday of furniture, pottery, and carpets totalled £938. An eighteenth-century grandfather car chair with upholstered seat and back covered in *gros point* needlework of floral design sold for £76 (Staal).

FELLOWSHIP OF THE CROSS

THE RECOMPENSE OF SUFFERING

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

Suffering brings with it a sense of loneliness. No one can bear the pain of another. This fact accounts for a special element in its testing of character, for, when a man becomes aware of his separateness from all others and finds himself compelled by the stark fact of pain to fall back on the inner resources of life, he is confronted by a true revelation of his moral and spiritual worth. If he has faith he finds in the solitude of pain a revelation of the presence of an all-merciful God, and trusting in Him he learns how loneliness is appointed to be a sacrament of Divine fellowship.

The loneliness of suffering finds its most awful expression in the Cross. It was in solitude and hidden in darkness that Christ suffered. From the first moment when He began His last journey to Jerusalem He was alone. His disciples were with Him, but they were no longer His companions. In Gethsamane He was alone. He had chosen three companions, but in the hour of His distress they slept, leaving Him solitary. Before the Court of the High Priest, before the Judgment Seat of Pilate, on the journey to Calvary, and on the Cross He suffered in solitude. Yet He felt that He was not alone, for always He was in communion with God. This remained with Him, save when that mysterious cry of dereliction came from His lips and rent the darkness: "My God, My God, why hast Thou forsaken me!" Yet in spite of that bitter experience He retained the final comfort of life, and at the end could resign His spirit with entire submission: "Father, into Thy hands I commend My spirit." In His solitude Christ found a perfect fellowship.

If suffering, then, implies loneliness, it is also to the Christian an entrance into a great companionship. All who claim discipleship with the Crucified may enjoy "the fellowship of His sufferings." Each must bear his Cross, as the Master bore His, in loneliness; and yet all may find it to be the instrument of a Divine alliance. They are companions of the Cross. How is the paradox of this fellowship attained? What is it that gives to suffering, the essential condition of which is solitariness, this strange power of creating a fellowship which becomes the most fruitful element in life's experience?

We must be on our guard against a too easy claim to this fellowship. Suffering by itself does not qualify us for it. Not all pain and sorrow admit us to its sacred privileges. To some suffering appears to be little more than a pitiless destruction of life's worth, leaving them undone and hopeless. To others it may evoke splendid fortitude, so that all the terrors of pain are endured without complaint, but without faith and without hope. Others, and strong they are, refuse to recognize pain, and in spite of its agony turn to the duties of life as if they could never own themselves its victims. We cannot but revere those who thus suffer, but if they would secure the true recompense for all the pain, and find it the means of that fellowship to which it calls them, a fellowship with the sufferings of Him who passed into the very bitterness of pain of body and soul, they must learn to share His confidence in God and render their obedience to the Divine Will. If this is done they will find how pain becomes a means of benediction and opens an entrance to the fellowship of the elect of God.

Christ's sufferings had a dual purpose. "He learned obedience by the things which He suffered." He won in suffering all that submission to the Divine Will implies in human experience. Without it there would have been something lacking in the fullness of His life and character. It was necessary for His own sake that He should suffer. Such is the law of life for us all. No one can attain the full powers of his nature without the discipline of pain. That which men most dread is found to be the most beneficent force in the training of true character. More than all, Christians can never forget that the Cross was the means by which Christ accomplished His highest work for mankind. It is the instrument of man's redemption. Devout men have had their own ways of accounting for the redemptive power of Christ's sufferings, and their theories of the Atonement are many, but this at any rate is clear—that Christians have found in His passion and death that which has brought new energies to their lives, helping them to overcome the evil in their own hearts and in the world, and giving to them the freedom of a righteous life. How the Cross attains this power we cannot tell, but the fact is endorsed by the experience of Christendom and is verified in the lives of thousands of men and women among whom we live at this very hour.

Here, also, we may attain the fellowship of the Cross. It is true that the Christian can never think that anything he may do or suffer can add to the atoning power of his Master's life and death. What was done on Good Friday can never be supplemented or diminished by anything men can do. Yet if our fellowship in Christ's sufferings is complete we cannot doubt that we have some share in its redemptive activity. Experience justifies this faith. Patient suffering is redemptive suffering. It creates a regenerating influence in those who witness it, and exerts such sovereignty that the proud are humbled in its presence and the worldly are chastened to penitence. Thus patient suffering admits men to this high fellowship. That which men judge to be the worst calamity of life, and shrink from as the evil to be most dreaded, is found to be the source of the most tender graces and the highest happiness of our race. Here men are brought together in a unity of life which makes them one with God and with one another.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR TO-DAY

Faculty of Insurance: Sir Walter Kinnear at annual conference, Hearts of Oak Buildings, 2; Mr. Greenwood attends annual dinner, Connaught Rooms, 7.

National Federation of Rural Approved Societies: Conference of representatives of affiliated societies, Trinity College, Cambridge.

Lecture conference of works directors, managers, foremen, and forewomen, Balliol College, Oxford.

Social Democratic Federation: Annual conference, British Commercial Travellers' Club, 2.30.

Association of Conservative Clubs: Mr. H. G. Williams at conference of South Wales clubmen, Cox's Cafe, Cardiff, 3; Sir Herbert Nield at conference of Monmouthshire clubmen, King's Head Hotel, Newport, 2.45.

Unveiling of memorial tablet to Henry Hill Hickman, Parish Church, Bromfield, near Ludlow, 2.45.

Beautiful England Campaign: Conference on Planning the England of the Future, Guildhouse, Eccleston-square, 2.30.

National Equine Defence League: London and District Horse Shoeing and Horse-shoe Making Championship Competition, Piper's Forge, 62, Waterloo-street, 10.

York Minster Choir School: Speech day and prize distribution, 2.30.

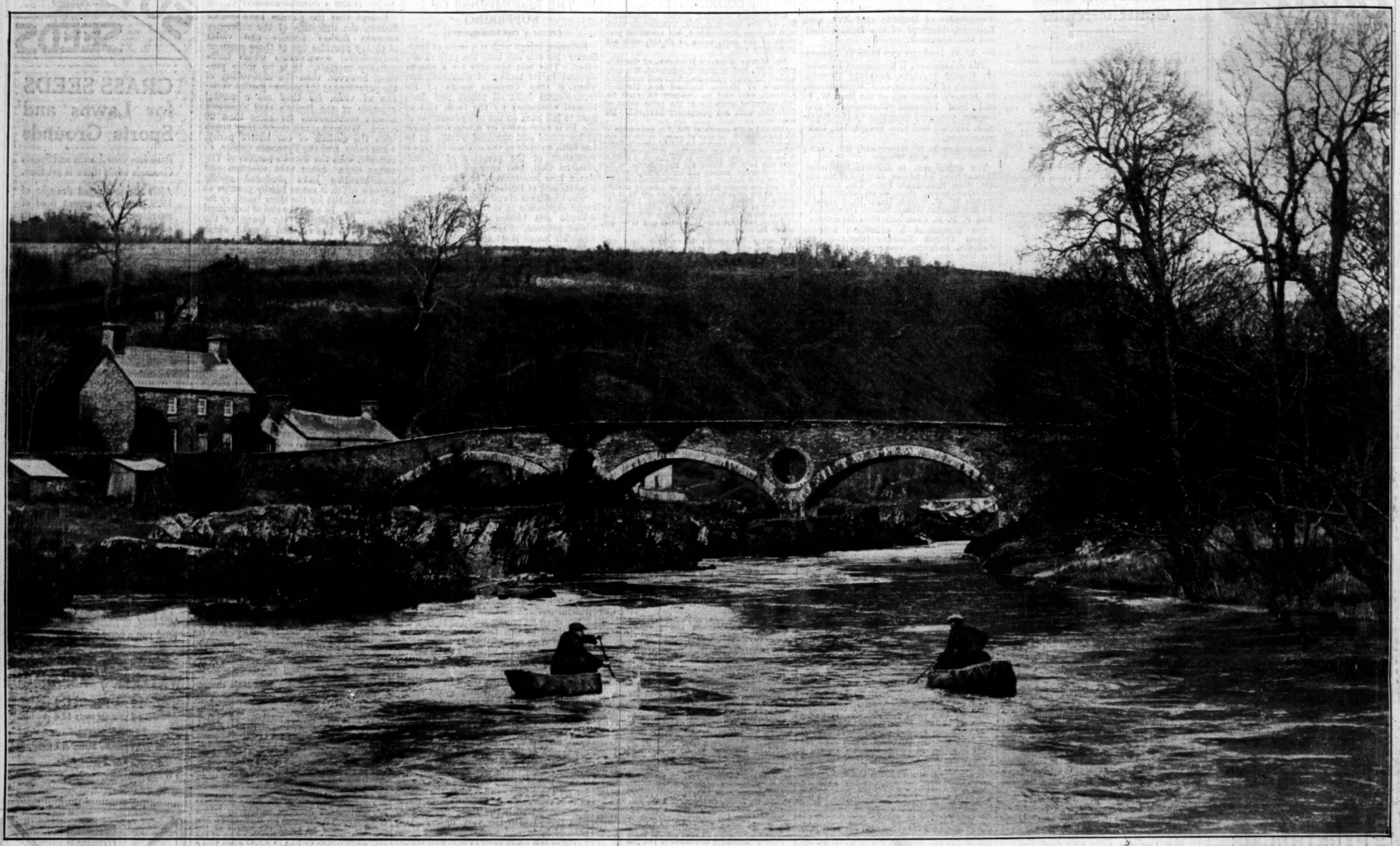
Gilbert White Fellowship: Annual general meeting, 6, Queen-square, 2.30.

London Devonian Association: Surprise night, Friends' House, Euston-road, 7.

St. Martin-in-the-Fields: Music, 3.15.

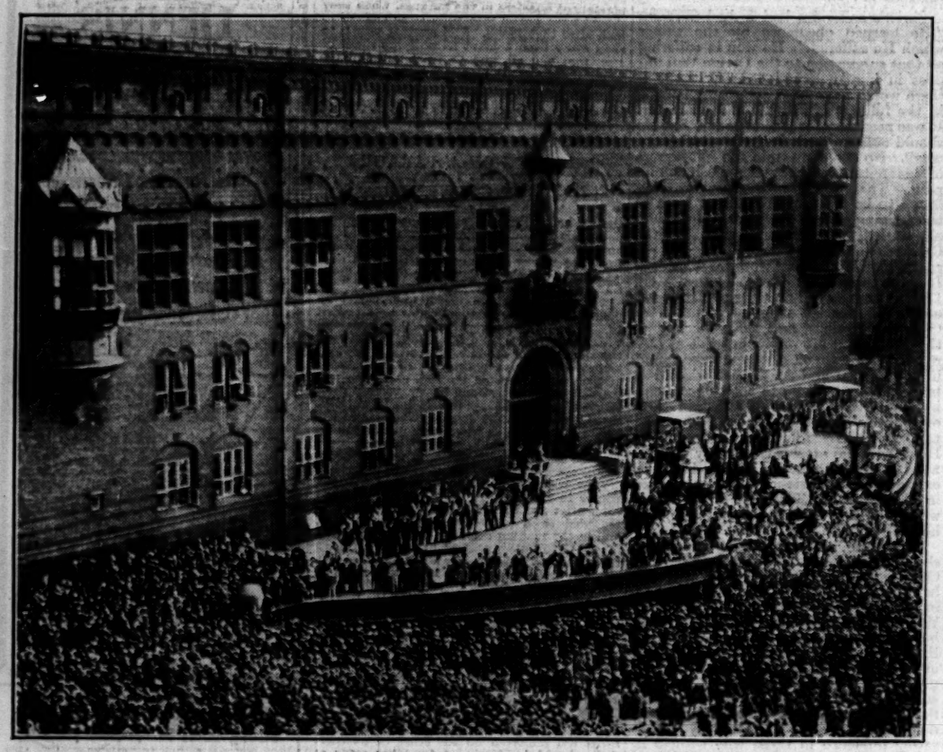
Marriages: Major R. G. R. Davies and Miss Hannay, St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge, 2.30; Mr. A. R. McDougall and

CORACLE FISHING ON THE TEIFY



THE SALMON FISHERMEN OF CENARTH.—The coracle fishing season on the Teify above Cardigan is now in progress, and our picture shows two of the Cenarth fishermen in their frail, squat coracles paddling down stream with net extended after embarking just below the bridge on the right of the picture. There are 12 pairs of fishermen here who fish for about two miles down the river from the bridge. They keep at intervals of 100 yards and take the first turn each day in strict rotation. When a fish is netted the coracles are brought together in mid-stream and the net gathered. For 2,000 years the same method of salmon fishing has been carried out on this beautiful stretch of the Teify, and the present coracle-men may well be direct descendants of the early fishermen.

HANS ANDERSEN CELEBRATIONS



HANS ANDERSEN CELEBRATIONS.—The scene outside the town hall at Copenhagen during the celebrations of the 125th anniversary of the birth of Hans Andersen. An entertainment given by children was watched by a huge crowd.

THE UNCHANGED CORACLE.—Two Cenarth fishermen at the embarking place. The coracles weigh from 7lb. to 15lb., and are carried to and from the river on the owners' backs. When not in use they may be housed in a cottage.

THE CHILDREN'S PROCESSION.—Some of the children from the schools of Copenhagen, who, dressed as characters from the fairy tales, took part in the Hans Andersen celebrations on Wednesday.

THE EMPRESS ZAUDITU, who has died, aged 53. She became Empress of Abyssinia in 1916, when the new Emperor, Ras Tafari, was appointed Regent and heir.

DAME EMMA ALBANI, the great *prima donna*, who has died at the age of 77. A photograph taken during her prime.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR DOWNING.—In a letter published to-day the Master of Downing College, Cambridge, describes the new buildings which it is proposed to erect to Sir Herbert Baker's plans. The view which will be seen from the main entrance.

Popular Phrases Illustrated

Taking a back seat

A tramp who was feeling the heat
Remarked as he took the back seat.
"No walking for me!
I'll run - on "BP"—
For it's used by the driving élite"

The New "BP"

Puts New Life into Your Car

ANGLO-PERSIAN OIL CO. LTD

British Petroleum Co. Ltd. Britannic House Moorgate. E.C.2. Distributing Organisation.

Finance & Commerce

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CITY NOTES

SOUTHERN RAILWAY ISSUE

RIO TINTO AND ROLLS-ROYCE RESULTS

The Southern Railway Company is making an issue of £3,000,000 of Five per Cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference stock at the price of 98½, and the subscription lists will be opened on Monday. Five per cent. will be payable on application, 20 per cent. on allotment, 40 per cent. on May 14, and 33½ per cent. on June 30. The stock, which will be repaid at par on June 30, 1957, will rank with the existing Five per Cent. Guaranteed Preference stock and Five per Cent. Redeemable Guaranteed Preference stock (1957); that is to say, immediately after the Debenture stocks and prior to the other Preference stocks of the company. An interest payment of 15s. per cent., less tax, will be made on August 2. No part of the issue has been underwritten. Preferential consideration will be given to applications received from proprietors, Debenture stockholders, and employees of the company if made on the special form provided. The stock, of course, is a full trustee security.

Higher Treasury Bill Rate

Now that the three months bill no longer matures at the end of June, discount rates are reflecting the substantial increase in the volume of bills coming forward, and rates are rising to more reasonable levels. This tendency is clearly evident in the result of yesterday's sale by tender of Treasury Bills, the average rate of discount showing an advance of nearly 7-16 per cent., as compared with last week's figure, though a fair proportion of the bills offered was withheld from issue. Applications for the £40,000,000 of bills put up for sale were £43,100,000, against £44,245,000 last week, and £34,650,000 were allotted, against £39,695,000. The average rate of discount worked out to £2 10s. 9.58d. per cent., which compares with £2 2s. 2.94d. Tenders at £99 7s. 3d. for bills to be paid for on any working day next week will receive allotment in full. The total of bills maturing next week is almost equal to the amount for which payment has to be made; the sum to be offered next Friday is £30,000,000, which is the same amount that matures in the following week.

More Gold from Australia

The Commonwealth Bank has arranged to ship overseas a further £8,000,000 of gold, which will bring the total shipments since July 1 last up to £24,500,000. Sir Robert Gibson, chairman of the bank, explains that most of the gold will be used not to pay for imports, but to meet national obligations and interest due overseas. He points out, however, that further depletion of the gold reserves of the country could not be accomplished without impairing the reserves required to support the note issue. In present circumstances to ship gold is a commendably sound policy. But that alone will not suffice to remedy Australia's financial troubles. Harder work, greater economy, smaller imports, larger exports, and less borrowing will, if persisted in, extricate Australia from her present difficulties.

Production and Prices

A thoughtful study of the present economic depression and the relationship between over-production and prices is contained in the current monthly review issued by Barclays Bank. It is pointed out that industrial production in the United States rose from 100 at the end of 1927 to 117 in October last, and other statistics are given to show that America enjoyed exceptional activity. In Great Britain, too, the index of production rose from 105.5 in 1928 (1924 equals 100) to 111.6 in 1929. The writer proceeds to point out that throughout the past two years wholesale commodity prices have shown, on the whole, a pronounced downward tendency, in contrast with a sharp upward movement such as characterized similar occasions of activity in the past, and the inference is drawn that improved methods of production permitted falling prices to coincide with "boom" conditions and expanding profits. The marked disparity between the course of wholesale and retail prices indicates that the consumer has not received an adequate share in the benefits resulting from reduced production costs, and the writer arrives at the shrewd conclusion that if retail prices and wages remain relatively constant, the power to absorb any increase in production must be severely limited.

The Rio Tinto Report

The current report of the Rio Tinto Company, while satisfactory from the standpoint of increased earnings and dividend, is still more noteworthy for the evidence it affords of actual and potential expansion in the activities of that great undertaking. During the past year the company made an issue of 50,000 shares at £50 each, its resources thereby being increased by £2,500,000. This explains why the total of the balance-sheet is now nearly £9,500,000, as compared with £6,840,000. The proceeds of the issue, states the board, have been or will be devoted to the development of the company's general business, principally through investments. From this source and the amount taken from revenue for general depreciation, added to the amount standing to the credit of emergency account, the board has carried £2,598,000 to an investment and general development fund, which appears as a new item on the liabilities side of the balance-sheet. On the other side of the accounts it is visible in two items—namely, the investments, other than those of subsidiary companies, which have increased from £636,000 to £2,529,000, and cash, which has risen from £206,000 to £532,000. The total quantity of ores delivered last year from the mines in Spain and in other countries was in excess of that for 1928, and the average price of standard copper was £75 9s. 7d., as compared with £63 14s. 9d. in 1928 and £55 13s. 11d. in 1927.

Increased Earnings

Profit on sales of produce from Spain rose from £218,000 to £356,000, but profits elsewhere were almost the same at £1,456,000. The total income, including interest receipts, was £1,930,000; this compares with £1,535,000 in 1928, when revenue was burdened with £266,000 in respect of arrears of Spanish taxes. The company made a substantial saving in general expenditure, and has increased from £53,000 to £278,000 the allowance for depreciation. After deducting these and other charges the net profit is shown at £1,286,000, as against £1,047,000. It has not been found necessary to repeat last year's appropriation of £200,000 to emergency account, and the directors are able to raise the dividend from 40 per cent. to 55 per cent., and to increase the balance carried forward from £167,000 to £204,000.

Rolls-Royce Finances

It is fitting that a company such as Rolls-Royce, Limited, whose standing in the motor engineering industry is second to none, should enjoy a financial position of exceptional strength. How excellently placed the company is in respect of reserves and liquid resources may be gathered from the following three years' summary of balance-sheets:—

	Dec. 31, 1929	Oct. 31, 1928	Oct. 31 1927
LIABILITIES	£	£	£
Ordinary and Workers' £1 shares	813,962	813,787	813,787
Reserve funds	654,277	614,277	564,277
Creditors	320,419	362,584	412,624
ASSETS			
Property	473,237	482,634	473,255
Stock-in-trade	761,574	740,947	842,767
Debtors	405,191	332,825*	404,196*
Due from subsidiary company	44,661	—	—
Investments	266,956	227,652	—
Cash	100,029	122,653	251,543

* Including subsidiary companies.

The company's holding in Rolls-Royce America, Inc., does not appear in the assets, as the value at present is not determinable.

Including the appropriation to be made from last year's profits, the reserve and "carry-forward" will amount to £760,000, which compares with an issued capital of £819,000. There are no debentures, nothing is credited for goodwill, and nothing for the company's holding in Rolls-Royce America Inc. Of assets having a book value of £2,060,000 as much as £1,586,000 consists of floating assets, against which the current liabilities are no more than £450,000.

Baldwins' Meeting

It is clear from Sir Charles Wright's speech at yesterday's meeting of Baldwins, Limited, that the board have great expectations of the results to be derived from the fusion of the heavy steel businesses of Baldwins and of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds. Both companies are keen competitors in the heavy steel trade in South Wales, and both have been working short time with unsatisfactory results. When the scheme comes into operation some plants will be worked fully, others will be closed down, and those plants that require it will be modernized; thus the amalgamated undertaking will be able to stop losses which are now being made and in due time turn them into profits. The scheme of amalgamation is explained in some detail in our columns, and in view of the benefits to be derived from it the project should receive every support from those concerned. As certain property to be transferred is specifically charged to the First Mortgage Debenture stockholders and the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stockholders, it is necessary to secure their assent to a new form of charge; but this they should not hesitate to give, because their real position will obviously be strengthened by the fusion.

Film Companies' Amalgamation

The rapid developments in film production are responsible for amalgamation proposals between British Screen Productions, Limited, and other companies with which it is already associated in business—namely, International Talking Screen Productions, Limited, British Filmcraft Productions, Limited, and the Argosy Film Company. It is proposed to form a new company to take over their assets, and also to acquire the assets of Automatic Film Printers, Limited. In a circular to shareholders the directors of British Screen Productions point out the necessity of raising additional capital and also the advantages to be gained by amalgamation in the shape of the elimination of wasteful competition and a reduction in overhead charges. Allowing for these savings, the net profits of the amalgamated companies are estimated at £90,000 per annum. The issued capital of the amalgamated companies, as shown in a composite balance-sheet showing the position after amalgamation on the basis proposed, will be £356,026. Assets include £37,769 due by sundry debtors (against £50,159 due to sundry creditors), £45,000 for goodwill, and £25,000, being the estimate of the amount recoverable from defaulting sub-underwriters of International Talking Screen Productions, Limited. Cash is given at £106,808, representing the proceeds of the issue of the shares, which are of 5s. each with a liability of 1s. 6d. per share. It is proposed that the shares in the amalgamated company should be allotted at the rate of two shares for each share of the International Company, one share for each share of the Screen Company and of the Filmcraft Company respectively, and four shares for each share of the Argosy Company.

Home Fire Losses in March

The cost of the principal fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland during March may be estimated at £497,800, which compares with corresponding losses of £395,000 for February last and as much as £1,048,000 for March of last year. The most costly fire last month was that at Glasgow on March 15, when damage was done to a carpet factory and electrical engineering works amounting to £60,000, and on the same day damage was caused to an agricultural implements factory at Dursley, Gloucestershire, which was estimated at £38,000. Among the principal outbreaks of the month were the following:—

Date	Description of Property	Estimated Loss
		£
March 2	School, Felsted, Essex	15,000
„ 2	Theatre, Stanley, Durham	10,000
„ 3	Electricity Power Station, Bognor Regis, Sussex	12,000
„ 3	Garage, Tottenham, Middlesex	10,000
„ 7	Manolon, near Witham, Essex	10,000
„ 11	Timber Yard and Garage, Lancaster	30,000
„ 12	Club, Arlington-street, London, W.	20,000
„ 13	Stationery Warehouse, Salisbury-square, London, E.C.	10,000
„ 15	Carpet Factory and Electrical Engineering Works, Glasgow	60,000
„ 15	Agricultural Implements Factory, Dursley, Gloucestershire	38,000
„ 16	Provision Warehouse, Leith	16,000
„ 19	Soap and Candle Factory, Bristol	35,000
„ 20	Label Factory, Wisbech, Cambs.	11,000
„ 27	Stationery Works, Tabernacle-street, London, E.C.	28,000
„ 29	Brush Factory, Chesham, Bucks	20,000
„ 30	Railway Goods Warehouse, Coventry	15,000

As usual, only fires are included in the above estimates in which the damage amounted to £1,000 or more. If, in accordance with the usual practice in these columns, 60 per cent. be added to these figures in respect of outbreaks costing individually less, the total cost of all fires in Great Britain and Ireland last month becomes £796,000. The corresponding total for February last was £632,000, and for March of last year it was £1,677,000.

Smaller Total for the Quarter

The comparative figures of the total fire losses in Great Britain and Ireland for the first three months of this year and of 1929 are as follows:—

Month	1930	1929
	£	£
January	1,387,000	1,088,000
February	682,000	788,000
March	796,000	1,677,000
Total	£2,815,000	£3,496,000

The present year, like 1929, opened unfavourably for British fire insurance companies. The total for January last was swollen by the cost of a serious fire in a granary and storehouse at Leith on January 12, when the damage done was estimated at £375,000. It will be seen that the cost of the fires during February and March of this year was less than the corresponding amount for last year, with the result that the estimate for the first quarter of this year at £2,815,000 was less by £681,000 than the total for the first three months of 1929.

STOCK EXCHANGE

GILT-EDGED ISSUES DULL

ANGLO-AMERICAN GROUP STRONG

The firmer tendency of money rates in New York and the higher rate at which the new Treasury bills were allotted determined the tone of the gilt-edged market yesterday. There was a pause in speculative buying and prices showed a general decline, the falls in a number of cases ranging from ¼ to ½. On the other hand the Miscellaneous Market showed rather more liveliness, there being activity and strength in a number of international shares. Graphophone and Gramophone occupied a leading place, and demand was also active for International Nickel, Hydro-Electric, Brazilian Traction, Margarine, and Lautaro Nitrate. Oil shares were again firm, especially Burmah.

Among BRITISH GOVERNMENT stocks there were falls of ¼ in Three and a Half per Cent. Conversion (78¾) and Four per Cent. Consols (88¼), and ¼ in Four per Cent. Funding (90¼). The Four and a Half per Cent. Conversion scrip fell ¼ to a premium of 3¼, and the Fives per Cent. Conversion Loan declined ¼ to 102¼. The Five per Cent. War Loan closed 1-16 easier at 102 15-16, and falls of ¼ were marked in several issues of Treasury Bonds. India Three and a Half per Cent. and Three per Cent. stocks were quoted ¼ and 1 lower respectively. New Home Corporation scrips showed falls of ¼ to ¼ all round. The HOME RAILWAY market remained neglected, and prices scarcely moved all day.

The FOREIGN market was quiet and steady. Peruvian Corporation stocks were affected by the traffic announcement for March, which showed a decrease of £7,779; the Ordinary fell ¼ to 11, while the Preference was ¼ lower at 54. Peruvian Six per Cents. continued firm, closing at 85. There was little change in the FOREIGN RAILWAY market, where Central Argentine was firmer at nearly 81.

OIL shares hardened under the lead of Burmah and Anglo-Persian; the former advanced 3-32 to 4 7-16. Anglo-Persian rose to within a fraction of that price, while Lobitos rose to 2 3-16, and there were small gains in Royal Dutch, Shell, and Trinidad Leaseholds. Mexican and Canadian Eagle were 3d. better.

The RUBBER group was easy in anticipation of the announcement of a large increase—the market mentioned as a possible figure 3,000 tons—in London and Liverpool stocks on Monday. Rubber Trust, which closed at 38s., and Anglo-Dutch (34s. 6d.), both lost 9d. TEA shares showed little movement.

INDUSTRIAL SHARES FIRM

Support was forthcoming for a number of British Industrial shares, and with the American group strong the market had a firm appearance. The demand, however, was not well spread. Leyland rose 3s. 6d. to 67s., and Austin Motor 2s. to 25s. There was a sharp advance in National Omnibus, which closed below the best at 35s. Courtaulds were firmer at 2½, while leading Tobacco shares, Cables and Wireless stocks, Kreuger and Toll, and United Molasses were others to harden. The American group advanced during the day and after hours, and there was a large business in Columbia Graphophone, which opened higher at about 6¾ and subsequently reached 6 19-32. Nickel were an active market in the street, the business including a single transaction of 2,000 shares a $45, comparing with a closing price in the House of $44¼, while Brazilian Traction rose after hours to 51 or more, at which they showed a gain of about $2¼. Hydro-Electric Securities showed comparatively little movement, and were quoted at $53 in the street. Gramophone were strong at 4 11-16 bid—a price prevailing at the close of the House and also in the street, while General Electric and Associated Electrical were higher. Radio advanced to $42¼, British Columbia Power "A" and "B" to $43½ and $24½ respectively, Canada Power to $19, and Shawinigan Water to $82. Lautaro Nitrate were also strong, the Preferred being bid for at 2¾ after hours; the Delaware shares rose to $6¾. Johnson and Phillips were supported, and British Can advanced further to 33s. Margarine Union and Unie rose to 3½; these shares are now dealt in as Unilever shares, there being separate markets for the English and the Dutch shares.

French support affected the SOUTH AFRICAN market, causing a sharp rise to 2 15-16 or more in Brakpan. Gold Trust advanced sharply to 1 9-16, while Gold Fields, Crown Mines, and Durban Deep were firmer. Brussels was reported a buyer of Tanganyika Concessions, which rose 3-32 to 2 7-32, this being reflected in a small rise in Zambesia Exploring. Chartered were better at 39s. 3d., but N'Changa and Congo Border declined. Tin shares showed little change. Ooregum were lower at 5s. 9d. on the report.

NATIONAL OMNIBUS AND TRANSPORT

PROPOSED BONUS ISSUE

The report of the National Omnibus and Transport Company for 1929, showed a profit of £64,120. The profit on realization of investments was £23,625. These with the amount brought forward from last account made a total of £89,954. After the payment of interim and final dividends on Preference shares there was a balance of £67,554.

The report states that the profits disclosed were only in respect of part of the company's interests owing to the necessary adjustments following the sale of the larger proportion of the undertaking to the Western National Omnibus Company and the Southern National Omnibus Company. Calculated on the same basis as in previous years the profits for last year would have been in excess of 1928 or any previous year.

Since the year closed the coastal services between London and the south-west holiday resorts had been sold to the Great Western Railway Company and the Southern Railway Company. An arrangement had been entered into with the L.N.E.R. Company and the L.M.S. Railway Company to share with them the company's operations in the Eastern and Midland counties, and a new company, the Eastern National Company, with a capital of £500,000 had been formed ofr that purpose. The sale of the southern and western areas showed a surplus of £238,412, which had been transferred to a realization account reserve, which would be considerably increased on the completion of the sale of the further areas.

The directors state that when the negotiations are completed the company will become a holding company with operating agreements. The directors further state that they believe they are serving the best interests of the shareholders in declaring no Ordinary dividend at present in view of their intention to submit to the shareholders a scheme involving the return of a large proportion of the capital.

To make the asset values more nearly approximate the issued capital the directors propose to recommend the capitalization of part of the reserves to enable a bonus issue to be made to the Ordinary shareholders equal to 50 per cent. of their present holdings, half in Ordinary shares and half in Seven per cent. Cumulative Preference shares.

U.S. FEDERAL RESERVE STATEMENT

The following were the principal items of the weekly statement issued by the United States Federal Reserve Board with increases or decreases compared with the previous week (in thousands of dollars):—

	April 2	Inc. or Dec.
RESOURCES		
Total gold reserves	3,021,710	− 29,290
Reserves other than gold	187,170	− 3,910
Total bills discounted	241,150	+ 54,290
Bills bought in open market	501,300	+ 44,520
Total bills on hand	742,450	+ 79,110
Total U.S. Govt. securities	530,350	+ 1,300
Total bills and securities	1,081,590	+ 80,500
Total resources	5,075,310	+ 106,870
LIABILITIES		
Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation	1,576,100	+ 2,200
Member bank deposits, reserve account	2,375,350	+ 35,510
Government deposits	28,020	+ 18,500
Total deposits	2,443,650	+ 54,580
Total liabilities	5,075,310	+ 106,870
Ratio of total reserves to net deposit and Federal note liabilities combined	79·6	− 2·0%

Colonel William Parker has been elected a member of the board of the British Automatic Company, and also of the Associated Automatic Machine Corporation.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

ACTIVE BUYING

NEW YORK, APRIL 4.—Trading on the Stock Exchange to-day was the heaviest so far this year, sales reaching a total of 5,924,000 shares. The activity was, however, concentrated on special stocks, and considerable realizing was effected under cover of the strength of individual stocks.

Yesterday's liberal increase in the brokers' loans figures was without adverse influence. Rumours that negotiations to merge the Radio Corporation of America and the Columbia Graphophone Company were under way promoted active bull demonstrations in these two issues, and the sale of 25,000 shares of Radio Corporation at 61¼ was the opening feature. The activity of specialities subsequently stimulated bullishness throughout the list, and although the sharpness of the early gains invited realizing later there was only a temporary reaction. The pronounced strength of General Electric under investment accumulation encouraged active buying of other standard issues. Call money was easy at 4 per cent. and was available at concessions outside the Exchange.

Firmness continued during the greater part of the afternoon, a steady flow of outside buying orders offsetting professional profit-taking. The buying movement spread to the railroad list, in which Chesapeake was prominent, the special demand for this stock being based on the belief that a number of favourable developments in the company's affairs would come into sight during the next few months. General Electric continued to meet with strong support, but in the final hour realizing spread through the list and the close was irregular.

EXCHANGE	Method of Quoting	Parity	April 4	April 3
MONTREAL on—		$	$	$
London, cables	£1	4·86⅔	4·86⅝	4·86½
NEW YORK on—				
London, sight	£1	—	4·86¼	4·86⅛
Cables	£1	4·86⅔	4·86½	4·86⅞
60 days' sight	£1	—	4·85 13/16	4·85 15/16
Grain bills, sight	£1	—	4·86⅛	4·86⅛
Seven days	£1	—	4·85 11/16	4·85 13/16
Paris, short sight	100f.	3·91¾	3·91⅝	3·91⅜
Rome, cables	100l.	5.26	5.24¼	5.24¼
Amsterdam, short sight	100fl.	40.20	40.10	40.10
Oslo, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.77½	26.78
Stockholm, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.89	26.89
Copenh'g'n, cables	100kr.	26.80	26.78	26.78½
Prague, cheques	100kr.	—	2·96⅜	2·96⅜
Berlin, short sight	100mk.	23.80	23.87	23.87
Brussels, cables	100bel.	13.90	13.95½	13.95½
Berne, cables	100f.	19.30	19.37½	19.36½
Madrid, cables	100pts.	19.30	12.38	12.59
Vienna, cables	100sch.	14.07	14.10¼	14.10¼
Budapest, cables	100pen.	17.49	17.47½	17.47½
Belgrade, cables	100din.	19.30	1.76⅞	1.76⅞
Athens, cables	100dr.	1.30	1.30	1.30
		Cents	Cents	Cents
B. Aires	1 peso	42.54	39.19	39.37
Rio, cables	1 mil.	32.45	11.72	11.72

RAILWAYS

	Closing Prices April 4	April 3
Atchison	258¼	257
Atl. Coast	174	173
B. & O.	121	119½
Do., Pref.	81⅛	82
Boston & M.	70⅜	72
M. Cent.	28	28
Can. Pac.	215	212¾
Cent. N.J.	280¼	280
Ches. & O.	238	235
Ch. G.W.	16½	16½
Do., Pref.	45¾	44⅞
Ch. N.W.	88	87½
Ch.Mil.St.P.	23¾	23½
Ch.Rock Is.	122	122
Del. & Hud.	178	177
Del., Lack.	145*	145
Erie	59⅛	58
Do.,1st Pf.	64⅛	64¼
G.N., Pref.	99	100
Ill. Cent.	130	129
Interboro		
Rapid Tr.	32½	33½
Lehigh Val.	142	141½
Lehigh Pac.	310¼	302
Am. Agric. Ch., Pref.	36¾	35
Am. & F. Pwr.	94⅜	93⅞
Am. Can.	149¾	148
Am. Loco.	84½	84¼
Am.Rolling Mills	94	89½
Am. Smelt.	76	77
Am. Sug.R.	67½	65¼
Am. T. T.	256½	262¼
Am. Tob.	230	231
Am.Woo'n	15⅛	15
Anaconda	77¾	76⅛
Armour D.	76	76
At.Gulf&W.I.	45½	45½
At'tic Ref.	49¼	48⅞
Baldwin	35⅝	34⅝
BarnsdallA	32¼	31¼
Beth. Steel	107⅜	107½
C.de Bergn	63	64
Chile Copp.	55¼	55¼
Chrysler	38¼	38⅛
Col. Fuel	74¼	69½
Colum. Gas	82⅞	80½
Col. Graph.	30⅞	31
Cons. Gas	127⅛	123⅝
Cont. Can.	68⅜	69¼
Cont. Oil	28⅛	27½
Corn. Prod.	98¾	99½
Crucible	88¼	87⅝
DiamondM.	40⅝	40½
Drug. Inc.	82¼	82
Du Pont	139	139½
EastmanK.	253	252½
Elec.P.&L.	94⅝	95½
Electric Storage	75	75
Fox Films	39½	38⅞
Gen. Elec.	92½	86⅞
Gen. Foods	49¼	49¼
General Motors	50¼	49⅛
Gillette	88	87½
Goodrich	54⅜	54¼
Goodyear	92	91¼
Hou.Oil'Tex.	98	98
Hud. Mtrs	55⅛	54½
Ind. Rayon	114	116
Int. Harv'r	96	94⅝
Int.C.Amer	28½	28½
KansasCity	81½	81½
Louisville	136½	136½
Minn. St. P.	32⅛	30
Miss. Pac.	94	91½
Do., Pref.	139	136
N.Mex.I Pf.	1⅝	2¼
Do., 2 Pf.	1	1
N.Y. Cent.	187½	186½
Nflk. & W.	260	260
N. Pacific	93	93
Pennsylv'a	85	84⅛
Reading	126	125
S.L. & S.F.	115½	115½
S.L.& S.W.	67	65
S. Pacific	125¼	122¼
Southern	128¼	127½
Do., Pref.	99	99
U. Pacific	237	235½
Do., Pref.	84⅜	85⅜
Wabash	63	63
Do., Pf. A	88	88

INDUSTRIALS

Int. Match	82	82
Int. Nickel	43¼	42⅝
Int. Paper	27⅞	27¾
Int. Tele.	69⅜	68⅜
Kennecott	58	58⅛
Kresge S.S.	33⅝	33½
K'ger, Zg.	32½	32⅜
Liggett&M.	110	110
Loose, Wile	67½	68
MackTrcks.	85	84½
Montg'y W.	39⅞	40
Nash M'trs	48	47⅞
Nat. Bisct.	67¾	67⅞
Nat.Cash R.	66	66
Nat. Dairy	55¼	55⅛
N. Amer.	128¼	126¼
Packard	22⅛	21⅜
Pan.A. Pet.	55⅛	55
Pub. Ser., N.J.	110⅝	110¼
Pullman	82½	82½
RadioCorp.	61⅛	59½
R'm'g'n Rd	42½	42⅝
Ryl. Dutch	54⅞	54⅜
Sears R'b'k	87⅜	86⅛
Shell Trans	45½	45⅜
Shell Un.	24⅜	24⅜
Skos. S.Bd.	44	40
Std. Brands	25½	25½
Std. Gas	115¼	118¼
Std. Oil of Cal.	69⅜	68½
Do., N.J.	76¼	75¼
Do., N.Y.	37⅞	36⅝
Studebaker	42⅛	41⅜
TexasCorp.	58⅝	57⅞
Tex.G. Sul.	64	64⅝
Tidewater	16⅜	15¾
Un.Carbide	103	103¼
Un. Fruit	93	91¾
United Gas	45	43⅛
U.S. L'ther	11¼	10⅜
U.S. Rbr.	33	32⅞
U.S. Steel	195	193½
Do., Pref.	145	144½
W. Un. Tel.	190½	191
Whs. Mfg.	185¼	182½
Woolworth	64½	64¼
Worth'n Pump	132½	136
Youngst'n Sheet	147	146½

KERB STOCKS

Mid. West Utilities	37¼	37½
Penn road	15¾	15⅝
Silica Gel	32	32
Standard Oil of Indiana	57¾	57½
Swift Int.	32¼	32½
Tri-ContCp	18⅜	18⅝
VacuumOil	94⅜	92½

BONDS

Finl., 6%, 1945	97¼	97¼
Fren.,7½% 1941	122⅞	123
Do.,7.49	117⅞	118
Ger.7%,49	108¼	109
Greek 7% 1964	101	100½
Hamb'g, 6, 1946	96¼	97
Hungary, 7½%,'44	103	103
Ital., 7% 1951	99⅞	100
Jap.,6½% 1954	104	104
Nord Rly., 6½%,'50	103¾	103¾
Norway6% 1952	102¼	102¼
P.L.M.,6% 1956	103	103
Do. 7% 1958	105⅛	104⅝
Poland,7% 1947	87¼	87
Do. 8% 1950	96½	97
Rio do Sul 8%, '46	101½	101½
San P.,8% 1950	100	100
Seine, 7% 1942	108	108
Tokio City, 5½%,'61	93	93½

The following quotations are supplied by Reuter:—

	April 4	April 3
Atchison, Pref.	105	105
Lehigh Valley	82	82
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	63¼	63¼
New York, Ontario and Western	15¼	15¼
Reading, 1st Pref.	47	46¼
Texas and Pacific	132	129
Nations' Lead	169	168¼

* Ex dividend. † Ex rights. ‡ Ex stock dividend.

Call money ruled at 4 per cent. throughout the session, but accommodation was more readily obtainable. Time money was quoted 3½ to 4½ per cent., according to maturity. Rates for commercial paper were unchanged at 3½ to 4¼ per cent. for prime names.

Open market discount rates were unchanged at 3 to 2½ per cent. for 90-day bank bills, and 3½ to 3¼ per cent. for six months bills.

Sterling exchange was firmer at 4.86¼ for cable transfers.

Silver rose ¼c. to 42¼c. for foreign bullion.

MARCH RUBBER OUTPUTS

Company	1930	1929	Company	1930	1929
	lb.	lb.		lb.	lb.
Ampol	61,460	*	Malacca Rbr.	519,000	476,000
Bantang	69,000	78,000	Pt. Dickson-Lukut	144,000	129,000
Beaufort Borneo	34,000	40,000	Rango on Para	78,500	78,000
Cheviot	153,000	137,000	Rembau Joisl	189,547	217,551
K.W.B. (Malay Sts.)	88,600	75,000	Sabina	30,000	40,000
Kamunting	126,000	117,000	Selangor Ud.	45,800	41,623
Karmen	43,000	35,000	Sendayan	124,000	118,000
Kinsale	31,000	35,100	Sungei		
Koubok	58,000	63,000	Buava	54,000	44,640
Labu	151,000	127,000	Un. Sua		
Lambak	74,000	89,000	Betong	547,000	466,000
Ledang Plns.	77,000	98,000	Un. Tembang	86,000	84,000
Linggi Plns.	237,000	241,817			

* No Tapping.

MARCH MINING OUTPUTS

Company	Tonnage Crushed	Output	Profit
Durban Navigation Collieries	—	52,997 tons	—
Gopeng Consolidated	—	62½ tons	£4,180
Hongkong Tin	—	83·6 tons	—
Ipoh Hydraulic	—	250·4 tons	£754
Kinta Tin	—	20 tons	£840
Kent (F.M.S.)	—	30 tons	£1,055
Kepong	—	33 tons	£575
Kramat Pulai	20,500	6,387oz.	£1,500
Lulpaard's Vlei	—	51·4 tons	£2,908
Lower Bischl	—	45 tons	£1,605
Pengkalen	—	75 piculs	—
Pattani Cons.	—	190 tons	£11,317
Petaling Tin	—	Rbr. and Tin	£158
Ramburan	—	9½ tons	£25
Rancong Tin	—	240·17 tons	—
Sons of Gwalia	13,224	£15,825	£1,223
S. Tronoh	—	50 tons	£2,070
Sungei Besi	—	45 tons	£1,491
Tankoss Tin	—	33 tons	£1,164
Tekka, Ltd.	—	48 tons	£2,880
Tekka-Taiping	—	36 tons	£755
Tongkah Harbr. Tin	—	60 tons	—
Uh Klang	—	284 tons	—

CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING.—The sales of coal by the Kailan Mining Administration for the week ended March 29 amounted to 120,000 tons.

TEKKAH MINING CORPORATION.—Output for March, 12,376 tons; zinc concentrates produced, 2,631 tons; lead concentrates, 1,195 tons.

INDIAN COPPER CORPORATION.—Output for March 202 long tons refined copper.

ANGLO-ORIENTAL MINING CORPORATION.—The March production of the affiliated tin companies in Malaya was 401½ tons.

MONEY RATES AT HOME AND ABROAD

	Bank rate	Market discount rate	Call Money
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
London	3½	3⅛-3⅜	1¾-2½
New York	3½	3-3½	4
Paris	3½	2¾	2½
Berlin	5	4½	5-7
Swiss Bank places	3	—	—
Milan	6½	6¼	—
Amsterdam	3	2⅝	2¾
Brussels	3½	3¼	3

The Bank of France rate for advances is 4½ per cent.

AMERICAN PRODUCE MARKETS

REACTION IN COTTON

NEW YORK, April 4.—WHEAT.—The cash market closed barely steady, ¼c. higher to 1¼c. lower. No. 2 red winter, 130¼c.; No. 2 amber durum, unquoted; No. 2 hard winter, 116¼c.; No. 2 Manitoba, 123¼c. MAIZE barely steady, ¼c. higher. No. 2 mixed, 96½c., f.o.b. New York. OATS easy, ¼c. down. White clipped, 52½c., f.o.b. New York. RYE barely steady at ¼c. decline. No. 2 Western, 78c., f.o.b. New York. BARLEY nominal with No. 2 malting unquoted.

FLOUR closed firm with spring clears 10c. higher at $6.00, and Kansas straights 5c. higher at $5.90. Minneapolis patents and bakers' clears were unaltered at $6.00 and $5.20 respectively. Rye flour 5c. up at $5.45 to $5.70.

DAILY GRAIN MOVEMENTS (Thousands)

—	To-day	Same day last yr.	This week	This season	Last season
Wheat (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	417	702	2,594	376,841	456,621
Do., Atlantic	195	230	899	70,361	103,448
*Exports, ditto	64	284	1,675	64,457	84,792
Maize (bushels)—					
Receipts, Western	728	653	4,033	197,960	237,178
Do., Atlantic	9	14	69	3,860	20,010
*Exports, ditto	—	45	—	9	16,061
Flour (barrels)—					
Shipments, Westn.	99	70	456	20,574	21,351
Receipts, Atlantic	64	53	430	16,433	18,605
*Exports, ditto	38	11	88	3,127	4,291
Oats (bushels)—					

MONEY MARKET

SHARP RISE IN DISCOUNTS

BELGIAN EXCHANGE AT GOLD POINT

There was a further sharp rise in discount rates in Lombard-street yesterday. Tenders for Treasury Bills were to a large extent affected by the fact that this week's bills are a July, and therefore not a popular, maturity; by the continued increase in the volume of bills which are being created owing to the low level of rates at this centre; and by the rising tendency of rates in New York. Although the Treasury bills were under-allotted the average was as high as £2 10s. 9.58d. per cent. In the afternoon leading brokers quoted $2\frac{1}{4}$,$2^{9}/_{16}$ per cent. as their buying rate for three months fine bank bills. There was still a very limited outlet. A feature of the week has been the increasing numbers of American cotton bills which have found their way to the London market. One of the home banks bought May bills at $2^{5}/_{16}$ per cent., while this week's Treasury Bills were offered at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for delivery next week. The rise in discount rates was in no way assisted by the monetary position, for loan rates again declined. From $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. at the start the charge for new money for the night fell to 2 per cent., still lower rates being quoted before the close. Old loans carried at variable rates were continued at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. and at 2 per cent. In view of the disbursement to-day of the dividend on $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Consols the market is inclined to look for easier monetary conditions next week. The most noticeable movement among the foreign exchanges was the further fall in the Brussels rate, which at 34.86½b. is well below the gold export point from this country. The discount rate at Brussels is still $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. above the London quotation.

The Bank rate is 3½ per cent., to which it was reduced from 4 per cent. on March 20. The banks' deposit rate is ½ per cent., and the deposit rates of the discount houses are ½ per cent. at call and 1½ per cent. at notice.

Loans (per Cent.)		Discount (Bank Bills) (per Cent.)			
Day to day	For short periods	60 days	3 months	4 months	6 months
1¼–2½	2½	2⅝–2⅞	2½–2⅝	2½–2⅝	2½
Discount (Treasury Bills)			(Fine Trade Bills)		
2 Mths.	3 Mths.	3 months	4 months	5 months	6 months
%	%	%	%	%	%
2½	2½–2⅝	2½–4	2¾–4	3¾–4	4–4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The New York rate moved narrowly, closing 1_{32}c. lower on balance at $4.86^{15}/_{32}$. French francs were cheaper, the Paris rate being finally 124.30f., compared with 124.29f. on Thursday. On the other hand, the Belgian, Swiss and Italian exchanges moved against sterling, the first-named declining to 34.86½b. and the Zurich and Milan rates to 25.11½f. and 92.78l. respectively. The effect of the reduction in the Swedish bank rate has proved short-lived, the Stockholm rate declining to 18.09kr. Spanish pesetas were rather freely offered in the afternoon, and the Madrid rate moved against Spain, closing at 38.88½p., against 38.62p. At 20.38m. the German exchange was slightly higher. Among the eastern exchanges the Shanghai rate declined to 1s. 11½d. The Argentine exchange further advanced but reacted later, and finished slightly below Thursday's quotation at $43^{13}/_{16}$d.

The following table gives the range of telegraphic exchange quotations within which business was reported yesterday:—

Place	Method of Quoting	Par of Exch'ge	April 4	April 3
New York	$ to £	4.86⅔	$4.86^{13}/_{32}$–$4.86^{15}/_{32}$	$4.86^{7}/_{16}$–$4.86^{17}/_{32}$
Montreal	$ to £	4.86⅔	$4.86^{13}/_{32}$–$4.86^{15}/_{32}$	$4.86^{7}/_{16}$–$4.86^{17}/_{32}$
Paris	Fr. to £	124.21	124.28–124.31	124.28–124.31
Brussels	Bel. to £	35.00	34.85⅞–86½	34.86⅛–87½
Milan	Lire to £	92.46	92.77–92.90	92.75–92.82
Zurich	Fr. to £	25.2215	$25.11^{3}/_{4}$–$12^{3}/_{4}$	$25.11^{3}/_{4}$–25.14
Athens	Dr. to £	375	$374^{3}/_{4}$–$375^{3}/_{4}$	$374^{3}/_{4}$–$375^{1}/_{4}$
Helsingfors	M. to £	199.23	199.25–199.50	199.30–199.45
Madrid	Pts. to £	25.2215	38.60–38.90	38.40–38.70
Lisbon	Escs. to£	—	108½–109⅜	108⅛–108⅝
Amsterd'm	Fl. to £	12.107	12.11⅛–12.12	12.11¼–11.11⅛
Berlin	M. to £	20.43	$20.37^{1}/_{2}$–$38^{1}/_{4}$	$20.37^{1}/_{2}$–$38^{1}/_{4}$
Vienna	Sch. to £	34.58½	34.49–34.52	34.48–34.53
Budapest	Pen. to £	27.82	27.84–27.88	27.84–27.87
Prague	Kr. to £	164.25	164¼–164¾	164¼–164½
Warsaw	Zloty to£	43.38	43.37–43.42	43.37–42.42
Riga	Lats to £	25.2215	25.20–25.27	25.20–25.27
Bucharest	Lei to £	813.6	817–819	817–820
Const'ple	Pst. to £	110	1.0251	1.0305
Belgrade	Din. to £	275.2215	275¼–275½	275¼–275¾
Kovno	Lit. to £	48.66	48⅜–48⅞	48⅜–48⅞
Sofia	Lev. to £	673.650	670–675	670–675
Reval	E.Kr.to£	18.159	18.20–18.27	18.20–18.27
Oslo	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16¾–17¼	18.16¾–17¼
Stockholm	Kr. to £	18.159	18.09¼–18.10	18.09½–10¼
Copenhgn.	Kr. to £	18.159	18.16½–18.17	18.16½–18.17
Alexandria	Pst. to £	97½	$97^{15}/_{16}$–$97^{15}/_{16}$	$97^{15}/_{16}$–$97^{15}/_{16}$
Bombay	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$
Calcutta	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$
Madras	Per Rup.	18d.	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$	$1/37^{15}/_{32}$–$^{7}/_{8}$
Hong-kong	Per Dol.	—	1/8–1/8⅛	1/8–1/8⅛
Kobe	Per Yen	24.58d.	$2/03^{1}/_{2}$–$2/07^{1}/_{2}$	$2/03^{1}/_{2}$–$2/07^{1}/_{2}$
Shanghai	Per Tael	—	$1/10^{1}/_{2}$–$1/11^{3}/_{16}$	$1/10^{7}/_{8}$–$1/11^{1}/_{2}$
Singapore	Per Dol.	2/4	$2/32^{1}/_{32}$–$2/33^{1}/_{16}$	$2/32^{1}/_{32}$–$2/33^{1}/_{16}$
Batavia	Fl. to £	12.107	$12.09^{7}/_{8}$–$10^{1}/_{8}$	$12.09^{7}/_{8}$–$10^{1}/_{8}$
Manila	Per Dol.	24.0685‡	$23^{15}/_{16}$	$23^{15}/_{16}$
Rio de Jan.	Per Mil.	5.809‡	$5^{25}/_{32}$–$5^{15}/_{16}$	$5^{49}/_{64}$–$5^{51}/_{64}$
B. Aires	Per Dol.	47.577d.	$43^{1}/_{4}$–$44^{1}/_{16}$	$43^{7}/_{8}$–44
Valp'raiso†	$ to £	40	39.93	39.93
M'video	Per Dol.	51d.	$45^{1}/_{2}$–$45^{7}/_{8}$	45–$45^{1}/_{2}$
Lima†	Soles to £	12.166	$12.52^{1}/_{2}$	$12.52^{1}/_{2}$
Mexico	Pesos to£	9.78	10.15–10.35	10.15–10.35

† 90 days. ‡ Based on legal stabilization at $2.90–3.03 to 100kr. ‡ Nominal.

EMPIRE EXCHANGE RATES

BUYING RATES PER £100

—	Demand	30 days' sight	60 days' sight	90 days' sight	90 days' sight
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia ..	92 12 6	92 3 9	91 19 10	91 16 8	91 13 6
New Zealand ..	93 17 6	93 8 6	93 2 9	92 15 0	92 8 3
Africa & Rhodesia ..	98 15 0	98 2 6	97 19 10	97 16 8	97 13 6

SELLING RATES

—	Cable Transfers	Demand
On—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Australia	93 17 6	93 10 0
New Zealand	95 7 6	95 0 0
South Africa	99 15 0	99 12 6
Rhodesia	99 16 3	99 13 9

The Bank of England yesterday announced the release of £100,000 in SOVEREIGNS and the purchase of £39,808 in foreign gold coin and of £89 in BAR GOLD. Since Wednesday last there has been an influx of £139,897, as shown below:—

ARRIVALS	£	WITHDRAWALS	£
April 3	Nil	April 3	Nil
April 4—		April 4	Nil
Sovs. released	100,000		
Foreign gold coin ..	39,808		
Bar gold ..	89		
		Influx	139,897
Total ..	£139,897	Total ..	£139,897

Net influx for 1930 to date £9,969,417; net efflux for 1929 (according to the published movements of gold), £8,228,489.

In the bullion market the price for bar gold remained at 84s. 11d. per ounce.

A recovery took place in bar SILVER as a result of support on Chinese and Indian account the price rising ¼d. to $19^{7}/_{16}$d. per ounce for cash and $19^{9}/_{16}$d. for forward delivery.

BULLION AND SPECIE

Imports of gold into Great Britain and Northern Ireland, registered from midday on March 31 to midday on April 3, amounted to £1,078,275, including £968,296 from British South Africa, £45,720 from Brazil, and £37,642 from British West Africa; while exports amounted to £145,364. In the same period imports of silver amounted to £131,058 and exports amounted to £82,773.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS

Company	Past week*	Inc. or Dec.	Aggregate Inc. or Dec. Jan. 1*
Rcss., Bar. and Cent. India	Rs.28,01,000	−24,000	−12,01,000 (Apl. 1)
Canadian Pacific (10 days to Mar. 31) ..	$4,347,000	−1,057,000	−9,326,000
La Guaira and Caracas (Mar.) ..	£11,685	+350	−4,445
Paraguay Cent. ..	£4,540	+60	−12,170 (July 1)
Peruvian Corp. (Mar.)	£197,222	−7,779	+50,006 (July 1)
TRAMWAYS, &c.			
Anglo-Argentine ..	£36,583	+4,651	−34,797
East India (Mar.)	£5,884	−29	+768 (Aug. 1)
L.C.C.	£83,670	+4,581	—

* Unless otherwise shown.

Official returns of 40 of the principal municipal tramway and omnibus undertakings in the United Kingdom, as compiled by *The Tramway and Railway World* for the week ended March 15 give total receipts of £402,194, or £7,622 more than in the corresponding week of last year. The aggregate receipts for 50 weeks amounted to £20,715,725, an increase of £900,613.

COMPANY MEETINGS

BALDWINS, LIMITED

REVIEW OF THE BALANCE-SHEET FIGURES

CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE IN PROFITS

A TRYING YEAR FOR THE HEAVY INDUSTRIES

IMPROVED COAL POSITION

"THE MENACE OF POLITICAL INTERFERENCE"

STEEL TRADE IN SOUTH WALES

WORKS FUSION WITH GUEST, KEEN AND NETTLEFOLDS

SIR CHARLES WRIGHT ON THE SCHEME

The TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Baldwins, Limited, was held yesterday at the Cannon Street Hotel, London, E.C.

COLONEL SIR W. CHARLES WRIGHT, Bt., K.B.E., C.B. (chairman of the company), presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. E. H. Payton, A.C.A.) read the report of the auditors, the notice convening the meeting being taken as read.

The CHAIRMAN said:—Ladies and gentlemen,—May I now draw your attention to the printed accounts and ask you kindly to turn to the balance-sheet, dealing first with the capital and liabilities. The share capital shows the position at December 31, 1929, and on the left, in the margin, the position at December 31, 1928. The "A" Preference shares remain unaltered. The "B" Preference shares are reduced by £18,431, due to the holders exercising their option, under the scheme of arrangement, to convert into Ordinary shares.

The Ordinary shares in issue number 6,489,640 of 4s. each, an increase of 606,090 shares, representing £121,218. This increase is in accordance with the provisions of the scheme of arrangement and is made up of:—

512,975 new Ordinary shares allotted to old Ordinary shareholders to the value of ..	£ 102,595
92,155 Ordinary shares allotted to "B" Preference shareholders on conversion, to the value of	18,431
960 Ordinary shares allotted to holders of Convertible Income Debenture stock on conversion, to the value of	192

DEBENTURE STOCK AND NOTES

The Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock remains the same. The Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock shows a reduction of £2,675, this amount having been purchased and cancelled during the year. The Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Non-Convertible Income Debenture stock shows a reduction of £15,570, which amount was purchased and cancelled during the year. The Six-and-a-Half per Cent. Convertible Income Debenture stock shows a slight reduction of £240, which the holders converted into Ordinary shares during the period. The Five-and-a-Half per Cent. Income notes are the same as at December 31, 1928.

The total Debenture stock and Income notes outstanding amount to £3,793,969, to which must be added the interest accrued to December 31, 1929, on the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock and on the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stock, together with the amount available for the payment at the rate of 3½ per cent. for the year 1929 on the Income Debenture stocks, making the total amount outstanding on Debenture stock and notes, with interest, £3,889,988.

Creditors, £659,600 12s. 8d., show an increase of £10,315 1s. 7d. This amount includes the usual trading commitments, the outstanding liability to date to the Inland Revenue for income-tax, liabilities under wagon purchase agreements, provision for workmen's compensation, and the amounts owing to subsidiary companies on trading account.

Contingent Liabilities.—These consist of guarantees given by the company prior to the scheme of arrangement, the chief item being the guarantee given on account of the issue by the British Mannesmann Tube Company, Limited, of £400,000 Newport Guaranteed Mortgage Debentures.

THE ASSETS

Turning now to the assets, which, as before, have been classified as fixed, floating, and intangible; fixed assets, properties and plant, stand at £3,391,491 9s. 9d. The balance-sheet clearly explains how the value of the properties and plant is arrived at, the net additions for the year of £132,938 12s. 4d. being the amount expended chiefly on additions to bring our works and plant up to date. Depreciation I shall refer to under the remarks on the profit and loss account.

Shares in and indebtedness of subsidiary companies, £630,186 3s. 1d. The balance-sheet states that the shares are valued in accordance with the scheme of arrangement and include our holdings in the Colonial companies, acting as merchants for the sale of our products, and our holdings in the other five subsidiary companies. The amount due on trading account is chiefly the indebtedness of our Australian and South African companies, acting as merchants.

The floating assets, consisting of stocks and shares, debtors, investments, cash and Government securities, and bills receivable, total £2,937,148, and are made up of:—Stocks and stores, £1,014,153 15s. 6d. These include stocks held on consignment. The increase in stocks at our works is £199,549 2s. 4d., of which £195,798 4s. 11d. is represented by raw and finished materials. The increase is partly due to larger tonnage and partly to increase in prices of scrap, pig iron, &c., compared with those ruling in December, 1928.

Sundry debtors and bills receivable total together £615,407, an increase of £17,819 17s. 1d. over 1928. There is a reserve to meet possible bad and doubtful debts.

NATURE OF THE INVESTMENTS

Investments (other than British Government stocks), totalling £738,463 16s. 5d., show a reduction of about £14,000 on last year, and include your company's holding in the Mannesmannrohren-Werke, Australian Iron and Steel, Limited, the Elba Tinplate Company, Limited, the Oxfordshire Ironstone Company, Limited, and others, at valuation in accordance with the scheme of arrangement, and for later additions at cost or under. The market value of our holding in the Mannesmannrohren-Werke is considerably less than the value at the date of the scheme of arrangement, due mainly to the fall which has occurred in all classes of securities.

Cash and Government securities total £569 123 8s. 6d., being £97,037 7s. 4d. less than at December 31, 1928.

Intangible Assets.—This, you will notice, was the discount on the issue of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock, which since December 31, 1928, has been reduced by the premiums on the conversion of "B" Preference shares, and on the conversions and redemption of Debenture stocks amounting to £11,157. The balance of £23,811 has been written off this year to profit and loss account. That, I think, ladies and gentlemen, exhausts the various items.

PROFIT AND ALLOCATIONS

I will now deal with the profit and loss account. The profit on manufacturing and trading account, including interest and dividends received, and after providing for the losses on those subsidiary companies which incurred losses, amounts to £352,042 5s. 11d., a very considerable advance as compared with that of the 12 months to December 31, 1928. Out of this amount there has been provided Debenture interest £179,985 13s. 4d., depreciation £80,000, special expenditure at collieries £19,735 5s. 11d., income-tax £19,257 6s. 8d., directors' fees £4,758 7s. 10d., and for writing off the balance of the discount on the issue of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Debenture stock £23,811 2s. 6d., leaving a balance of £24,494 9s. 8d. This, added to the balance brought forward from 1928 of £3,399 0s. 5d., leaves an amount to be carried forward to next year of £27,893 10s. 1d. In arriving at the above figure of profit, credit has been taken for dividends paid by subsidiary companies, and, on the other hand, provision has been made for the losses sustained by those subsidiary companies which did actually make losses. I would draw attention to the report on the printed accounts wherein it states that the trading results of the subsidiary companies show in the aggregate a profit.

The item of £19,735 5s. 11d. special expenditure at collieries has been necessary to safeguard the property against flooding, and the items have been certified by the company's mining engineer to be properly chargeable against revenue. It is hoped that this item of expenditure will be considerably reduced in 1930.

The result for the year has enabled us to propose a payment of 3½ per cent. on the Income Debenture stocks, and the company's auditors have certified this payment in terms of the trust deed. We much regret not being able to recommend any further distribution, but on a study of the figures you will appreciate that, if the results continue even on the same level as in 1929, there should be increased distributions.

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES

The year 1929 has again been a very trying and anxious one for the iron, steel and coal trades. With regard to the production of pig iron, while this shows some substantial progress in 1929 as compared with 1928, still the very remarkable fact remains that pig-iron production in 1929, which amounted to 7,579,500 tons, is 26 per cent. less than the production in 1913, although the total productive capacity was at least 12,000,000 tons.

With regard to steel the figures were more favourable in that they established a record volume of production—with the exception of 1917—for this country at 9,654,700 tons for the year, but it must be remarked that the productive capacity of this country, which was greatly increased during the War, is at least 12,500,000 tons. The production is, therefore, far below the productive capacity, and I do not see any chance of our being able to come up to our full productive capacity so long as large imports of steel are allowed to come into this country free of duty.

The imports of steel in 1929 still remain very high at a figure of 586,000 tons over 1913. In the year 1929 no less than 2,816,700 tons of steel were imported, and I think one is safe in saying that the price was about £1 per ton under the cost at which it could be manufactured here to-day.

COAL TRADE—"A MARKED IMPROVEMENT"

With regard to the coal trade, at our last annual meeting I suggested that there were signs that the coal trade had taken a definite turn for the better, and there can be no question that 1929 does show a very marked improvement. British coal has been winning its way back into world markets, as is shown by the increase of over 10,000,000 tons in our cargo exports in 1929 over those of the previous year. The quarterly results for the coalfields show that the industry is now within measurable distance of making both ends meet, and there is no doubt that many individual collieries are already making small profits. With regard to the South Wales coalfield, by the increased prices and the saving on working expenses losses have been reduced from 1s. 8½d. per ton in the second quarter of 1928 to a few pence, while in one quarter of 1929 there was a small profit.

Our own collieries have had a more satisfactory year, and the fact that practically no time was lost through trade slackness shows very clearly that there is a good demand for the high-grade coals—of gas, steam, house, and coking qualities—which we produce at Aberbaiden, Bryn, Cribbwr Fawr, and Newlands Collieries. I am glad to be able to say that the working results of this department show a considerable improvement over previous years, and that the collieries have now ceased to be a drain on the company's cash resources. Incidentally, our coal output during 1929 constitutes a record in the history of these collieries.

THE MINES BILL

When things appeared to be so clearly on the mend it was a catastrophe that the coal industry should again be threatened with the menace of political interference, particularly when the interference need never have arisen but for a rash election pledge. Given peace in the coalfields, the hard work of those engaged in it, and the material assistance of the derating scheme, the mining industry has been slowly but surely working out its own salvation. The present Coal Mines Bill is causing the gravest apprehension in the minds of those responsible for conducting the trade and industry of this country.

The attitude of your directors towards any scheme having for its objects the control of output and regulation of coal prices must necessarily be one of extreme caution. We are a composite undertaking, and our main purpose in acquiring collieries was not to engage in the coal trade, but to secure control of the essential coals required in our iron and steel manufacture. We can hardly be expected to surrender voluntarily, without proper safeguards, the control of our own coal output, nor can we agree to any scheme that will raise coal prices to the steel trade. It is for these reasons that we have so far not felt inclined to bind ourselves to any of these schemes.

THE CHANGE IN WORKING HOURS

The part of the Coal Mines Bill which deals with hours is an extremely dangerous one. The industry has got back to the stage where it is just about making ends meet, or even making a small profit. At such a stage, for the Government to take a deliberate step to increase working costs by reducing the hours of work is to perpetrate a folly which it is difficult to find words to describe. By this change of hours cost must increase by anything up to 1s. 6d. a ton—it will be more than this if pieceworkers are given any allowance for the reduced earning time—and this can only be recovered by raising prices, with the inevitable results—reduced demand, closing collieries, and a further increase in unemployment. The improved health of the mining industry since the restoration of the economic eight-hour shift conveys such an obvious lesson that it seems almost incredible that it should be ignored. It is probably true to say that the agitation for the shorter shift is largely artificial, for it is quite certain that the average colliery workman prefers regular employment under an eight-hour shift to casual employment and reduced earnings under the 7½ hours. (Cheers.)

HEAVY STEEL WORKS AMALGAMATION WITH GUEST, KEEN, AND NETTLEFOLDS

Turning now to the heavy steel side of your business, which is carried on at Port Talbot and which comprises your Margam and Port Talbot works, manufacturing coke, pig iron, rails, plates, sections, &c., the year under review has been a very trying one, and, like all other similar concerns in the heavy steel trade, owing to shortage of orders and very keen competition resulting in works working greatly under their capacity, losses in this branch have been considerable.

Among our chief competitors in the trade have been our neighbours, Messrs. Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds, Limited, who are concerned, like ourselves, in South Wales in the heavy steel trade, and who, like ourselves, have been working short time with equally unsatisfactory results. We felt, therefore, that the time had come to get together, and an amalgamation of the heavy sides of our two businesses is being brought about. This will cover the Dowlais and Cardiff works of Guest, Keen, and Nettlefolds and the Margam and Port Talbot works of Baldwins, together with certain arrangements with regard to the supply of coke and ore. By this amalgamation we feel that by working some of our plants fully and by closing down others, and bringing any which require modernising right up to date, we shall be able to stop the losses we are now making and in due time turn these losses into profits, to the benefit of the two parent companies. (Cheers.)

It is necessary to obtain the consent of the First Mortgage Debenture stockholders and Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stockholders to the above proposals, as the ground, buildings, plant, machinery, &c., to be transferred to the new company which has been formed are specifically charged to these stockholders. A circular explaining the scheme is being forwarded to the stockholders to-day, convening the meetings for April 14.

DETAILS OF THE SCHEME

It is right, however, for me to give you details of the proposed scheme. First, the new company called The British (Guest, Keen, Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, Limited, has been formed to take over, as regard Baldwins: the coke ovens and relative by-product plant, the blast furnaces and steel melting shop at Margam, the steel works and rolling mills at Port Talbot, the blast furnaces owned by the Briton Ferry Works, Limited, a subsidiary company of Baldwins, Limited, and the limestone quarry at Cornelly.

The properties of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds which will similarly be brought in are:—

(1) The Dowlais iron and steel works.
(2) The Cardiff Dowlais iron and steel works.
(3) The coke ovens at Cwmbran.
(4) Certain limestone and silica quarries.

Over and above these properties, the two parent companies are placing at the disposal of the new company the benefit of their respective contracts in regard to ore supplies. The question of bringing in to the new company certain colliery properties is still being discussed, but the provisional agreement refers to the possibility of such development.

BASIS OF AMALGAMATION

As the heavy branches of both concerns have been making no profits, it was decided that the basis of amalgamation should be the amount of trade each had obtained in 1928 and during the first 10 months of 1929—both normal years. The figures thus worked out form the basis of the allocation of the Ordinary shares to be issued as part payment. We consider that under the circumstances the basis is fair and reasonable, as owing to the absence of profits a valuation based on earnings was not possible, and a valuation of physical effects is not suitable unless based on ascertained profits.

Neither the book debts in respect of the businesses to be transferred nor the liabilities are being taken over by the new company. The stock in trade, work in progress and stores at the end of December, 1929, have been valued and the consideration for these is fully paid Five per Cent. Redeemable Preference shares. The benefit of the ore contracts is to be satisfied by an issue of Five per Cent. Income Notes.

CAPITAL OF THE NEW COMPANY

The effect of the above is that the capital of the new company will be £4,849,166, made up of:—

Five per Cent. Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares ..	£1,174,166
Ordinary shares	3,675,000
	£4,849,166

In addition, there will be an issue of £500,000 Five per Cent. Income Notes.

The consideration payable to each of the parent companies is as follows:—

	Baldwins, Ltd.	Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, Ltd.
5 per cent. Income notes	180,000	320,000
5 per cent. Preference shares ..	502,403	671,763
Ordinary shares ..	1,575,000	2,100,000
	£2,257,403	£3,091,763

I should mention that the Briton Ferry shares were specifically pledged under the scheme of arrangement to the Six-and-a-Half per Cent. "A" Debenture stockholders. To release these Baldwins will pay £30,000, which will be available for redemption of debt.

TINPLATE AND SHEET WORKS

Turning to the other side of your business, I am glad to say that the steelworks engaged on the manufacture of tinplate and sheet bars—namely, your Panteg and Gowerton works—have been operating up to capacity, and your Landore works to about 70 per cent. capacity.

With regard to the tinplate and sheet works, you will be happy to know that the tinplate trade has been having a good run throughout the year, and steady trade looks, at the moment, like continuing. I only wish I could say the same about the sheet trade, which I regret is in a very bad way, working only about 70 per cent. of its capacity. However, it is a great satisfaction to me to say that, so far as our tinplate works are concerned, they are working as fully as possible under the pooling arrangement now in force in South Wales, which arrangement, I am sure, has been of the greatest benefit to the trade as a whole.

The Elba Tinplate Works, which is a joint concern of the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company and Baldwins, is working fully and very satisfactorily. I am also glad to be able to say that up to the present we have been able to keep our sheet works fully employed both at Panteg and in the Midlands.

Our tank, keg and galvanizing works at Blackwall have been fully employed, and our new galvanizing works at Hereford, which started in January, is also operating fully and will, I am sure, be of benefit to our company.

OVERSEA ACTIVITIES

The Canadian works of Baldwins, Montreal, Limited, have been fully working and giving good results under the able guidance of Mr. J. C. Newman, the president of that company, who, as you know, is also a director of Baldwins, Limited, and who looks so carefully after all our Canadian business. We are glad to have Mr. Newman with us to-day. (Cheers.)

Our selling organizations in South Africa and Australia are doing excellent work and bringing in good orders to the home company. We are established in South Africa at Cape Town, East London, Port Elizabeth, Durban, and Johannesburg, and in Rhodesia at Bulawayo and Salisbury. In Australia we are established at Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.

The financial position in Australia seems, however, at the moment, to be none too good; this naturally affects our trade with that continent.

You will remember that in our reconstruction scheme we sold our rolling mill plant at Margam to Australia, where we joined up with the Hoskins Steel Company and Dorman Long in the formation of Australian Iron and Steel, Limited. I am glad to say this mill will be completed and running this year, and, together with the blast-furnace plant now in operation at Port Kembla, will, we hope, soon give us a substantial return on our interest in that company.

I am hoping in the very near future again to visit Canada, New Zealand and Australia to see our valuable customers in those countries, and I am hoping then to see the rolling mill plant working at the Australian iron and steel works at Port Kembla. There is no denying the fact that the trade of the world is not satisfactory, and recovery is likely to be slow and take a considerable time.

THANKS TO DEPUTY CHAIRMAN AND STAFF

With these few remarks on the present position of our trade, I cannot conclude without again thanking, on behalf of myself and the board, your deputy chairman, Colonel Neilson, for his untiring help and guidance during the year we are reviewing. Also our thanks are due to our works general managers and staffs. No one could have done more for any company than they have done for us. I am also glad to state that the best relationship remains as always with our employees, and I am sure one and all are doing everything in their power in these difficult times to bring the company back to real prosperity and to make it a dividend-earning concern. (Cheers.)

I now beg to move:—"That the statement of accounts and directors' report thereon be approved and adopted."

COLONEL J. B. NEILSON, C.M.G., D.S.O., C.A. (vice-chairman), seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

TRIBUTE TO RETIRING DIRECTORS

Mr. RICHARD S. GUINNESS.—I beg to move: "That the retiring directors, Colonel Sir W. Charles Wright, Colonel J. B. Neilson, and Sir Thomas Williams, be and they are hereby re-elected directors of the company." Ladies and gentlemen, I feel it a privilege to-day to be given the right of rising to propose this motion, covering, as it does, the re-election of our chairman and deputy chairman and of Sir Thomas Williams, a director of many years' standing, whose advice and assistance have been invaluable to the company. You will remember that some two years ago you in your wisdom sanctioned a reorganization of the finances and technical structure of the company. That reorganization laid the foundation for future prosperity, but in order to bring that about it was necessary to have master-builders to construct the new edifice, and those master-builders we have had in our chairman, Sir Charles Wright, and our deputy chairman, Colonel Neilson. (Hear, hear.)

No words of mine could possibly convey to you the yeoman service that those two gentlemen have given to this company during the past two years—and, indeed, Colonel Sir Charles Wright throughout his entire life. Sir Charles Wright's knowledge of the technical business of the company, his personal touch with every employee and with every branch of your business, and his popularity with our consumers and customers are the greatest asset that this company possesses. (Cheers.) Colonel Neilson has devoted his attention to the financial side of your business, and the balance-sheet laid before you to-day—in which every non-tangible asset is wiped out, in which your finances are in a strong position, and which contains an earnest of growing future prosperity, if only the politicians and the tax-gatherers will give us a chance—is largely due to the untiring efforts of Colonel Neilson. I have already spoken of the many services that Sir Thomas Williams has given to us, and I will not detain you by saying more than to ask you to show your appreciation by unanimously voting the re-election of these three directors. (Cheers.)

SIR HENRY B. ROBERTSON, Kt., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

DIRECTORATE OF THE NEW COMPANY

The CHAIRMAN, in answer to a question put by Mr. J. H. JAMES with regard to the British (Guest Keen Baldwins) Iron and Steel Company, said that it would not be controlled by either company. The directors would be Sir John Beale, Mr. W. Simons, and Mr. I. F. L. Elliot, on behalf of Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds, and himself, Colonel Neilson, and Mr. J. S. Hollins on behalf of Baldwins. The Chairman added that he wished, in the name of Colonel Neilson, Sir Thomas Williams, and himself, to thank Mr. Guinness for his kind remarks and the shareholders present for the way in which they had received them.

On the proposition of Mr. WHITSON, seconded by Mr. W. G. PHILLIPS, Messrs. Turquand, Youngs and Co. were reappointed auditors of the company for the current year.

VOTE OF THANKS

MAJOR E. I. LEA.—Ladies and gentlemen,—Before we separate I am sure we should like to pass a vote of thanks to Sir Charles Wright for the way in which he has conducted the business of this meeting. From this side of the table I wish, on your behalf, to thank him for the note of optimism which he has been able to give us. It has not been unqualified optimism—he tells us of the difficulties that are on the horizon—but at the same time one cannot leave this meeting without being impressed with a sense of greater optimism than we have experienced at some of the previous meetings. In thanking Sir Charles Wright for his conduct in the chair to-day and for the lucid statement which he has given us, I should like, if I may, on your behalf, also to associate ourselves with the thanks which he has already conveyed to the staff and employees of the company. (Cheers.)

Mr. PHILLIPS.—I have very much pleasure indeed in associating myself with the remarks which have just been made with regard to Sir Charles Wright, and, coming from South Wales as I do, and knowing something of the company's interests there, I can speak of the value that Sir Charles is to the business of the company in the Principality. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

The resolution was carried with acclamation, and, a brief acknowledgment having been made by the CHAIRMAN, the proceedings terminated.

THE TRADE CYCLE

QUESTION OF PRICE STABILIZATION

In the current number of the *Monthly Review of Barclays Bank* there is an article entitled "The Trade Cycle," from which the following extracts are taken:—

The world-wide decline in business activity during recent months, particularly in the United States, has demonstrated the ineffectiveness of all efforts which have hitherto been made to prevent the recurrence of periods of economic depression. The ebb and flow of trade is not a new feature, resulting from modern industrial development, but has been a recurring phenomenon stretching back for many years, although, with the more intimate relationship now existing between the different parts of the world through improved means of communication, the effects are apt to be more widely felt than formerly.

Prior to the second half of the nineteenth century the revolution of the trade cycle, although not partaking of mathematical precision, occurred fairly regularly about every 10 years, but in more recent times there has been a tendency for the periods to be shortened.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CYCLE

The main characteristics of the trade cycle are not in doubt, for although no two examples are ever exactly alike certain broad features are, as a rule, common to all. Starting from a period of stagnation following the collapse of a "boom," there is usually a gradual weeding out of the least efficient units of production and a tightening up of the industrial organization, resulting in the lowering of running and overhead costs and a general increase in efficiency. At the same time stocks tend to be reduced to a low level and, with a steady return of confidence, demand, which has been held in abeyance as much as possible, gradually becomes more in evidence. With the expansion in trade employment improves, enterprise is stimulated, fresh capital to provide for increased production is in request, prices rise, profits tend to grow, speculation is encouraged, and "boom" conditions prevail. Almost invariably, however, the forces responsible for the quickening of activity carry the movement too far, and with production outstripping demand sooner or later a hesitant note is sounded, confidence in the outlook is shaken, and events usually occur to precipitate a collapse, resulting again in a period of stagnation. . . .

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

The failure of wholesale commodity prices during 1928 and 1929 to advance as a result of the more active trading conditions suggests either that somewhat different forces may have been operating than in previous trade cycles, or that the relative strength of the same forces may have changed considerably. It is significant that despite the downward trend of quotations profits have continued to show expansion, especially in the United States, and the inference would, therefore, seem to be that the industrial inventions and improved methods of production in recent years have permitted a period of falling prices to coincide with "boom" conditions. It is noticeable, however, that in both countries retail prices have failed to reflect the decline which has occurred in wholesale quotations, and the marked disparity suggests that the ultimate consumer has not received an adequate share in the benefits resulting from the reduced production costs. If this be so, it is possible that the sharp decline in trade is explained, as least in part, by this fact, for if there has been a failure adequately to adjust the relationship between wholesale and retail prices, the ability of the market to absorb the increased output of commodities has, in all probability, not kept pace with the supply.

FUNCTION OF PRICES

Prices are the economic medium for adjusting supply and demand, and the introduction of an unnatural stabilization may produce results much more detrimental than those arising from normal movements. Violent f

LLANELLY AND DISTRICT ELECTRIC SUPPLY COMPANY

PROGRESS DESPITE ADVERSE CONDITIONS

IMPORTANT NEGOTIATIONS

CURRENT YEAR'S OUTLOOK

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Llanelly and District Electric Supply Company, Limited, was held yesterday at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, London.

Mr. MAURICE A. EDWARDS (deputy chairman) presided.

The SECRETARY (Mr. William C. Bryden, C.A.) having read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors,

The DEPUTY CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, having expressed regret at the absence, through illness, of Mr. A. H. Beatty, the chairman, said:—Gentlemen,—You are all aware that the important area supplied by your company is largely of an industrial nature, and you can readily understand that the year under review has been one of considerable difficulty. The conditions which have prevailed during the year have not been particularly conducive to industrial activity, especially in an area where the basic industries are coal, iron, steel, and tin plate.

In spite of these adverse factors the company has made considerable progress during the year; 608 new consumers were added and a total of 23,675,600 units were sold as compared with 21,843,400 in the previous year, an increase of 8½ per cent. It is gratifying to record this increase, due largely to the growth of domestic consumption, which is an increasing section of our business and which we are doing everything we can to encourage. It is gratifying to note that this improvement in domestic and small power load has more than offset the reduced demand by larger industrial users.

With the power station plant, mains and transmission lines at present available, I can assure you that the company is in a position to reap the benefit of the increased demand when trade in South Wales becomes more active.

THE LLANELLY STATION

There has recently been published a scheme under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1926, covering a large area in South-West England and South Wales, including the area of our company and of our subsidiary. Under the scheme as published our Llanelly station would continue to operate and be used by the Central Electricity Board.

A new super-station for South Wales is contemplated, but its locality is not yet indicated. It may, however, be of interest to the shareholders to know that our company has the rights to the best site available for the purpose. We have made proper representations to the Central Electricity Board with respect to the provisions of the scheme so far as they affect our plant and areas, and the matter is receiving the very careful attention of your directors and managers.

Negotiations of considerable importance have been conducted for several months which might result in considerably changing the scope and ramifications of the business. I can say no more at present, but any agreement arrived at would be subject to approval of the shareholders at a meeting which would be specially convened for the purpose. Meantime I may tell you that no opportunity has been lost in consolidating and widening the scope of the company's interests.

THE TRACTION SIDE OF THE BUSINESS

With regard to the traction side of the business, I need not repeat what was stated at the extraordinary general meeting which was held on February 21 last when you gave your sanction to the introduction of the Bill in Parliament under which the company seeks authority to run trolly vehicles and omnibuses in the place of, and in extension of, the services of the light railways. The Bill is proceeding normally, and will come before a Committee of Parliament in due course.

The amount transferred to renewals and depreciation reserve of £15,000 is £4,000 less than last year. This is a matter which has occasioned much careful consideration by your directors, and we have endeavoured to strike a fair balance between our desire to have available a larger balance for dividends and the duty which we owe to the shareholders generally to make proper provision for depreciation, in all the circumstances known to us who are responsible for the management of the company's affairs.

I think this a fair statement of the position and the answer to those of our shareholders who have been somewhat pressing for a larger distribution than we have recommended.

THE RESERVE ACCOUNTS

The reserve accounts show an aggregate addition during the year of £21,080 and now stand at £80,715. This is after deducting £3,927 applied during the year, of which £3,875 has been utilized in reducing the expenses of issue. The balance is made up of renewals and other items written off.

The available surplus, including the balance of £3,327 from last account, is £56,356 0 11

Out of which there have been paid and appropriated:—

Debenture and Loan Interest ..	£16,770	12	8
Debenture Stock Redemption ..	4,862	19	6
Reserve and Renewals A/c	15,000	0	0
Preference Dividend for the year ..	12,600	0	0
	49,233	12	2
Leaving	7,122	8	9
The dividend on the 200,000 Ordinary shares recommended is 2½ per cent., requiring, less income-tax	4,000	0	0
Leaving to be carried forward ..	£3,122	8	9

JUSTIFICATION OF THE BOARD'S DIVIDEND POLICY

The directors are confident that in these recommendations they have acted in the best interests of shareholders as a whole, and they deprecate the action of one of the shareholders in an attempt to coerce the directors into a course of action involving the question of Ordinary share dividend. Such a course is not in the true interests of the company as a whole, nor indeed of the Ordinary shareholders, and is calculated to prejudice it in the development of the business and in the negotiations to which I have already referred.

It would appear that numerous shareholders signed blank proxies in favour of parties other than the directors a considerable time before the accounts were issued, and therefore without knowledge of the report or the recommendations of the directors. This is evidenced by the fact that numerous cancellations of such proxies have been received by the company since the accounts were issued.

We are at a loss to understand what is in the mind of the shareholder referred to, and we can assure him that if he can put before us any suggestions which can be shown to be in the interests of the shareholders as a whole or which would lead to greater efficiency in the conduct of the business, we shall be only too happy to meet him and give full consideration to his views. All helpful suggestions are regarded as of service and not as mere criticism, and if any shareholder who feels he has some useful proposals as to the conduct of our affairs will submit them to us he can rest assured that we shall welcome any suggestions which will be really serviceable to the company and its shareholders. (Hear, hear.)

IMPROVING RESULTS

Just a word about our current year's prospects. I am glad to report that the first two months' trading this year showed a very satisfactory increase over the corresponding period of last year, and if this increase is maintained, as we have every right to anticipate, the current year should show a satisfactory increase over the results for last year.

Mr. A. A. EDWARD seconded the motion.

In the course of a discussion it was suggested that a larger dividend than 2½ per cent. might be paid on the Ordinary shares, and an amendment to adjourn the meeting for one week to enable some of the shareholders to discuss the question with the directors was moved, but was subsequently withdrawn. The original motion was unanimously adopted.

The retiring directors were re-elected, and, the auditors having been reappointed, the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, directors, managers, other officials, and staff.

TARMAC, LIMITED

EFFECT OF THE SEVERE FROST

BRIGHTER PROSPECTS FOR 1930

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of shareholders of Tarmac, Limited, was held on Thursday at the Queen's Hotel, Birmingham.

Mr. CHARLES EDWARD HICKMAN (the chairman) presided.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, referred at the outset to his presence in the chair, explaining that last August his father, Mr. Edward Hickman, expressed a wish to resign the position which he had occupied for 20 years, having taken it over on the death of his father in 1910. The resignation was accepted with reluctance, but the board realized that it was not fair to ask Mr. Edward Hickman to carry on any longer as chairman. They were glad, however, that he had consented to remain on the board.

REVIEW OF THE BALANCE-SHEET

Having referred to other changes on the board, the Chairman passed on to a review of the balance-sheet. The capital, he said, remained the same, the general reserve account was increased by the £6,000 transferred to it last year, and the special reserve, so called because it was set apart for the special purpose of meeting any liability for the maintenance of road and other contract work that might have been done in the past, stood at £20,761. On the assets side the works construction accounts and properties, &c., were higher than last year, partly due to the fact that the Darwen Works had been completed and paid for, partly to new plants which had been erected in the South, and to the incidence of railway wagon and Sentinel lorry purchases. Incidentally the Sentinel lorries had proved a great success. Reserves of slag, stocks, and materials, &c., were £102,000, a little more than last year. Contract work in progress, £24,746, was down a little, mainly owing to the incidence of payment, and cash at bankers and in hand had increased from £4,643 to £12,383 for the same reason.

The figure which interested shareholders most was that of £65,600 representing the net profit on trading. The main reason that this figure was down as compared with that of the previous year was the almost unprecedented frost in January and February. Mr. Martin stated at the annual meeting last year that practically all the works were brought to a standstill, that laying work could not be carried out on the roads, and the company lost a considerable amount of tonnage, amounting to no less than 13 per cent. of the output of all the works for the whole year. That tonnage could not be made up owing to the fact that the frost occurred just at the end of the financial year of the various councils and other people who bought the materials.

CONSERVATIVE VALUATION OF THE PROPERTIES

During the year a valuation had been taken of all the properties and the assets by a well-known firm of valuers, and the valuation came out considerably in excess of the figures shown on the balance-sheet, which was comforting to the shareholders as showing that the properties had been conservatively dealt with in the past. Since his appointment as chairman he had visited nearly all the works and a considerable number of the contract jobs which were being carried out in various parts of the country. He was glad to say he found things going very well indeed. There was the right spirit amongst the staff, and, given suitable conditions, they had the ability and the will to get there. Although 1929 was a very exceptional year, 1930 had started off very much better.

The Vinculum side of the business had been going ahead, but, like every other good thing, immediately they started to do well they got competition. In the case of Vinculum this competition had arisen, but he was glad to say they were able to hold their own. The question was often raised as to why an effort was not made to avoid price cutting by forming an association. He was most of the time able to tell the shareholders that most of the makers had now agreed to endeavour to check the ruinous competition that had so seriously affected the industry during recent years.

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Mr. CECIL MARTIN (managing director), in seconding the resolution, spoke of the activities of the company and the prospects for the future. He said "Tarmac," the company's registered name for tarred road stone manufactured from specially treated blast furnace slag, continued to enjoy a widespread popularity amongst county and municipal authorities responsible for road maintenance and construction throughout England and Wales. Their material had stood the gruelling test of over 25 years' service, and as the pioneers of this form of road construction they could justly claim that in spite of the keenest competition their product still stood pre-eminent. Some years ago they thought it advisable to extend the company's operations beyond the manufacture and supply of road stone, and this had resulted in the formation of a branch under the very able supervision of Mr. McMillan, which was staffed and equipped to carry out all forms of general contracting work in connexion with the formation of new roads, the maintenance of existing carriage ways, and the numerous other requirements of public authorities. They felt justified in thinking that the company's contracting department would still further enlarge the scope of its operations in the near future, and would continue to be a remunerative side of the business. In 1920 they commenced in a small way the manufacture of concrete articles.

THE "VINCULUM" DEPARTMENT

To-day the word "Vinculum," which was the registered trade name of their concrete products, was known throughout England, and was the hall mark of all that was best in artificial stone construction. He congratulated Mr. Cotterell on the able way in which he had conducted the Vinculum department. The directors thought this branch of the business was still capable of considerable expansion. With regard to the company's prospects for 1930, Mr. Martin referred to the programme undertaken by the Government for the widening and reconstruction of main trunk roads throughout the country during the next five years. Many millions of pounds had already been allocated for this work, and the directors thought that a company such as Tarmac, Limited, which was equipped to deal with all classes of road schemes from their inception, could look to the future with confidence. A satisfactory start had been made this year, more Tarmac having been made and sold in January than was made in January and February of 1929. Mr. Martin concluded with a tribute to the staff for the splendid way they had supported the directors during a year of extreme difficulty, mentioning specially the excellent work done by Mr. S. R. Yarwood, the secretary.

After the CHAIRMAN had replied to a question by Mr. LAW relative to the subsidiary companies, the resolution was carried unanimously.

Messrs. Edward Hickman and Evelyn Stuart Seymour were re-elected directors, and the appointment of Messrs. Thomas McMillan and Charles North Wright as directors was confirmed.

Mr. EDWARD HICKMAN, in returning thanks for his re-election, said that the prospects of the company to-day were very good, in fact better than they had been for a long time.

VOTE OF THANKS

Mr. TOOLE, in proposing a vote of thanks to the chairman, commended the step taken by the board in purchasing road lorries, and said the fact that these 15-ton vehicles travelled along the roads showed what excellent work the company had done with their Tarmacadam.

Mr. J. REGINALD LANE, in seconding the resolution, said although he had known the chairman's father for many years he had not had the pleasure of meeting the new chairman himself. He thought that as shareholders they ought to give Mr. Charles Edward Hickman every encouragement in view of the very trying time he had had during his first year of office. He felt that they had a board of directors in whom they might place the greatest confidence.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply, expressed his determination to do all in his power not only to maintain the good name of the company but to enhance its reputation.

STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

SETTLEMENT DATES

Ticket ..	April 22	May 6	May 20
Pay-day ..	April 24	May 8	May 22

BRITISH FUNDS, &c.

Highest and Lowest, 1929		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
56⅝	52	Consols, 2½% ..	56	56¼	–¼†
88⅝ 16	81⅝	Do., 4% ..	88⅝	88⅝	–⅛
103¼	99 18	War Loan, 5% ..	102⅞	103	–⅛
101⅞	99½	Do., 4% ..	101	101¼	..
91¼	82½	Fdg. Loan, 4% ..	90⅝	90⅝	–⅛
95½	90	Victory, 4% ..	94⅝	94⅝	–⅛
95⅜	90	Do., Sm. Bds. ..	94⅜	94⅜	–⅛
80¼	72 16	Conversion, 3½%	78¼	78½	–⅛
100	93	Do., 4% ..	99½	99¾	–⅛
100½	99 16	Treas., 5½% '30	100⅛	100⅜	..
101⅝	97¼	Do., 5% '39-35	101½	101¼	–⅛
100	96½	Do., 4½% '30-32	100¼	100⅛	–⅛
98 32	94⅞	Do., 4% '32-34	100¼	100⅛	–⅛
97½	93⅞	Do., 4% '31-33	99⅝	99⅝	–⅛
60¼	55	Irish Land, 2½%	59	60	..
66	60¼	Do., 3% ..	65	66	..
65 16	60	Local Loans, 3% ..	65	65¼	–⅛
84⅝	80	T'vaal 3% '25-55	81	83*	..
266	239	Bank of England	253	256	–1
82⅞	77¼	Egyptian, 5% ..	81	83	..
71¾	60	India, 3½% ..	65½	64½	–½
61⅜	50½	Do., 5% ..	53½	54½	–1
51½	44	Do., 2½% ..	46¼	47½	..
101⅞	98	Do., 5½% '37-47	101½	101⅝	..
92¾	80¼	Do., 4½% '50-55	86½	87½	..
109	105 18	Sudan, 5½% ..	104¾	105¼*	..
68⅝	60	Ldn. Cty., 3% ..	65	66	..
76¼	70	Do., 3½% ..	77	78	..
104⅝	99¼	Do., 5% '40-60	101	102*	..
104¼	100	Corp. of Ldn. 5%	104	105	..
63¾	59	Met. Water, "B"	66¼	67¼	..
67	58⅝	Do., "A" ..	65	66	..
85⅛	81	Met. Cons., 3% ..	85¼	86¾	..
73½	67½	Do., 2½% ..	70½	71½	..
64	58	Pt. of Lond., 3% "A" ..	62	63	..
83¼	76¼	Do., 4% "B" ..	81½	82½	..
100¾	93	Do., 4¼% ..	96	97	..

DOMINION AND COLONIAL

103½	98	Aust., 6% '31-41	99⅝	100¼	..
99¼	90½	Do., 5% '45-75	93¼	93⅝	..
91¾	86¼	Can., 4% '40-60	91	91½	–¼
85¾	78⅝	Do., 3½% '30-50	84¾	85¼	–¼
95¼	91 16	Cape, 4% .. 16-36	94	94½	–¼
82⅝	79¾	Do., 3½% '29-49	82¼	82⅜	–¼
81⅞	78¼	Do., 3% '23-43	82	82½	–¼
113¼	108½	G. Cst., 6% '45-70	109½	110	–¼
104¼	99	Kenya, 5% '48-58	102½	103	..
85½	81⅜	N'f'l, 3½% '34-44	85¼	85¾	+⅛
76⅞	72½	Do., 3% .. 29-49	76½	77	..
88	83¼	Nchenhland .. 10-9	86	86½	–¼
77	69¼	Do., 3½% '30-50	71½	72	–¼
94¾	90½	Do., 4% .. 1933	94¾	95¼	–¼
99½	88¼	Do., 5% .. 45-65	93¾	94¼	–¼
102	92	Do., 5½% 47-57	96¼	96¾	–¼
104	98¼	N.Zeal., 5% .. '46	102⅜	103¼	–¼
97⅞	91⅞	Do., 4½% .. '45	96½	97	..
89⅛	82⅛	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85½	86	+⅛
88⅝	84⅞	Do., 3½% .. 40	89½	90	..
80¾	75	Do., 3% .. 1945	78¾	79¼	..
104½	98½	Nig., 5% .. 47-57	101½	102	+¼
99	90	Qld., 5% .. 50-60	90¼	90¾	–¼
84	75¾	Do., 4% .. 40-50	76¾	77¼	..
104⅛	98⅝	S.Af., 5% .. 45-75	102	102⅛	..
90	81½	Do., 4% .. 43-63	85¼	85¾	+¼
99⅝	89	S.Aust., 5% .. 45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
102⅜	93⅝	S.Rd., 5½% .. 34-49	100¾	100¾	..
85⅞	79½	Tas'a, 5½% .. 1940	82½	83	..
99⅛	89	Vict., 5% .. 45-75	91¼	91¾	..
79¼	70	Do., 3½% .. 29-49	72½	73	–½
99⅝	91	W.As., 5% .. 45-75	91¼	91⅝	..
90⅛	86	Do., 3½% .. 30-35	86¼	86⅝*	..
81⅜	72	Do., 4% .. 42-62	76½	77	..

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT

Making-up Prices Mar. 17		Name of Security	Closing Prices		Rise or Fall
88		Arg., 4% Rescission ..	87	88	..
86		Do., 4% 1900 ..	83	84	..
93		Do., Port Cap. 5% ..	93	94	..
103⅝		Austrian, 6% ..	103½	104½	..
111		Belgian, 7% ..	111	112	..
95⅛		Berlin (City of), 6% ..	95½	96½	..
55⅝		Brazil, 4% .. 1889	53⅜	54½	..
61		Do., 4% Rescission ..	61	62	..
69½		Do., 5% 1913 ..	67¼	68¼	..
82¼		Do., 5% Fdg., 1914	81½	82½	..
91⅛		Do., 6½% .. 1927 ..	91½	92½	..
59¾		Buenos Aires, 3½% ..	60½	61½	..
83		Bulgaria, 7% ..	82	84	..
97¼		Chile, 6% .. 1926 ..	97	98	..
90½		Do., 5% .. 1911 ..	90	92	..
105½		Do., 7½% .. 1922 ..	106	108	..
99½		Chinese, 5% .. 1896 ..	97½	98½	..
82		Do., 4½% .. 1898 ..	81½	82⅜	..
48		Do., 5% .. 1912 ..	46½	47½	–½
63¼		Do., 5% .. 1913 ..	63½	64½	..
60½		Do., Shanghai-N., 5%	60	62	..
25		Do., Tientsin-P., 5%	25	29	..
30		Do., Hukuang, 5% ..	30	35	..
114		Czechoslovakia, 8% ..	110	111	..
78½		Egyptian Unified ..	78	80	..
20⅝		French, 5%	20¼	20¾	..
20⅛		Do., 4%	19¾	20⅜	..
20⅛		Midi, 4%	19¾	20⅜	..
103¼		Nord, 6%	102½	103½	–¼
103⅜		Orleans, 6%	103¼	104¼	..
104½		P.L.M., 6%	103¾	104¾	..
110		Seine (Dept. of), 7% ..	109¾	110¾	..
108½		German, 7%	108¼	109¼	..
61½		Greek Monopoly, 4% ..	61	64	..
78		Do., 5% .. 1914 ..	77	79	..
103		Do., 7% Refugee ..	102¾	103¾	+¼
92½		Do., 6% Stabilization	92	93	..
103½		Hungarian, 7½% ..	103	104	..
102⅝		Italian, 3½%	71½	73½	..
102⅝		Do., Cdt. Consort, "B"	102½	103½	..
75¼		Japan, 4% .. 1899 ..	75½	76½	..
90		Do., 5% .. 1907 ..	89½	90½	..
101¾		Do., 6% .. 1924 ..	101	102	–¼
15½		Mexican (City of), 5½%	16	17	..
20		Mexican, 5%	18	20	..
84¼		Peru, 6% .. 1928 ..	84½	85½	+½
92		Polish, 7%	91½	92½	–¼
44		Portugal, 3% .. 1st Ser.	44½	45½	..
49		Rotmanian, 4% Cons.	46½	47½	..
3		Russian, 4% .. 1889 ..	1	5	..
3¼		Do., 5% .. 1906 ..	1	5	..
103		Siamese, 6% .. 1924 ..	103¼	104½	..
13		Turkish, 4% Unified ..	12½	13½	..
66		Uruguay, 3½%	66	67	+½
11¾		Peruvian Corp.	10¾	11¼	–¾
54½		Do., Pref.	53½	54½	–½
107¼		German Potash, 7% ..	107	108	+¼
95		San Paulo Coffee, 7½%	94½	95½	..

BRITISH RAILWAYS

88¼		Great Western	87⅞	88¼	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	83¼	84¼	–¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	99	100	–¼
—		Do., 5% Pref. ..	96¼	97¼	–¼
52¼		L. Mid. and Scottish..	52	52¾	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	78½	79½	–¼
—		Do., 4% Gtd. ..	78¼	79¼	–¼
—		Do., 4% Pref. ..	72½	73½	–¼
10¼		L. and N. East., Def...	10	10¾	..
31¾		Do., Pref.	31¼	32	+¼
—		Do., 5% Deb. ..	99½	100	–¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Gtd. ..	75¼	76¼	–¼
—		Do., 4% 1st Pref. ..	69	70	..
—		Do., 4% 2nd Pref...	57¼	58¼	–¼
64½		Metropolitan	64¼	65½	..
39		Met. Dist.	37	38	..
31¼		Southern, Defd. ..	31	31⅞	..
75¼		Do., Pref.	74	75	..
—		Do., 4% Deb. ..	81¼	82¼	–¼
—		Do., 5% Gtd. ..	98	99	..
—		Do., 5½% Pref. ..	94¼	95¼	–¼
23/4½		Underground, £1 ..	23.0	23.6	..
110½		Do., Income	109	111	..

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL RAILWAYS

85½		Antofagasta, Cons. ..	86	88	..
—		Argentine, Gt. Western	81	83	..
—		Argentine, N. Eastern	27	29	+½
95½		B.A. Gt. Southern ..	95¾	96¼	+¼
89		B.A. and Pacific ..	89½	90½	..
76		B.A. Western	76	78	..
219		Canadian Pacific ..	219	220	+3
79		Central Argentine ..	80	81	..
76½		Central Uruguay ..	77	79	+½
18		Cordoba Central ..	15	18	..
28		Do., 2nd Pref. ..	27	29	..
30		Costa Rica	29½	30½	..
78		Entre Rios	81½	85½	..
—		Int. Cent. America ..	29	31	..
54½		Leopoldina	54½	56½	..
9		Mexican, 1st Pref. ..	9½	9½	..
5		Nitrate (Bearer) ..	5	5¼	..
194		San Paulo	194	198	–1
20		United of Havana ..	18	20	..

BANKS AND DISCOUNT COMPANIES

Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall	Security	Closing Prices	Rise or Fall
Ag. of Egypt	7¾	..	Lloyds, A...	62/9	..
Alexanders..	3⅝	..	Martins ..	7⅝	..
Anglo-E. Am.	6 15 16	–1 16	Merc. Ind., C.	13*	..
Bk. of Aust.	11 15 16	+1 16	Midland. ..	1 77/9	..
B. Ld. & S.A.	9	–1 16	Do., £12 (£3 10s. paid)	9	–1 16
Bk. of Mtl.	64	..	National ..	2⅜	..
Bk.of N.S.W.	38	..	Nat. Dist. B.	9⅞	+1 16
Bk. of N.Z..	54/9	..	Nat. Egypt	31¾	..
Barclays, A	8⅛	..	Nat. India ..	45*	..
Do., B. ..	5 7 16	..	Nat.Prov. 1924	13 11 16	..
Do. D.C.O.	27/4½	+3d	Ryl. of Can.	62	–½
B. Overseas	5 16	..	Stand. S.A.	15 8 16	+1 16
Can. Com..	52½	..	Un. of Aust.	10⅞	..
Char. India	18⅞*	..	Un. Discount	9 7 16	+1 16
District ..	3 16	..	Westminster	77/9	+3d
Eng. S. & A.	6½	..	Do., £1	51/9	..
Hambros ..	9	..	Do. Cons.A	41/0	–6d
Hongkong ..	116½	..			

INSURANCE

Alliance New	20¼	..	Nthn. Assur.	16⅞	..
Atlas Assur.	15¼	..	Phœnix, f.p.	14⅞	..
Britannic ..	15½	..	Prudential ..	24⅛	..
Com. Union	2 6	..	Do. .. "B"	3 8/6	..
Eagle Star ..	11⅞*	..	Royal ..	8¼	–1 16
Empl'rs Liab.	75/6*	..	R. Exchange	6 9 16	–1 16
Gen. Accdt.	15¼	..	Scottish, "A"	16⅞	..
Guardian ..	10½	..	Sea	7/4 0	..
Ldn. and L.	29½	–⅛	Sun Assur....	38½	..
Ldn. Assur.	2	..	Sun Life ..	54	..
N. Brit. & M..	35¾	–¼	Y'ksh'e(50/-)	6 13 16	..

TEXTILE AND CHEMICAL

Amal. Cotton	0/9	..	Engl. Cotton	21½	+1½
Bleachers ..	2/9	–6d	Fine Spinners	24/6	..
Borax, Def.	15/6	+3d	Hoyle, J. ..	4/9	..
Brad. Dyers	27/9	..	Impl. Chem.	26/7½	..
Brit. Celanese	14/0	–3d	Do., Defd.	8/6	..
Do., 2nd Pf.	10/6	–3d	Jute Ind., Pf.	3/6	..
B. Cot. Dyers	2/0	..	Linen Thread	1⅜	..
Brit. Enka	6/3	..	Lister ..	15/0	..
Calico Print.	14/3	..	Patons & B.	21/0	..
Can. Celanese	2⅞	+⅛	Ryland's ..	21/0	..
C.T.w.e Amer.	2⅞	..	Salt Union ..	37/6*	..
Coats	66/0	..	Salts (W'ch)	2/6	..
Cook, Son ..	8/0	..	Snia Viscosa	13/9	+9d
Courtaulds ..	2½	+1 32	Wardle&Dav.	1 15 16	..

ELECTRICAL POWER AND EQUIPMENT

Ass. Elec. In.	31/3	+1/6	Hydro Elec.	53	+1½
Atlas	28/10½	..	Johnson&Ph.	39/3	+1/3
Barcelona Tr.	35	+1	Metro. Elec.	41/0	..
B'mouth&Pf.	63/6	..	Mex. El.Com.	81¼	+½
Brazil Tract.	6⅞	+2½	Do., 1st Pf.	77	+½
Brit. Insuld.	77/6*	..	Mid.Counties	29/0	..
Brush Elec.	126	..	New'le Elec.	24/6*	..
Callender's ..	75/0	..	Perak River	10/0	..
City of Lond.	33/5*	..	Siemens ..	25/0	–3d
County Lond.	48/6	..	Teleg. Const.	22½*	..
English Elec.	3⅜	..	Vic. Falls ..	3⅛	..
Gen. Elec. ..	55/0	+1/0	Whitehall Pf.	24/9	..
Henley's Tel.	6½	+1 16	Yorkshire ..	33/9	–3d

MISCELLANEOUS

A. & E. Trad.	15/0	..	Imp. Smelt.	17/6	..
Am. Dent. Pf.	4/3	..	Imperial Tob	42½	+1 32
Apollinaris ..	8/6	..	Imp. Tob. Can	41/0	..
Assd. Cement	26/6*	–3d.	Int. Nickel..	45	+15⅜
Austin M.(5/0)	25/0	–2/0	Kreuger & T.	31½	–½
Bovril, Def.	40/6	..	Leyer,7% Pf.	24/0	+1½d
Brit. Alum.	45/6*	..	Leyland M. ..	67/0	+3/6
Brit. Am. Tb	5 31 32	..	London Brick	42/6	–1/0
Brit. Match	27/11½	..	Manbré G.Dr.	17/3	..
Brit. Oil Cake	31/6*	..	Marconi Mar.	2½*	–1 32
Brit.Port.Cm	2 11 16	..	Do., Can. ..	1 15 16	..
Brit. Ropes ..	4/0	..	Mather & P.	43/9	..
Cab.&W."B"	31	+1 32	Nairn.M.&G.	2½	..
Do.,7½%'A'	60	+1 32	Napier ..	2⅜	–1 32
Do.,5½%Pf.	97½	..	P. & O., Def.	52/0	..
Carreras,"A"	91⅞	–⅛	Phillips (G.) ..	1 17 32	..
Col. Graph...	6 13 32	+1 32	Pinchin J'son	51/0*	..
Crittall	25/0	–6d	Prim. H'dgs.	30/3	..
Cr.&Bl.,1 Pf.	13/10½	..	Rolls-Royce	45/7½	–7½d
Cunard Stm.	23/9	..	Rover (8/-)..	8/0	..
Dennis Bros..	2¼	..	Royal Mail...	26½	..
Dunlop Rbr. ..	14/0	..	Singer	3 2/6	..
E. Ready G.B.	20/4½	–3d	Sm.&Arg.Mt..	8/3	+3d.
Finlay, Jas. ..	4 32	..	Sth. Met.Gas	100½	..
Furness, W. ..	36/0	–3d	Spillers	23/6	+3d.
Gas Lt. & C.	19/3	+3d	S.T.D., Pref.	10/6	+7½d.
Gaumont Br.	14/9	+1½d	Swed.Match.B	17½	..
Globe Tel. ..	2 11 32	..	Turner & N'l	3 15 16	..
Gramophone ..	4 32	+1 32	Utd. Dairies	30/6	–1½d
Guy Motors ..	15/0	–3d	Un. Molasses	5 11 16	+1 16
Harrison&C. ..	6 32	..	Unilever ..	3¼	+1 32
Imp. Airways	23/3	..	Utd. Tob.(8/-)	4½	–1 32
Imp.Con.Gas.	390	–5	WallPaper D.	46/6	+5d

COAL, IRON, AND STEEL

Amal.A'th'te	6/0	–3d	Howard & B. ..	9 16	..
Armstrong ..	0/7	..	Lambert	36/3*	–3d
Babcock&W.	62/3	..	Pease & Ptns.	5/6	–3d.
Baldwins ..	3 11 32	..	Platt Bros. ..	5/6	..
Bengal	11/6	..	Powell, Duff.	10 41 32	+1½d
B.S.A.	10/0	..	Richds.West.	4/9	..
Bolsover	15/6	..	Ruston & H.	7/3	..
Brown(John)	5 11 32	..	S. Speakman	13/9	..
Cammell Ld. ..	2/5	..	Stanley	19/9	+1½d
Consett	9/0	..	Stew.&L.Def.

STOCK EXCHANGE DEALINGS—continued from page 21

Bryant and May, 14% Pref., 49/-
Do., 5% Deb., 99½
Budgetts, 7½% Pref., 16/-
Burberry's "A," 10/7½
Butlers' Wharf, 48/-
Calico Printers', 15/- 14/9
Do., 5% Pref., 14/-
Do., 4% Deb., 65½††
Callender's Cable, 7%, 5/3 -/7½ 6/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 23/4½
Canadian West. Lumber, 5% 1st Mt. Deb., 86¼
Carreras, 9½ ½
Do., "A," 9½†† 2½ ½ ½ ½ ½
Do., "B," 23/7½ 4/- 3/9 4/- 4/-
Cerebos, 6½ 2 ½
Chinese Eng. and Mining (Bearer), 55/3¾ 5/- -/7½ 6/3 5/7½ 6/3
Do., 6% Debs., 98¾
Chivers, 6% Deb., 99½
Coats, 65/6† -/9 6/- -/3†† 5/9 6/3 -/6
Do., 6% Pref., 111½
Cockshutt Plow, 21 1
Cohen, Weenen, 7% Ptpg. Pref., 20/9
Columbia Graphophone, 50/3¾ 50/- 50/- 50/- 49/4½ -/4½ 50/6 -/9¾ 50/3¾ 49/0½ 50/7½ -/3¼††
Do., 6% Pref., 19/3 -/1½ 19/-
Criterion Estate, 8/7½
Crittall, 25/3 -/9 5/- -/4½ 5/- -/3
Crompton Parkinson, 22/1½ 2/-
Do., 5% Pref., 19/3††
Crosfield, 9% Prefce., 20/1½
Crosse and Blackwell, 3/3 -/3¼ -/0½ -/1½ -/0¼
Do., Pref. (7½% Ptpg.), 14/1½ -/1½
Debenhams, 6½% Pref., 21/9 -/6 -/6 -/9
Do., 7½% Pref., 22/6
Do., 10% Pref., 25/9 6/-
Do., 5% Deb., 92½ 2 2 2½ ¼ ¼ ¼ 3 ½
Debenhams Securities, 10/6 -/7½ -/6 -/9 -/6 -/8¼
Dennis Bros., 44/9 -/7½ 5/6
Denny, Mott, 15/-
Dickinson, 42/-
Drapery Trust, 7% Ptpg. Pref., 20/11½
Dunlop Cotton, 6½% rtfec., 20/6 -/9½
Dunlop Rubber, 13/9 14/1½ 14/- -/1½ 13/10½ -/10½ 14/-
Do., 6½% Pref., 21/6 18/10½ 14/1½ 13/11¼ 14/1½ 14/-††
Do., 7% Pref., 21/6 -/1½ 1/- -/3
Do., 5% Pref., 20/- -/7½
Do., 5½% Deb., 102¾
Do., 6% Debs., 101½
Eastern Kodak, 238†† 40
Elect. Connection, 9/4½†† 10/- 9/6††
Enfield Cable, 90/3 90/- 90/- -/3 89/6
Engl. Elect., 6% Pref., 7/9 -/1½
Engl. Margarine, 7% Ptg. Pref., 21/-
Erinoid, 4/3
Evans (D. H.), 6% Pref., 22/-
Ever Ready, 21/1½†† 20/6 -/10½ -/6 -/9 -/9 -/3 -/6 -/7½
Ewart, 22/6 -/9 -/6 -/9 -/1½ -/6 -/3 -/6
Do., 16% Pref., 23/6¾
Financial Times, 7% Pref., 21/- -/6
Fine Cotton Spinners, 25/- 4/9 -/9 5/-
Do., 5% Pref., 16/- 15/9
Finlay, 95/7½ 6/3 5/4½ 6/3 5/-
Foster, Porter, 12/- 11/9
Frederick's Hotels, 4% Deb., 70†
Gallaher, 61½ 62 62/6 -/6 -/4½
Gaumont-Brit. Pict. Corp., 4½ -/6 -/10½ -/9 -/8¼ 15/-
Do., 7½% Pref., 17/6†† -/1½
General Elec., 53/3 3/- 4/- 3/6 -/9 4/- 3/3 -/9 3/- 4/3 -/6 3/6 -/-
Do., 6½% "A" Pref., 23/-
Do., 7½% "B" Pref., 25/7½ 6/-
Do., 7% Deb., 103¼
Gillette Razor, 90
Gold, and Silversmiths, 8/9††
Goodson's, 6% Pref., 2/6
Gordon Hotels, 14/9 -/9 -/9
Do., 5½% Deb., 97½ -/9
Do., 4½% Deb., 92½
Graesonphone, 93/9 -/6 2/6 3/1½ 2/6 -/6 3/1½ -/1½ -/9 -/6 6/2½ 1/10½ 3/5¼
Grout, 19/4½
H.P. Sauce, 98/9 7/9¼†† 8/9†† 100/- 100/-
Handley-Page, Pref. (10% Ptg.), 14/1½ -/1½ -/4½ 14/-
Harrisons and Crosfield, Pref. (10%), 31/-
Do., Def., 61½
Harrods (B.A.), 13½% 19/1½ 19/- -/4½ 19/-
Do., 6% Pref., 24/6
Harrods, 20/6†† 8/6 8/6 -/6† -/9 9/3 8/6† -/6
Hawkeyes, 10/7½ -/7½
Henley's Telegraph, 21½††
Henry (A. and S.), 6/6A
Hoffman, 7½% Pref., 20/-
Home and Col. Stores, 17/3†† -/3¼ -/6 -/6 -/4½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/3¼ -/6 -/7½ -/3 -/2¼ -/3 -/3¼
Hope (Henry), 36/-
Hoyle, 4/-††
Do., Pref., 7/6 -/6 -/7½
Hulett (Sir J.), 21/9
Humber, 17% Pref., 14/-
Hunsworth, Morris, 1/3
Imperial Newspapers, 10/-
Do., 7% Pref., 14/9
Imp. Airways, 22/9½ -/9 3/- -/3 3/-
Imp. Chemical, 26/7½ -/7½ -/3¼ -/7½ -/7½ -/11½ -/4½ -/3¼ -/6 -/6†† -/7½ -/6 -/4 -/4½ -/9 -/6 -/6 -/8¼ -/6¼ -/6 -/3 -/6½

HOME COMMERCIAL MARKETS

WHEAT PRICES HIGHER

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 4.—WHEAT.—The cargo position was firm in view of the sharp improvement in the Argentine Exchange and the rise in American and Canadian markets; but while inquiry was better, business was slow. For a part cargo of South and Western Australian, per Siam, B./b. March 8, 40s. 6d. was paid. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, was held for 42s. and 41s., respectively, while for Rosafe (87-lb.), April, 40s. 3d. was required; 20s. for Barusso (82-lb.), April; and 41s. for steamers of Australian, afloat. Parcels were in active request and an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per qr. was paid. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), due, sold at 41s. 9d.; No. 5, afloat, at 41s. 3d.; Rosafe (82-lb.), per Pakhestan, shipping-shipped, at 39s. 3d.; West Australian, per Aphledore, due end April, at ex. 9d.; and South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian and Burgund, on the way, at 40s. 9d. Avonmouth paid 43s. for West Australian, per Bardolino, just sailed, 42s. 10½d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Challenger, afloat; and 41s. 4½d. for No. 5, per same ship. To Liverpool, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), made 42s. 6d. for April; and 38s. for No. 2 mixed Durum, per Pasmore, was dealt in at 40s. 6d.

The wheat futures market closed quieter. Old contract was 1s. up and the new contract 11d. over the previous close.

Per month	Opening values	1.15 p.m. call	3.15 p.m. call	Closing values	Prev. closing values
		OLD CONTRACT			
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
March	41 6	41 6	41 6	41 3	40 3
May	—	—	40 3		
NEW CONTRACT (London grade of milling quality)					
May	38 0	38 0	38 0	37 9	36 10
July	38 5	38 5	38 5	38 2	37 2

MAIZE was firm and 6d. harder to buy following the withdrawal of European offers and a better Continental demand. For La Plata (new), early April, 28s. 6d. was required, and 27s. 3d. for May and June. Dan.-Gal.-Fox, April, was held for 27s. 3d. Parcels met a good inquiry at 6d. to 9d. per qr. advance, but closed quieter. La Plata, per named boats, on the way, sold at 27s. 9d. for Feb.-March or 28s. and 28s. 1½d.; April-May at 27s. and 27s. 1½d.; May-June at 28s. 1½d. to 28s. 3d. and 28s. 6d.; and June-July at 28s. 3d. to 28s. 6d. and 28s. 6d. Bristol Channel paid 27s. 9d. for Feb.-shipment-shipped and 28s. 6d. for Skelly, while to Liverpool Dan.-Gal.-Fox, April-May 15, made 28s. 3d. Per No. 6 yellow round African, April, 27s. was paid.

BARLEY continued firm. Persian, April, sold to Avonmouth at 18s. 4½d.

OATS were in fair request at a further advance in prices. Chilean, April-May, sold at 16s. ; La Plata, March-April, at 15s.; April at 15s. 4½d.; May at 15s. 7½d.; and May-June at 15s. 9d. Argentine, per Siam, B./b. March 8, 40s. 6d. was paid. A cargo of No. 1 and No. 2 hard winter (Gulf), April, was held for 42s. and 41s., respectively, while for Rosafe (87-lb.), April, 40s. 3d. was required; 20s. for Barusso (82-lb.), April; and 41s. for steamers of Australian, afloat. Parcels were in active request and an advance of 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per qr. was paid. No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), due, sold at 41s. 9d.; No. 5, afloat, at 41s. 3d.; Rosafe (82-lb.), per Pakhestan, shipping-shipped, at 39s. 3d.; West Australian, per Aphledore, due end April, at ex. 9d.; and South Australian, per Anglo-Canadian and Burgund, on the way, at 40s. 9d. Avonmouth paid 43s. for West Australian, per Bardolino, just sailed, 42s. 10½d. for No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Vancouver), per Challenger, afloat; and 41s. 4½d. for No. 5, per same ship. To Liverpool, No. 2 Northern Manitoba (Atlantic), made 42s. 6d. for April; and 38s. for No. 2 mixed Durum, per Pasmore, was dealt in at 40s. 6d.

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	9 6½	9 6	9 6	9 5½	9 6	9 5½
May ..	9 7½	9 7	9 7	9 6½	9 7	9 6½
June ..	9 8½	9 8	9 8	9 7½	9 8	9 7½
July ..	9 9½	9 9	9 9	9 8½	9 9	9 8½
August ..	9 10½	9 10	9 10	9 9½	9 10	9 9½
September ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
October ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
November ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
December ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
January ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
February ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
March ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
April ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

The Alexandria General Produce Association quote fully good fair futures (in 100ths of a dollar per cantar of 99.05lb.) as follows:—

	To-day		Previous close
	1st report	Close	
Ashmouni, April ..	19.42	19.43	19.43
" May ..	20.06	20.02	20.00
Sakellaridis, May ..	28.20	28.15	28.15
" July ..	—	28.18	28.21
" Nov. ..	27.25	26.94	26.95

Receipts to-day 44,874 bales, against 2,667 a year ago.

MANCHESTER, April 4.—Business was not brisk. Some people were inclined to doubt the seriousness of the boycott in Bombay owing to the fact that a certain amount of business was still offering, but the position caused grave concern among leading shippers. Considerable lots of light fabrics of various kinds and printing cloth were booked for by Calcutta and the up-country markets, and Karachi also showed some interest. Collectively, however, the turnover for India was disappointing. China traded white shirtings and fancies rather more freely, and a better inquiry was mentioned from the Near East and Egypt. West Africa took some good lots of heavy cloths. American and Egyptian yarns sold more freely. Quotations of American counts were advanced in line with the rise in the raw material.

WOOL

LONDON, April 4.—The offerings of Colonial wool to-day, covering 5,000 bales, met a spirited sale under continued active buying on the part of Continental, Yorkshire, and other home operators. The week closes with superior grades of both greasy and scoured merino fully 5 per cent. above January values, with other merino qualities now only par to 5 per cent. easier. New Zealand greasy crossbreds have also shared in the improvement, especially medium and lower grades, which are showing not more than par to 5 per cent. decline, the finer descriptions ruling about 5 per cent. below last series. The greater portion of the Australian merinos to-day included some attractive clips from the New England district marked "The Hill," which were run up to 21½d., the best from Victoria "Ardgartan" realizing 16½d. Most of the scoured merino was shown in the joint supplies of 325 bales from the Queensland "Logan Redcliffe" and "R M/Brinard" clips, the best parcels from each realizing 24d. The New Zealand crossbred selection, mainly consisting of greasy qualities, met a brisk sale, especially to Yorkshire buyers, the best at 11d.; a fair quantity, however, was withdrawn owing to excessive limits. The catalogues were made up of 1,181 bales from New South Wales, 1,097 Queensland, 297 Victorian, 323 South Australian, 31 West Australian, 1,667 bales from New Zealand, and a quantity of sundry wool.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE

LONDON, April 4.—SUGAR.—British refined was in fair demand at last prices. Tate's London and Lyle's No. 2 granulated, 22s.; T. L. granulated, 21s. 9d. Home-grown granulated, ground, ex Ely, Cantley, and Ipswich, quoted 20s. 6d. (2d. less ex Ingleton); Anglo-Scottish, 22s. 7½d. to 21s., ex factory; T. L. ex refinery, 21s.; ex wharf, 20s. 3d.; white Mauritius, spot, quoted 21s. 3d.; 99 per cent., April-May, 11s. 6d. value, c.i.f. Europe; March-May, 10s.; May, quoted 10s. 9d. April-June, 10s. 6d., c. and f., India. July-Sept., 10s. 4½d.; f.o.b., Hamburg. Dutch granulated, Czech granulated, prompt, sold at 9s. 3d.; May-Aug., prompt, quoted 9s. 7½d., f.o.b., Rotterdam. Dutch granulated, crystals, prompt, quoted 9s. 4½d., f.o.b., Danzig. Raws were steady; preferential, 96 per cent., April-May, quoted 11s. 6d., value; San Domingo and/or Cuban, 96 per cent. May, quoted 7s. 9d.; June, 7s. 7½d., sellers, c.i.f.

White sugar futures were quiet. Calls—

Month	10.30 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	3.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.15 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
May ..	9 6½	9 6	9 6	9 5½	9 6	9 5½
Aug. ..	7 9¾	7 9½	7 9½	7 9¼	7 9½	7 9¼
Oct. ..	7 9¾	7 9½	7 9½	7 9¼	7 9½	7 9¼
Dec. ..	7 9¾	7 9½	7 9½	7 9¼	7 9½	7 9¼
	New Contract at Basis 96 per cent. C.I.F.					
Jan. ..	8 1½	8 0	8 0¾	8 0¼	8 0¾	8 0
March ..	8 3½	8 2	8 3¼	8 2	8 3¼	8 2
May ..	8 7½	8 6	8 7¼	8 6	8 7¼	8 6

SYRUP.—Lyle's half puncheons quoted 27s. 6d.; 2lb. tins, 29s.; Tate's curt. drums, 25s. 6d.; 3cwt. casks, 22s. 6d.; 1cwt. casks, 23s. 6d.

GLUCOSE.—Guaranteed waterwhite, April-June delivery, quoted 21s. 6d. per cwt., duty paid, landed terms.

COFFEE.—The spot market ruled quietly steady. Futures nominal.

COCOA.—Accra was quietly steady; fair fermented, April-June, quoted 36s. 9d. per cwt., sellers, f.o.b., Liverpool. Futures were quiet and heavily steady; July delivery sold at 41s. 7½d. Sales, 20 tons. Calls (Accra cocoa):—

Month	11 a.m. Sellers	Buyers	4 p.m. Sellers	Buyers	4.50 p.m. Sellers	Buyers
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
April ..	41 9	40 6	41 6	40 0	41 6	40 6
May ..	41 6	40 10½	41 3	40 9	41 4½	40 10½
July ..	42 6	41 6	41 9	41 3	42 0	41 7½
Oct. ..	42 6	42 0	42 3	41 9	42 0	41 7½
Dec. ..	42 6	42 1½	42 3	41 9	42 0	41 7½

TEA.—Next week's auctions will comprise 18,087 packages of Indian and 20,222 packages of Ceylon tea.

RICE was steady. Burma No. 2, cleaned, spot, quoted 13s. 3d. per cwt. April-May, 13s. 6d. to 13s. 9d., sellers; U.K., 13s. 6d.; No. 3, 4 rubies to Levant, 11s. 6d., April-May; S.Q., doubles, Cuba (main ports), April-May, 11s. 4½d., sellers, c.i.f. Saigon No. 1, April-May, singles, quoted 12s. 3d., sellers, c.i.f., U.K.-Continent.

SPICES.—The spot market was quiet, with Black Singapore pepper 1½d. lower. Lampong, 11½d.; Tellicherry, 12½d. to 12¾d. The forward market was firm on renewed inquiry and covering of sellers, but closed again quieter, black Singapore, s.a.q., March-May, quoted 11d. value; Lampong, March-May, sold from 11¼d. to 11½d. to 11¾d.; May-July from 11d. to 11½d.; Aug.-Oct. from 10½d. to 10¾d.; white Muntok, March-May, from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 1s. 2¾d.; Singapore, s.a.q., March-May, from 1s. 2½d. to 1s. 2¾d. to 1s. 1s. 2¾d.; Tellicherry, March-May, quoted 12s6.; Alleppey, 11½d., sellers, c.i.f., delivered weight. Cloves were firm; Zanzibar, spot, quoted 11¾d.; April-May, 1s.; May-July 11¾d., value, 67s. per cwt., value, c.i.f. Pimento quiet; spot quoted 8½d.; April-May, 67s. per cwt., value, c.i.f.

RUBBER.—Plantation grades were quiet and slightly easier. Smoked sheet, spot and April, sold from 7½d. to 7¾d. per lb., and buyers; May from 7½d. to 7¾d., and buyers; June at 7¾d., and sellers; July-Sept. 7¾d. to 7¾d., and value; Oct.-Dec. from 8¼d. to 8⅜d., and sellers; crepe, spot, at 7¾d., and buyers. In the shillong, first compound smoked sheet, May-June, sold at 7¾d., c.i.f., New York. Para grades unchanged; hard fine, spot, quoted 8¾d. sellers. It is estimated that the London stock will show a further increase of about 2,000 tons on Monday next.

SHELLAC.—The spot market was quiet; T N Orange, basis fair, quoted 127s. 6d. per cwt.; A 155s., value. Futures were firm and again dearer; T N, May-June delivery, sold 122s. 6d. to 124s.; Aug. delivery from 125s. to 127s.; Oct. delivery quoted 131s., sellers. Shipment market quiet; T N, in bags, April-May, quoted 119s., Rs.84, buyers; May and June, Rs.86, sellers.

HEMP.—Manilla grades were quieter and prices tended lower under fresh offers and less demand. Grade J, April, sold at £30; April-June, quoted £30 5s., sellers; K., £30, sellers; July-Sept., £29 15s.; L., No. 1, £29, sellers; No. 2, £26, sellers; M., No. 1, £26 15s., sellers; No. 2, £25, sellers. African sisal quiet; Tanganyika and Kenya No. 1, good marks, April-June, quoted £34 5s., value; La.q., £33 15s., buyers, c.i.f. Mexican sisal unchanged.

JUTE was quiet, and prices were barely steady, only a small business being reported. First marks, March-April, quoted £20 5s. per ton, value; April-May sold at £20 10s., and sellers; May-June, £21 10s., and sellers; Sept.-Oct., £26 5s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., £26 5s., and sellers; Aug.-Sept., quoted £26 5s., sellers; Sept.-Oct., £26 5s., sellers; lightings, April-May, quoted £23 7s. 6d., value; May-June, £23 10s., value; hearts, April-May, quoted £21 15s., value; Dubree, 2 and 3, April-May, £23 15s., value; Tossa, 2 and 3, April-May, £25, sellers, c.i.f. Calcutta cable dated April 4 gives:—Firsts, spot, quoted Rs.48 8a.; lightings, Rs.45 8a., sellers.

HESSIANS and TWILLS were steady. 10oz. spot, quoted 29s., sellers; April-May, 29s. 9d., sellers; 8oz., spot, quoted 19s. 6d.; April-May, 19s. 9d., sellers, per 100 yards; Liverpool twills, April-May, quoted 97s., sellers; B., 87s. 6d., sellers, per 100 bags, c.i.f.

CORDAGE was firm. Singapore, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 10s. per ton, buyers, net terms, c.i.f., Rotterdam. Ceylon, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £22 15s., value, net terms, c.i.f., usual ports. Dutch East Indies, f.m.s., April-May, quoted £21 10s., buyers, c.i.f., one port. Mixed (no Padang), April-May, quoted £20 10s., buyers; South Sea, £20 10s., buyers; Manilla, £20 10s., value, c.i.f., Marseilles. Official spot prices:—Malabar, f.m.s., £25; Ceylon, f.m.s., £22 12s. 6d.; Straits, f.m.s., £21 10s.; Straits, f.m., £20 12s. 6d.; Philippines, f.m.s., £20 15s.; South Sea, f.m.s., 15s.

LIVERPOOL, April 4.—SUGAR EXCHANGE.—The market opened with prices partially 1½d. lower. A fair amount of business was done at the 3.5 p.m. call, the market closing steady at the initial level.

—	Opening	3.5 p.m.	Closing
May	7/11b.-8/0d.	7/11b.-8/0s.	7/11b.-8/0s.
Aug.	8/2½b.-8/3½s.	8/2½b.-8/3½s.	8/2½b.-8/3½s.
Oct.	8/5½b.-8/6½s.	8/5½b.-8/6½s.	8/5½b.-8/6½s.
Dec.	8/7½b.-8/8½s.	8/7½b.-8/8½s.	8/7½b.-8/8½s.
Jan.	8/9b.-8/9½s.	8/8½b.-8/9½s.	8/9b.-8/9½s.
May, 1931	9/0b.-9/0½s.	9/0 paid	9/0b.-9/0½s.
May, 1931	9/3 paid	9/3b.-9/3½s.	9/3 paid

SEEDS AND OILS

LONDON (THE BALTIC EXCHANGE), April 4.—LINSEED was firm at 2s. 6d. to 5s. per ton advance for Indian, while La Plata was raised 7s. 6d. per ton with a good Continental demand. Calcutta, April-May sold at £19, Continent, to London, £19, sellers; bold Bombay, similar positions, £20 10s., sellers; La Plata, afloat, to Hull, £18 5s.; April-May and May-June, £18 2s. 6d., sellers. RAPESEED was firm but slow. Toria, April-May and May-June, to Hull/Continent, £16 5s., sellers. COTTONSEED was steady, unchanged. Egyptian black, April, to Hull, £15 15s., sellers; May, £7 18s. 9d.; June, £8 1s. 3d.; July-Aug., £8 5s., sellers. Sakellaridis, April, £7 8s. 9d.; May, £7 11s. 3d.; June, £7 12s. 6d., sellers. CANNADEED was steady. Bombay, April-May, to Hull, £15 15s., sellers. Ghoogri sorts were steady. Coromandel (machined), May-June, £16 10s.; June-July, £16 12s. 6d.; July-Aug., £16 15s.; and Aug.-Sept., £16 17s. 6d., sellers. PALM KERNELS were firm. To Hamburg, April-May, £15 5s.; May-June, £15 10s.; and June-July, £15 15s., sellers. LINSEED OIL was steady and 5s. to 2s. 6d. per ton higher. Spot, on the spot, £39 5s.; May-Aug., £38 15s.; Sept.-Dec., £37 5s., naked. RAPE OIL was very firm and 30s. per ton higher. Crude extracted, £39; and technical refined, £40 10s., naked, ex wharf. COTTON OIL was steady. Egyptian crude, £28; refined common edible, £32 10s.; deodorized, £34 10s., naked, ex mill. TURPENTINE was quiet and occasionally 3d. per cwt. lower. American spot, and June, 44s. 6d.; Russian, spot, 41s.

HULL, April 4.—LINSEED OIL, spot, £40 5s.; April, £39 15s.; May-Aug., £39; Sept.-Dec., £38 10s. COTTON OIL, refined, spot, £29; edible refined, spot, £32; technical, spot, £31 10s.; deodorized, spot, £34. PALM KERNEL OIL, crude, naked, 5½ per cent., spot, £31 10s. (nominal). COCONUT OIL, crushed/extracted, spot, £35; deodorised, spot, £37. SOYA OIL, extracted and crushed, spot, £30 10s.; deodorised, spot, £34. RAPE OIL, crushed/extracted, spot, £36; refined, spot, £38 per ton. TURPENTINE, spot, 47s. 3d. per cwt., net cash terms, ex mill.

METALS AND MINERALS

LONDON, April 4.—COPPER.—Quiet conditions continued to prevail on the standard market. Cash closed 6s. 3d. and three months 7s. 6d. lower. Sales, 400 tons: April at £69 17s. 6d.; May, £69; July, £68 2s. 6d.; and three months at £68 2s. 6d. Settlement price, £69 17s. 6d. In the afternoon cash sold at £69 13s. 9d., and May at £68 18s. 9d. The market for refined was quiet with best selected 10s. lower and other kinds unchanged.

TIN.—The East reported 300 tons sold at £167 7s. 6d., c.i.f., a fall of 50s. Here the market was easier, cash closing £2 3s. 9d. and three months 25s. lower. Sales, 500 tons: cash at £163 15s. to £164 to £163 16s.; April, £164 7s. 6d. to £164 15s. to £163 15s.; June, £165 5s.; July, £165 10s.; and three months, £166 15s. to £165 5s., to £165 17s. 6d. to £166 to £165 2s. 6d. Settlement price, £163 10s. At the second session business was restricted to three months at £166 5s. English common tin closed quiet at £164 10s. Arrivals of Bolivian tin ore in the United Kingdom during March totalled 2,648 tons fine (55 per cent.), and of Nigerian 1,220 tons fine (70 per cent.).

LEAD was rather pressed for sale, and near dates declined 3s. 9d. and forward 2s. 6d. Sales, 500 tons: April at £18 12s. 6d.; July, £18 15s. 3d.; Aug., £18 16s. 9d. to £18 15s.; and Sept. at £18 17s. 6d. Settlement price, £18 10s. The afternoon market was idle. English closed 5s. lower at £20 5s.

SPELTER was quietly steady, with near and forward 1s. 3d. higher. Sales, 500 tons: April at £18 6s. 3d.; May at £18 8s. 9d. to £18 10s.; and April at £18 17s. 6d. to £18 15s. 9d. Settlement price, £18 5s. In the afternoon April sold at £18 5s.; May, £18 8s. 9d.; and July at £18 10s. 9d. to £18 17s. 6d.

TINPLATES were firmer at 18s. 4½d. to 18s. 6d., basis I.C., f.o.b. South Wales. ZINC SHEETS.—English, £28 to £29 per ton, ex works. ALUMINIUM.—Ingots and bars for home delivery, £95 per ton. ANTIMONY dull. English regulus, £40 to £46 10s.; foreign, spot, £29 10s. to £30 per ton, ex warehouse. NICKEL, £170 per ton. WOLFRAM.—Refined was still easier at £9 15s. to £10 per cw. QUICKSILVER quiet at £22 15s. to £22 17s. 6d. per flask, full terms.

OFFICIAL CLOSING QUOTATIONS

	To-day £ s. d.	£ s. d.	Prev. day £ s. d.	£ s. d.
COPPER—				
Std. cash ..	69 16 0	69 18 9	70 2 6	to 70 5 0
Three mths.	67 17 6	68 0 0	68 5 0	— 68 7 6
Electrolytic	83 10 0	84 0 0	83 10 0	— 84 0 0
Wire bars	84 0 0	—	84 0 0	—
Best selected	73 5 0	76 10 0	75 15 0	— 77 0 0
Strong sheets	110 0 0	—	110 0 0	—
TIN—				
Std. cash ..	163 7 6	163 10 0	164 10 0	— 164 15 0
Three mths.	165 2 6	165 5 0	166 7 6	— 166 10 0
"Locos" ..	—	—	—	—
Gd. soft pig, net ..	18 11 2	18 12 9	18 15 0	— 18 16 2
*SPELTER ..	18 6 3	18 18 9	18 5 0	— 18 17 6

* For shipment during the current and third following month

Unofficial closing quotations:—COPPER, cash, £69 13s. 9d.; three months, £67 17s. 6d. TIN, cash, £163 10s.; three months, £165 5s. LEAD, near, £18 11s. 3d.; forward, £18 12s. 9d. SPELTER, near, £18 5s.; forward, £18 17s. 6d.

MIDDLESBROUGH, April 4.—The chief feature of the iron market is the slackness in the demand for hematite, stocks are accumulating, and mixed numbers can be obtained at 75s. 6d. Pig-iron is in moderate request and ruling quotations are:—No. 1 (Cleveland, 70s.; No. 3 (G.M.B., 67s. 6d.; No. 4 foundry, 66s. 6d.; and No. 4 forge, 65s. Furnace coke is unchanged at 19s. 6d., and Rubio ore at 21s. 6d. The steel market is unchanged.

MEAT AND FISH

LONDON, April 4.—SMITHFIELD MEAT.—Supplies amounted to 1,049 tons, made up of 264 tons of British and Irish produce, and 705 tons of imported. Imports formed 74.8 per cent. Analysis of supplies and prices as follows:—

BEEF (per 8lb.).—Scotch, short sides, 6s. 6d. to quarters, chilled, 4s. 6d. to 6s.; Argentine hindquarters, chilled, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; forequarters, chilled, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; forequarters, chilled, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 6d.

MUTTON (per 8lb.).—Scotch, 7s. to 8s. 6d. to 9s.; English, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; tegs, 7s. 4d. to 8s. 4d.; ewes, 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; New Zealand wethers, 4s. to 5s.; ewes, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; Australian wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; Argentine wethers, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.

PORK (per 8lb.).—English (under 10st.), 8s. 8d. to 9s. 4d.; (10st. to 12st.), 7s. 4d. to 8s. 8d.; (15st.; New Zealand, 6s. 8d. to 7s. 4d.; Irish (crate), 7s. 8s. 8d.; (15st.; New States, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Argentine, 6s. 4d. to 6s. 8d.; Canadian, 6s. to 6s. 8d.; ewes, 5s. 10d. to 6s. 2d.

LAMB (per 8lb.).—English, 9s. 4d. to 12s.; New Zealand, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 2d.; Australian, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Argentine, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 6d.

VEAL (per 8lb.).—English, fat, 7s. 4d. to 9s.; specials, 9s. 4d. to 10s.; bobbies, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.

POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Surrey chicken (per lb.), 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; fowl, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; Irish, fatted, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; French, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d.; Belgian, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; Dutch, 1s. 4d.; white, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; Russian, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d.; Hungarian, 1s. to 1s. 1d.; English hens, old, 6d. to 10d.; country ducks, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 11d.; American, 1s. 1d. to 2d. to 2d.; Russian, 10½d. to 11d.; rabbits, wild, 5d. to 7d.; buttery, Russian, 1s. 1d.

EGGS.—Per 120, ordinary packing, grade 1, 12s. 6d. to 13s.; grade 2, 11s. 6d. to 12s.; Belgian, 15½d. to 16d.; Danish, 18d., 15s. 9d. to 13s.; Irish, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; Dutch, 18d., all brown, 13s. to 13s. 3d.; 16-16½d., all brown, 11s. to 11s. 3d.; 16d., mixed, 10s. 6d. to 10s. 9d.; duck, 10s. to 10s. 9d.; French, 16d., brown, 10s. 6d. to 11s.

BILLINGSGATE (wholesale).—Consignments totalled 720 tons. Quotations:—English and Irish salmon, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 9d.; Scotch, 2s. 7d. to 2s. 10d.; soles, 2s. 3d. to 3s.; soles, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; slips, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 10d.; mullet, 2s.; whitebait, 1s. to 1s. 3d.; lobsters, 2s. to 3s.; crabs, 2d. to 1s. 3d.; prawns, 9d. to 3s. per lb.; livers, 6s. to 7s.; turbot, 16s. to 20s.; shrimps repeated 12s. 6d. for sugar to U.K./Cont., May, and Montreal operated in British tonnage for May shipment to Avonmouth at 3s. 10½d. per qr., with the option of the Mersey at 2s. In the Danube-Danzig there was further rate appreciation on the payment of 4s. 6d. per qr. large steamer to the Antwerp-Hamburg range. Eastern trades were quieter, mainly owing to the lack of suitable tonnage open for early loading. Cont. May.

Fixtures included the following:—Black Sea, Goulandris, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., Baltic Continent, 10s. 6d., 10s. to 20s.; Fyrefleet, 38s. to 50s.; Portuguese, 7s.; Bluepoint, 6s. 6d. per 100. English brown and Dutch shrimps, 1s. to 1s. 6d.; and pink, 2s. per gall.

PROVISIONS

LONDON, April 4.—BACON.—Irish was quiet with lean sizeable 2s. lower to unchanged at 116s. to 128s. per cwt. Swedish and Dutch were slow and irregular with other descriptions firm, but top grades remained practically unchanged on the week. Danish No. 1 sizeable was quoted at 112s. 3; Swedish, No. 1 sizeable, 104s. to 108s.; Dutch No. 1 sizeable, 105s. to 106s.; Canadian leanest, 108s.; Estonian leanest, 101s. to 104s.; Latvian leanest, 98s. to 100s.; Polish leanest, 96s. to 97s.; and Russian (Ukrainian) leanest, 96s. to 97s.; and Russian fat, 104s. Danish killings last week numbered 99,000, against 94,000 in the previous week.

HAMS.—York and Cumberland were steady with 10lb. to 12lb. quoted at 210s. to 220s. United States long-cut was 2s. lower to unchanged at 94s. to 102s.; and short-cut firm and 2s. dearer at 94s. to 98s. per cwt. LARD was steady with American, 56lb. boxes, 1s. to 9d. dearer at 54s. 6d. to 56s. 6d.; and other brands unchanged. Irish bladders were quoted at 84s. to 90s.; 28lb. boxes, 82s. 6d.; Danish bladders, 80s. to 82s.; 28lb. boxes, 82s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt. CHEESE.—English was firm on small supplies. Finest farmers ranged from 116s. to 122s.; fine farmers, 100s. to 110s.; farmers fair, 110s. to 124s.; and factory unchanged to 2s. higher at 78s. to 80s. per cwt. Graded Cheshire was quoted 1s. to 2s. 6d. dearer and ungraded at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Stilton was held at 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. Colonial descriptions were quiet. Canadian was unchanged, finest coloured, 90s. to 98s.; fine, 92s. to 94s.; finest white, 96s. to 100s.; fine, 92s. to 94s. New Zealand finest coloured declined 1s. to 78s. to 80s.; fine, 76s. to 77s.; finest white, 78s. to 80s.; fine, 76s. to 78s.; fine, 75s. per cwt. Dutch factory was easier; Edam, 40 per cent., fell 4s. to 6s. per cwt. Stocks of cheese in the Surrey Commercial Docks comprise: Canadian, 114,120 boxes; New Zealand, 40,586 crates. BUTTER.—The market was depressed; New Zealand finest salted declined 2s. to 124s. to 128s.; good to fine, 122s. to 124s.; inferior, 112s. to 116s.; finest unsalted fell 4s. to 2s.; fine, 124s. to 142s. Australian finest salted was 2s. to 1s. lower at 122s. to 126s.; good to fine, 116s. to 120s.; inferior, 112s. to 114s.; finest unsalted was unchanged to 4s. lower at 122s. to 128s.; good to fine, 116s. to 120s.; inferior, 108s. to 116s. Argentine finest was 2s. to 4s. cheaper at 140s. to 142s. Dutch creamery was 2s. to 4s. lower at 128s. to 136s. per cwt., with rolls 1s. 6d. cheaper at 15s. to 15s. 6d. per 12lb. Polish was 2s. higher to unchanged at 118s. to 120s. per cwt. These prices cover secondary and 2nd grade brands. The Danish official quotation for Lur brand butter is 12kr. lower at 232kr. per 100 kilos. (Prices of bacon, hams, lard, are those of Thursday and up to 2 o'clock Friday, and of butter and cheese, those of Thursday and up to 11.30 o'clock Friday.)

HOPS

LONDON, April 4.—HOPS.—The limited business on the hop market during the past week has been in the best of the very medium lots which comprise the bulk of all hand holdings now left. There is a real scarcity of anything that can be considered as choice. No change is anticipated in the position until after the Budget proposals have been made public, when, with warmer weather, some improvement in demand is anticipated. All foreign markets are quiet, with values unchanged. Considerable business is going on in all Continental districts except "Saaz Tomes," where the "certificated" hops are grown. Reliable estimates put it at from 25 to 40 per cent. American cablegrams report quiet conditions with unaltered values.

ARGENTINE GRAIN SHIPMENTS

BUENOS AIRES, April 3.—Reports from the maize districts state that picking has begun in the early-sown areas. Wheat closed with a firm tone, the ex-dock quotation at $10.75, showing an advance on the week of 20c., while maize, also firm, is 10c. dearer at $6.60. Oats ruled firm and closed 35c. higher at $4.90, while linseed is unaltered on the week but closed firm at $19.65.

Shipments of wheat during the week comprised 32,000 qrs. to London, 23,000 to U.K. ports other than London or Liverpool, and 5,000 for orders. 23,000 to the Continent, and 115,000 to non-European ports, the total, 372,500 qrs., comparing with 309,500 the preceding week, and 759,000 during the corresponding week in 1929. Maize clearances, consisting of 23,000 qrs. to London, 4,500 to Liverpool, 92,000 for orders, and 83,000 to the Continent, totalled 202,500 qrs., against 142,500 a week ago, and 266,500 last year. Of a total of 105,000 qrs. of oats shipped, 98,000 qrs. were for the U.K. and for orders, and the remainder to the Continent. A week ago no oats were cleared, but the total a year ago was 175,000 qrs. Linseed shipments amounted to 20,300 tons, against 27,200 a week ago, and 12,100 last year. Details show that 3,900 tons were to the U.K. and for orders, 4,000 to the Continent, and 12,400 to the U.S.A., &c.

Stocks of wheat at 280,000 tons are 10,000 tons larger and those of linseed are 5,000 tons heavier at 130,000 tons. Maize stocks are 10,000 tons lighter at 90,000 tons, and oats stocks 5,000 tons smaller at 40,000 tons.

BRAZILIAN MARKETS

RIO DE JANEIRO, April 3.—EXCHANGE on London advanced ½d. to 5/9⅛d. The COFFEE market closed firm with No. 7 N.Y. standard 150 reis dearer at $15,125. Receipts 7,000 bags making 2,379,000 bags for the season to date against 2,983,000 bags for the same period last season. No clearances were reported and the stock has increased to 335,000 bags, which compares with 240,000 bags a year ago. At SANTOS No. 4 N.Y. standard was quoted at $21,000. Receipts 39,000 bags which makes 7,519,000 bags for the season to date against 6,723,000 bags a year ago. Clearances were, 14,000 bags to Europe and 2,000 bags elsewhere. The stock shows an increase at 1,051,000 bags and compares with 1,157,000 bags last year.

FREIGHT MARKETS

On the BALTIC SHIPPING EXCHANGE yesterday freight markets generally had a better tone, due, to a large extent, to the improvement in the grain commodity market. Furthermore, tonnage in the distant markets is by no means as plentiful as of late and owners showed more reserve. Rates from the River Plate were higher with 15s. paid for April shipment from Concepcion to the Continent, 12s. 6d. from Rosario to U.K./Cont., and 12s. from up-river to U.K./Cont. May. Cuban shippers repeated 12s. 6d. for sugar to U.K./Cont. May, and Montreal operated in British tonnage for May shipment to Avonmouth at 3s. 10½d. per qr., with the option of the Mersey at 2s. In the Danube-Danzig there was further rate appreciation on the payment of 4s. 6d. per large steamer to the Antwerp-Hamburg range. Eastern trades were quieter, mainly owing to the lack of suitable tonnage open for early loading. Cont. May.

Fixtures included the following:—Black Sea, Goulandris, 5,500 tons, 10 per cent., basis Continent, 10s. 6d., full options. April; Vladivostock, Nagara, 6,000 tons (part cargo), Rotterdam or Hamburg, 16s. 3d., with options. June; Rosario, Baron Kelvin, 4,500 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 12s. 3d. April; San Lorenzo, Serantes, 5,300 tons, 10 per cent., U.K./Cont., 14s., May; Rosario, Ariadne Pandell, 6,500 tons, 10 per cent., Bordeaux-Rotterdam range, 11s., April; Concepcion, Baron Nairn, 4,600 tons, 10 per cent., Bordeaux-Hamburg range, 12s., April; Cuba, steamer, 7,000 tons,

LONDON HOTELS (Continued from Page 23)

RUNNING HOT AND COLD WATER and electric radiators are installed in all bed rooms of

THE ALWIN HOTEL,
GLOUCESTER-ROAD, S.W.7.
Spacious and comfortable public rooms; central heating; excellent and varied cuisine; lift. Terms inclusive from 4gns. per week, affording outstanding value. Kensington 4672.

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Founded 1900 by H. E. How, Managing Director.
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KENSINGTON GATE HOTEL,
104-6, Queen's-gate, S.W.7. 'Phone, Kensington 0645.

LINDEN-GARDENS HOTEL,
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Cuisine unexcelled anywhere in London.
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ALL BED ROOMS are also fitted with RUNNING HOT and COLD WATER, a gas fire, &c.
Bright fires in the public rooms; first-class cuisine; beds fitted with box springs and hair mattresses; attentive, willing service.
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COUNTRY AND SEASIDE
(Continued from Page 24)

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SUSSEX.—QUEEN ANNE RESIDENCE near old-world village, 5 miles coast; three reception, 6 beds, bath; electric light, central heating; garage; tennis court. SEVEN ACRES. £5,500.
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SUSSEX and HANTS BORDERS.—Old FARMHOUSE-STYLE RESIDENCE; up-to-date conveniences; one mile station; three reception, five beds, bath, company's water. ONE ACRE. £1,450. FREEHOLD.

FOR CONVERSION, TWO STONE BARNS, red tile roofs, standing on about 2,600 ACRES; fine sunset scenery.—Photos. &c., 71, Church-street, W.8.

FOR SALE, a charming GEORGIAN COUNTRY HOUSE within 1½ miles from Louth Station (Lincolnshire). Contains three reception rooms, six bed rooms, two bath rooms, scullery, central heating; garage for four cars and excellent outbuildings; large garden, tennis lawns, ground is well wooded. An ideal home.
For full particulars apply to W. WHITMORE, Auctioneer and Estate Agent, 57, Victoria-street, Grimsby. 'Phone 2663.

FOR SALE, detached VILLA, built 1926; every modern convenience; three bedrooms, tiled bathroom, dining room, kitchen, bath room, four bed rooms; garage. Close to golf course and main line station. Lovely view. Easy terms. £1,500.—Apply Owner, Hailsweil, Liskeard, Cornwall.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE PRICE.
FREEHOLD, FARNHAM, Surrey, within half-an-hour of beautiful neighbourhood.—Choice MODERN RESIDENCE; lovely position on a hill, extensive views; six bed rooms, bath (hot and cold); garage two cars; ONE ACRE of charming grounds.—Illustrated particulars of the Sole Agents, REGINALD C. S. EVENNETT, F.A.I., Farnham, and at Haslemere and Hindhead.

FREEHOLD, adjoining Coulsdon Common, 15 miles London Bridge; MODEL DAIRY and POULTRY FARM, including Farmhouse and old-fashioned also new house expensively built, including oak floors and panelling, central heating, hollow walls, &c., as a first-class residence or paying hobby.—W. J. KING, 5, Great James-street, Bedford-row, W.C.1.

GENTLEWOMAN'S COTTAGE RESIDENCE to be SOLD at once; four bed, two sitting, lounge; central heating; electric light; gas; verandah; ¼ acre garden, well stocked. Garage. Pentwood and Chesterfield trees. Husband standing birch on graves.—Miss de Witte, Stifford Lodge, Stisted, Christchurch.

GODALMING.—Apply FOLKER & HORTON, F.A.I., for particulars of GUILDFORD. AVAILABLE PROPERTIES.

BETWEEN THE DOWNS AND THE COAST.
GOODWOOD (four miles).—Very attractive and compact COUNTRY PROPERTY in quiet, rural situation; three reception, five bed, two bath, usual offices; cottage; good garages, &c.; tennis lawn, kitchen garden of market garden; stream of water; about four acres in all; main water; own electric light. Inspected and recommended. FREEHOLD £3,750 (offers).—Sole Agents, WYATT and SON, 59, East-street, Chichester.

IDEAL FOR ARTISTS, &c.
HASLEMERE (adjoining lovely Commons, with views).—Attractive pre-War COUNTRY RESIDENCE; three reception, eight bed and dressing rooms, two useful offices; Studio; garden 1¼ ACRE; co.'s water and electric light. Low price.—Apply REGINALD C. EVENNETT, Haslemere (Tele. 10), also at Hindhead and Farnham.

HERTS.—Old-world sabled RESIDENCE, near station and golf links; five bed, bath, lounge, two reception rooms, and offices; garage; all conveniences; matured garden with tennis lawn; will be let on LEASE for SALE.—Particulars of BRAUND and GRAM, Hertford.

HOVE & BRIGHTON AGENTS.

WM. WILLETT, LTD., 52, Church-road, Hove.

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IN SPORTING DISTRICT.—A fine medium-sized COUNTRY HOUSE, with lofty reception, cloak room, garden room, six principal bed rooms, two servants' bed rooms, one bath-dressing room, two servants' bathrooms, usual offices; stabling; small farmery; picturesque gardens and wood; tennis court; 42½ ACRES. POSSESSION. Very moderate price.—Particulars from CONNOLLY, RICKEARD and GREEN, Queen-street, Exeter. D.3922.

ISLE OF WIGHT, South-West Coast.—Delightful RESIDENCE; five bed, bath (hot and cold), reception, domestic offices; garage; FREEHOLD, £1,675. Furniture could be purchased. Would be Let.—WALLIS, RIDDETT, and Co., Auctioneers, Newport, Isle of Wight.

WITHIN DAILY REACH.

"JACKMAN'S," HASLEMERE; perfect seclusion, yet only 10min. walk centre of town; 10min. station. For SALE, artistic COUNTRY RESIDENCE, approached by drive; three reception, offices, six bed, bath; main drainage, electric light, gas, water, and drainage; double garage; impressive grounds ONE ACRE, tennis lawn, kitchen garden. Low moderate price.—Recommended by Sole Agents, SHIELDS & SONS, Haslemere and Hindhead.

KENT, 18 miles London.—Very artistic RESIDENCE with delightful views; five beds, two baths; two reception, billiard room, usual offices; garage for two cars; ¾ acre, tennis court, dairy. FREEHOLD £3,250, including fixtures, fittings, billiard table and accessories.—Sole Agents, 34, Broadway, Bromley. Ravensbourne 2926.

KESILWORTH.—For SALE, with POSSESSION, a fine detached RESIDENCE with all modern conveniences, in excellent order and very quaint; three reception, seven bed rooms, two bath rooms, servants' sitting room and complete domestic offices; town services; well stocked gardens, tennis lawn and other lawns and orchard; FIVE ACRES of land.—Apply to GEORGE LOVEITT and SONS, Estate Agents, Coventry.

KINGSMEAD.—For SALE, by Private Bargain, desirable RESIDENCE, facing South exposure; three reception, six bed room; dressing room, two maids' rooms, bath room, three w.c.s, good domestic offices and outbuildings; main services; tennis lawn and kitchen garden.—Apply BAILEY and GIFFORD, W.S., 3, Hanover-street, Edinburgh.

ADJOINING GOLF COURSE.
LINDFIELD, SUSSEX.—Most attractive well-built DETACHED FREEHOLD RESIDENCE; contains 3 reception, 5 bed, and 2 bath; over Acre of delightful garden; garage. PRICE £4,000.
HORACE JOYCE and Co., 16, Victoria-street, S.W.1.

LOVELY LEAMINGTON SPA (off a quiet, well-timbered road).—Small detached matured brick RESIDENCE; tablet windows; all conveniences; garden a feature of property; main line G.W.R. (London 90 minutes).—FAYERMANN, House Agents, Leamington Spa.

COUNTRY AND SEASIDE (continued)

LOUGHTON, ESSEX.—A well-built HOUSE known as "FIRBANK," ALBION-HILL, containing seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and excellent domestic offices; well-stocked garden of ONE ACRE, tennis court, and garage. Rent, on lease, £160 per annum.—Apply McDOWALL and FRANCIS, 377, Barking-road, E.13. Telephone, Albert Dock 1272.

NEAR TROWBRIDGE.—Stone-built detached HOUSE, **£850.** Two reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room, offices; garage; gas and company's water; walled garden, &c.—THAKE and PAGINTON, Land Agents, Newbury.

NEAR COLCHESTER.—The LANGHAM OAKS ESTATE is for SALE by direction of Major-General Mullens, C.B.; a beautiful reasonably sized HOUSE, with all modern improvements and 500 acres, or less, land.—Particulars from P. Dudding, Esq., Holbeche House, near Dudley, Worcs.

NORTH HAMPSHIRE, ½-mile North Hants Golf Club.—MODERN RESIDENCE, facing South; three reception rooms, five bed rooms, fitted basins; central heating, main drainage, electric light, usual offices; brick and tile roofs. FREEHOLD, 1¼ ACRE, £2,750.—POOL and SON, Fleet, Hants.

NORTH DEVON, with Dartmoor views.—Unfurnished HOUSE to be LET; three reception rooms, eight bed rooms, two bath rooms; electric light; excellent drainage; good garden; stables, garage, and cottage; 17 miles from Exeter. Rent £185.—Miss Partridge, 18, East Southernhay, Exeter.

NEAR BATH.—1¼ mile from B.C. Church and within a few miles of Shepton Mallet.—A very charming old-fashioned COUNTRY RESIDENCE, with electric light, central heating, main drainage, hot and cold water, approached by drive with lodge entrance, and standing in attractive grounds of TWO ACRES; four reception, six beds, bath (hot and cold); good stabling and garage. Inspected and recommended by W. HUGHES and SON, Ltd., 38, College-green, Bristol. 15704.

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Principal Agents, HEWITT and Co., Lymington.

OLD BOSHAM, close to the Creek.—Very attractive MODERN BUNGALOW for SALE with POSSESSION; two reception, three bed, bath (hot and cold), kitchen, &c.; main services; garage; well-kept good garden; room for garage. Built for owner on Ideal Houses plans three years ago. FREEHOLD, £1,650. Offers!—Sole Agents, WM. CRT and SON, 59, East-street, Chichester.

£465 FREEHOLD.
OXON.—A really charming six-roomed COUNTRY COTTAGE, recommended in world of oak beams and other interesting features; ½ Acre garden and paddock; low rates; IMMEDIATE POSSESSION; photo.—GRIBBLE, BOOTH and SHEPHERD, Country Property Specialists, Bastnastcke and Yeovil.

SHAFTESBURY, DORSET.—A favourite holiday resort and sporting centre.—A large HOUSE containing about 19 bed rooms, three bath rooms, four reception rooms, dance hall, and complete offices, together with about 10 ACRES of freehold and 13 acres of leasehold; SOLD at £7,000 FREEHOLD. The property is well adapted as a private hotel or boarding house, which is much needed in the town.—Full particulars of FOX and SONS, Estate Agents, Bournemouth.

S. DEVON.—FREEHOLD BOARDING HOUSE, vacant, £1,050; 12 sitting and bed rooms, bath room; main water and drainage, electricity, gas; garden.—Write Box 8.35, The Times, E.C.4.

SILCHESTER, lovely country on Hants-Berks borders.—Gentleman's HOUSE with lounge, **£3,000** two other large reception rooms, six bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms; electric light, central heating; two garages, stable for four; gardens, tennis lawn, and meadowland. OR OFFER. Recommended by NICHOLAS, 1, Station-road, Reading.
OAK BEAMS.

SMALL Picturesque MODERN COTTAGE on a gentleman's estate on the Surrey and Sussex Borders; three bed rooms, sitting room, kitchen; indoor sanitation; garage and small car; electric light, and pretty garden. Position a little isolated. An ideal week-end or summer residence. Rent £52.—Apply H. B. RAVERSTOCK, Estate Offices, Godalming.

SOUTH HANTS, on high ground, on the outskirts of Southampton.—Gentleman's exceptionally well-appointed RESIDENCE, containing hall with fireplace, three reception rooms, five bed rooms, bath room; Company's water, electric light, and heating. Ample telephones; garage for two cars; laundry and other outbuildings; grounds of about ONE ACRE with excellent tennis lawn. Possession 1 month. Full particulars RAWBRIDGE and SON, Albion-place, Southampton.

FOR SALE.
SOUTH DEVON.—Very attractive COUNTRY RESIDENCE; two reception, four bed rooms, bath room (hot and cold), excellent offices, modern sanitation; public water, electric light, grounds ONE ACRE; charming views, easy access, golf, station, and shops. IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.—Apply CHARLES HEAD and SON, Estate Agents, Kingsbridge.

STOKE POGES, BUCKS.—Delightful RESIDENTIAL SITES for SALE almost adjoining Golf Course. Low prices.—FREEHOLD.—BUCKLAND and SONS, Land Agents, Slough ('phone 28).

SURREY (Leith Hill District).—Attractive semi-detached COUNTRY COTTAGE in rural position; two living rooms, studio or garage, three bed rooms, bath room; indoor sanitation, main drainage, co.'s water; large garden. PRICE £800 FREEHOLD, or would be Let, rent £55 per annum on lease.—WHITE and SONS, Dorking. Tele. 85.

SURREY HILLS.—Magnificent secluded position enjoying wonderful views; 600ft. up on a Southern slope, 1½ mile from Merstham Station.—Delightful compact well-maintained FREEHOLD BUNGALOW PROPERTY, "MENOTAH," WHITE HILL, BLETCHINGLEY, standing in beautifully timbered pleasure gardens and grounds of about FIVE ACRES; eight bed rooms, two bath rooms, two spacious reception rooms, large sun room, complete domestic offices; central heating, electric light, modern sanitation; detached garage for two or three cars, gardener's cottage, tennis court, flower and kitchen gardens, woodland walks, paddock. By AUCTION 10th April (unless previously sold).—DIXON and Co., Railway Approach, Sutton, Surrey. Tele., Sutton 3097 (three lines).

SUSSEX.

EYRE and Co., Lewes, for HOUSES and ESTATES.

SUSSEX HOUSES.

ROSS and DENNIS, UCKFIELD and EASTBOURNE.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL or NURSING HOME.
SUSSEX (on high ground, within one mile Haywards Heath Station).—For SALE or to be LET Unfurnished, RESIDENCE containing ten bed and dressing, bath, three lofty reception rooms; electric light; gas; company's water; main drains; well-timbered grounds of about 1½ ACRE.—Agents, JARVIS and Co., Haywards Heath. 'Phone 122.

SUSSEX, 13 miles Brighton.—Picturesque old FARMHOUSE; 6 beds; cost, &c.; five bed rooms, bath room, two reception rooms; company's water; garage and outbuildings; 32 ACRES of land with woods. PRICE £9,000. Owner's Agent, RAYMOND BEAUMONT, 35, Eaststreet, Brighton, and at Burgess Hill.

TO be LET, within four miles Manchester, RESIDENCE, containing four reception, six bed rooms, box rooms, servants' bed rooms, billiard room, two bath rooms, kitchens, and good domestic offices, wine cellar; garage, greenhouse, &c.; in grounds having total area 3a. 3r. 3p. Adjoins Golf Course.—For rent and particulars apply A. J. BRICKWELL, Surveyor, L.N.E.R., 12, Paton-street, Manchester.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS HOUSES.

BRACKETT and SONS, THE LOCAL AGENTS.

WEYBRIDGE.—HOUSE to be LET or SOLD; three minutes station; on heath; three reception, eight bed.—Write Box F.1501, The Times, E.C.4.

WARD PRICE & CO.,

48, WESTBOROUGH, SCARBOROUGH.

ON THE NORTHUMBERLAND AND SCOTTISH BORDERS.
MIDWAY BETWEEN EDINBURGH AND NEWCASTLE ON THE GREAT NORTH ROAD AND SEVEN MILES BERWICK-ON-TWEED, 2½ MILES FROM GOSWICH GOLF COURSE.
AND SITUATE IN A DISTRICT OFFERING EVERY SOCIAL AND SPORTING AMENITY.
THE VALUABLE AND NOTABLE FREEHOLD MANORIAL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE,

HAGGERSTON CASTLE,

OFFERING A RESIDENTIAL ESTATE OR FOR A HIGH-CLASS HOTEL OR HYDRO, COUNTY CLUB, SCHOOL, OR OTHER INSTITUTION.

THE SOUTH FRONT.

THE CASTLE ITSELF WAS REBUILT IN 1911 REGARDLESS OF COST, AND NOW OFFERS ONE OF THE MOST IMPOSING MASTERPIECES OF MODERN DOMESTIC CLASSIC ARCHITECTURE AND CRAFTSMANSHIP IN THE KINGDOM.
IT IS SITUATE IN MOST CHARMING SURROUNDINGS AND GROUNDS OVERLOOKING EXPANSIVE ORNAMENTAL LAKE, and contains
NINE RECEPTION APARTMENTS, including
IMPOSING BALL ROOM and WINTER GARDEN.
TWENTY-NINE BED CHAMBERS, THREE DRESSING ROOMS, TWO NURSERIES, and 12 MARBLE-LINED BATH ROOMS; 12 STAFF BED ROOMS WITH BATH ROOMS.
EXTREMELY WELL-FITTED and COMMODIOUS OFFICES, leaving nothing to be desired.
The whole Estate covering an area of about

1,750 ACRES (more or less),

and includes
VALUABLE SHEEP, DAIRY, AND GRAZING FARMS, SMALL HOLDINGS, ACCOMMODATION LANDS, AND PLANTATIONS.

THE VILLAGE OF FENWICK,

including
18 COTTAGES, READING INSTITUTES, AND ACCOMMODATION LANDS.
in all 45 LOTS.
To be OFFERED by AUCTION by

WARD PRICE & CO.,

at King's Arms Hotel, Berwick-on-Tweed, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1930, at 2 p.m.
The property may be viewed by appointment. Illustrated printed Particulars and Conditions of Sale, price 3s. 6d. each, and cards to view may be obtained of M. A. Oates, Esq., Land Agent, Haggerston Castle Estate, Beal, Northumberland; the Auctioneers, at their offices, 48, Westborough, Scarborough.—Tele. No. 999 (two lines); or of the Solicitors, Messrs. COOPER AND JACKSON, 18, MARKET-STREET, NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED (continued)

WANTED to PURCHASE or to RENT with option to Purchase, detached HOUSE, S., S.W., or W. London, 15 miles limit; five bed rooms; garage; tennis court.—Write Box 01225, The Times, 72, Reservestreet, W.1.

WANTED, FURNISHED HOUSE, for summer, in Kent, Surrey, or Sussex; about six bed rooms; retention of servants essential.—W., 20, Carlyle-mansions, Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, S.W.3.

BUILDING LAND AND SITES

3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

CULAG HOTEL, LOCHINVER, SUTHERLANDSHIRE.

Owing to the destruction by fire of the Culag Hotel, the Proprietor is prepared to receive offers for the SALE of the STRUCTURE, and to give off a Feu of the ground. By rearrangement 40-50 lettable bed rooms could be secured.
The Hotel has an unequalled situation overlooking Lochinver Bay, which is unsurpassed for natural scenery, and close to Lochinver Pier, where the Glasgow West Coast Steamer calls regularly. The distance by road is 45 miles from Lairg and Invershin Stations, through magnificent Highland scenery. Motor-bus runs daily during season.
There is abundance of noted River and Loch Fishing in the neighbourhood, and the Proprietor is prepared to let these on lease, as may be arranged with a purchaser. The Sea-fishing is excellent.
There are ample and substantially built garages and outhouses, and servants' quarters adjoining the Hotel, all in good state of repair.
Lochinver Bay affords splendid anchorage for yachts. Water-power for generating electric light can be obtained close by.
There are an excellent domestic water supply and a splendidly equipped garden.
There is a good bar trade.
Grazing ground for cows can be had on lease.
The Hotel is a well-known tourists' resort, and for many years has carried a first-class trade. There are immense possibilities of making it the finest Hotel in the Highlands.
The present tenant will not be an offerer.
For further particulars and orders to view apply to:—THOMAS ALLAN, F.S.I., Agent Estate Office, Lochinver, or A. Macaulay and Co., Solicitors, Golspie.

COODEN BEACH.—FREEHOLD PLOT of LAND, facing Golf Links, close sea; 79ft. frontage, 136ft. depth. No road charges. PRICE £800, offer.—Apply STAINES and Co., 28, Devonshire-road, Bexhill-on-Sea.

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3 *lines* 6*s.* 9*d.* (*minimum*)

ANGUS, SCOTLAND.—FURNISHED BUNGALOW with Angling to be LET for one or more months, season, 1930; charming situation, adjoining Glen Clova and Glen Prosen.—Apply Factor, Cortachy, Kirriemuir, Scotland.

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DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.,

on Tuesday, April 15, at 2.30.

BRONDESBURY.—Attractive Double-Fronted Detached RESIDENCE, No. 34, MAPESBURY-ROAD; four bed rooms, bath room, entrance hall, drawing room, dining room, morning room, &c.; large garden. Lease about 67½ years. Ground-rent £14. VACANT POSSESSION.—Solicitors, Messrs. Woolfe and Woolfe, 13a, Old Burlington-street.

BUSHEY.—Attractive FREEHOLD Detached Bijou RESIDENCE, "LABRI," BOURNE-ROAD; two reception rooms, three bed rooms, bath room, &c.; good garden; garage. VACANT POSSESSION.—Solicitors, Messrs. Whitelock and Storr, 8, Bloomsbury-square, W.C.1.

STREATHAM.—FREEHOLD GROUND-RENT £25 per annum secured on two Shops, Dwelling House, and Workshops, Nos. 88, 90, and 92, ARDLEY-ROAD; reversion to rack rents in 1994, the present gross assessments being £108 per annum.—Solicitors, Messrs. Gresham, Davies and Dallas, 12, Old Jewry-chambers, E.C.2.
Particulars of the Auctioneers, 80, Cheapside, E.C.2.

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Close to the heart of the City. The important LEASEHOLD

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53 to 77 (odd), WORSHIP STREET,
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65 to 81 (odd), CLIFTON-STREET, and CITY STONE YARD,
having a TOTAL NET FLOOR SPACE of over

125,000 SQUARE FEET.

To be SOLD by AUCTION, at the MART, E.C.4, on April 15, in Lots, as follows:—

Lot 1.—16,250 sq. ft.	Lot 4.—19,645 sq. ft.
Lot 2.—44,040 sq. ft.	Lot 5.—19,100 sq. ft.
Lot 3.—11,251 sq. ft.	Lot 6.—18,785 sq. ft.

VACANT POSSESSION.

Particulars, plan, and conditions of sale of the Solicitors, Messrs. SLADE, CLUTTON, and Martin Princes, E.C.2; and of the Auctioneers, Messrs. DRON and WRIGHT, 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2; and Messrs.

DEBENHAM, TEWSON & CO.,

80, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.2.

By order of the Executor of the late Miss E. F. Wood.

SURBITON and FINSBURY PARK

FREEHOLD GROUND-RENTS
AMOUNTING TO £37 10s. PER ANNUM
secured on "CRANFORD," "SUNNY BRAE," and "BRANKSOME," EFFINGHAM-ROAD, SURBITON.

Non-basement and Bay-windowed RESIDENCE, No. 49, WILBERFORCE-ROAD, FINSBURY PARK.
Two reception rooms, four bed rooms, bath room, kitchen, scullery, good garden.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Lease 37 years at £8. Estimated Rental £90 per annum.
Solicitors:—Messrs. Bentley's, 231-2, Strand, W.C.2.

By order of the Personal Representatives of the late Mrs. L. Orton.

SOUTH TOTTENHAM, N.15.

NON-BASEMENT RESIDENCE.
No. 14, SHERBORO'-ROAD.
Two reception rooms, three bed rooms, kitchen, scullery, conservatory, garden.
Let at 16s. 6d. per week inclusive. Lease 43½ years at £6.
PRODUCING £42 18s. PER ANNUM.
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FINSBURY PARK, N.4.

Semi-detached. Non-basement. Double-fronted. Long Leasehold RESIDENCE,
No. 321, GREEN LANES.
Seven bed rooms, three reception rooms, bath, kitchen, scullery; two w.c.s; rear garden; ample room for garage. Suitable Nursing home. Boarding house, conversion to Flats.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Lease 997 years at £10. Estimated Rental £150 per annum.
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JOSEPH HIBBARD & SONS

will SELL by public AUCTION (unless previously sold) at the London Auction Mart, 155, Queen Victoria-street, E.C.4, on Wednesday, April 9th, 1930, at 2.30 o'clock.
Particulars and conditions from respective Solicitors, as above, or from the Auctioneers' Offices at 15, Newington Green, Islington, N.16. Telephone, No. 9121 Clissold.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.
By Direction of Trustee.

"STANHURST,"

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
FREEHOLD Detached RESIDENCE, exceptionally well built; central heating; porcelain wash basins in all bed rooms; parquet flooring to reception rooms; garage; lawn and hard tennis courts; terrace overlooking gardens. To be SOLD by AUCTION at an early date by

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SALES BY AUCTION (continued)

MESSRS. DRON & WRIGHT,

Auctioneers, Surveyors, and Valuers,
17, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.2,
will offer by PUBLIC AUCTION, at Winchester House, Old Broad-street, E.C.2, on Wednesday, 9th April, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.,
the following Properties (unless previously disposed of):—

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The Valuable Leasehold
OFFICE PROPERTY,
No. 68, BASINGHALL-STREET, E.C.2,
occupying a commanding position next to Bank of England. Producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of
PER £1,220 10s. ANNUM.
Landlord paying Outgoings.
Lease 78½ years from 25th March, 1939. Ground-rent £300 per annum.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Dehn and Lauderdale, 85, London-wall, E.C.2.

The Excellent Leasehold
OFFICE and SHOWROOM PROPERTY,
Nos. 19-21, WILSON-STREET, E.C.2,
occupying an important position in an improving business centre. Producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of
PER £1,497 10s. ANNUM.
Landlord paying Outgoings.
Lease 80 years from 25th December, 1888. Ground-rent £160 per annum.

The Important Leasehold
SHOP and SHOWROOM PROPERTY,
Nos. 74-75, FORE-STREET, E.C.2,
situate within a few yards of Moorgate.
Let and producing an Actual and Estimated Gross Income of
PER £870 ANNUM.
Lease 80 years from 25th December, 1887. Ground-rent £180 8s. 3d. per annum.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Nesbit, Field and Co., 19, Queen-street, Cheapside, E.C.4.

THE VALUABLE
LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
known as

9, FORE-STREET-AVENUE, E.C.2.

Situate within a few yards of Moorgate Station (Met. Rly.) Producing an actual and estimated income of
PER £935 ANNUM.
Lease 80 years from 24th June, 1887, at a ground-rent of £117 per annum.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Canson, Brookes and Odgers, Norfolk House, Norfolk-street, W.C.2.

FINCHLEY.

The very desirable double-fronted
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
No. 31, CHURCH-CRESCENT, CHURCH END, FINCHLEY.
Close to Church End Station (L.N.E. Rly.), and comprising:—
Five bed rooms, box room, bath room (separate w.c.), three reception rooms, usual offices; good garden. Frontage 31ft. 9in., and a depth of 197ft.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Vendor's Solicitor:—H. Reed, Esq., 14-15, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

FARNBOROUGH, KENT.

The semi-detached
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE,
No. 28, VINE-ROAD, GREEN STREET GREEN,
occupying a commanding position and comprising three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchenette, w.c.
Good garden with ample room for Garage.
Frontage 31ft. 6in., and a depth of 103ft. 6in.
VACANT POSSESSION.
Also the
FREEHOLD BUILDING LAND
BEECH-ROAD, GREEN STREET GREEN,
comprising Six Plots, with total frontage of 90ft. and a depth of 100ft.
Suitable for erection of Residential Properties.
Vendor's Solicitor:—D. F. Cooke, Esq., 17, Coleman-street, E.C.2.

Particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained of the respective Solicitors, or of the Auctioneers,
17, COLEMAN-STREET, E.C.2.
Telephone, Metropolitan 6971.

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Occupying a key position to Great Western and L.N.E. Railways and main road.
AN IMPORTANT AND PROMINENT STRUCTURE IN CENTRE OF INDUSTRIAL AREA,
and comprising the well-designed and extensive Mill Premises in two sections, the whole having a superficial floor space of approximately 80,000 SQ. FEET. Private residence, cottage, garages, lorry sheds, &c. Artesian well and steam. The property has altogether an area of about TWO ACRES.
For SALE by AUCTION by

FRANK LLOYD & SONS,

at the Grosvenor Hotel, Chester, on Saturday, May 3rd, 1930, at 3.15 p.m.
Further particulars from Vendors' Solicitors, Messrs. Richards, Butler, Stokes and Woodham Smith, Bury-street, London, E.C.3.
Auctioneers' Offices, Estate Chambers, High-street, Wrexham, and branches in North Wales, Shropshire, and Cheshire.

TO TRUSTEES AND OTHER INVESTORS.
EXCELLENT FREEHOLD INVESTMENT
with possibilities of re-sale in Lots at a profit.

CHOLMELEY ESTATE, READING.

FEE-FARM RENTS,
Usual agency to
£627 15s. 3d. PER ANNUM.
The 278 PERPETUAL RENT CHARGES, totalling £627 15s. 3d., and secured on the following Blocks of Property in Reading (some of which are subject to statutory tenants at £234 16s., £56, and £80 per annum, and three decontrolled and let at £100 per annum each):—

Lot 1.—No. 221 and 233, Camberwell-road.—Houses and Shops, let at £63 and £90 per annum.	
Lot 3.—Nos. 243, 245, and 247, Camberwell-road, forming important main-road block, with area about 7,000 sq. ft. Let at £70 per annum, 20s. 7d. per week, and £53 4s. per annum.	
Lot 4.—No. 249, Camberwell-road.—Sound Investment in Business Premises, let for 50 years at £100 per annum.	
Lot 5.—No. 11, Lomond-place, let at 28s. per week.	
Lot 6.—No. 2, Lomond-place (even), Goschen-street, producing from weekly statutory tenants £204 9s. per annum.	
Lot 7.—No. 59, Lowth-road.—Vacant. Eight rooms, &c. Lease 45 years, at £7 per annum.	
Lot 8 and 9.—Nos. 202 and 204, Camberwell-grove.—Commodious Freehold Residences, with 29ft. frontage by 150ft. deep. Let to statutory tenants at £70 and £67 4s. per annum.	
Lot 10-15 (inc.).—Nos. 208-218 (even), Camberwell-grove. In one or separate lots.—Valuable Block of Six similar Residences, eminently suitable for conversion into Self-contained Flats. Three let to statutory tenants at £58 16s., £56, and £80 per annum, and three decontrolled and let at £100 per annum each.	
Lot 16.—No. 220, Camberwell-grove.—Bijou, old-world Residence, on plot 60ft. by 100ft. Let to statutory tenant at £56 per annum.	

Particulars, with plans and conditions of sale, of Messrs. Lucas and Bailey, Solicitors, 15, Clifford's Inn, E.C.4, or of the Auctioneers, 27, Camberwell-green, S.E.5, and 19, Lodgate-hill, E.C.4.

By Order of the Executors of the late Barnet Lewis, Esq.

No. 2, HAMILTON-PLACE,

PARK-LANE, W.1.

An important Stone-fronted Semi-detached RESIDENCE, commanding unrivalled views over Hamilton Gardens, Hyde Park, and the Row; beautifully decorated and sumptuously fitted.
Sixteen bed and dressing rooms, four bath rooms, magnificent suite of reception rooms, spacious marble-paved entrance hall, white-tiled basement.
Passenger, luggage, and service lifts, constant hot water, and every modern convenience.
Marble-paved terrace garden.
The DIRECT CROWN LEASE of the RESIDENCE and No. 3a, HAMILTON-MEWS, with VACANT POSSESSION of the former, will be offered for SALE by AUCTION by Messrs.

WM. GROGAN & BOYD,

at the LONDON AUCTION MART, No. 155, QUEEN-VICTORIA-STREET, E.C.4, on Friday April 11th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. precisely (unless previously disposed of by Private Treaty).
Solicitors: Messrs. Holmes, Son, and Pott, Capel House, New Broad-street, E.C.2. Auctioneers' Offices, 10, Hamilton-place, Piccadilly, W.1.

MONDAY, 14th APRIL, and Two Following Days, commencing at 10 O'CLOCK each day.
By direction of the Executors of H. C. Embleton, Esq., deceased, late of Nest House, Felling, Co. Durham.

ANDERSON & GARLAND

will SELL by AUCTION, within their New Market-street Auction Rooms, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, as above, the Valuable

ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNISHINGS.

SILVER PLATE, GOLD and OTHER COINS, WINES, The Collection of very fine, and OTHER OLD WEDGWOOD JASPAR, BASALT, and OTHER CHINA,
OLD LEEDS PLAIN and DECORATED POTTERY, OIL-PAINTINGS and DRAWINGS, including examples by CANALETTO, PAUL POTTER, MORLAND, Signed proof etchings by AXEL H. HAIG.
THE VALUABLE LIBRARY of BOOKS, including ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS.
On view Thursday and Friday, 10th and 11th April, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day.
Catalogues, price one shilling each.
Auctioneers' Off

GIFFARD, ROBERTSON & LUCEY,

106, MOUNT-STREET, GROSVENOR-SQUARE, W.1.

ALL THESE PROPERTIES HAVE BEEN INSPECTED.

400 FEET UP ON SANDY SOIL

IN SUSSEX AND ONLY 50 MINUTES BY TRAIN FROM LONDON.

DESIGNED TO ENSURE LABOUR ECONOMY AND EVERY COMFORT.

Lounge Hall, three Reception rooms, 10 Bed and two Bath rooms.
Central Heating; Electric Light; Company's Water.
SQUASH RACQUET COURT WITH ELECTRIC LIGHT.
Garage with Chauffeur's Flat.
Lovely gardens, orchard, paddock, small Farmery. Very PRETTY BRICK-BUILT BUNGALOW.
Total Area about
8½ ACRES.

Full details from
The Sole Agents,
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY,
106, Mount-street, W.1.
(Tele., Gros. 1671.)

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

ON EXCEPTIONALLY FAVOURABLE TERMS.

On Golf Links near a County Town 45 minutes by train from Waterloo.

A really attractive well built little HOUSE having the additional advantages of large, light and airy rooms.
Six bed rooms, three reception rooms and one bath room.
Electric Light Company's Water. Garage.
Charming and well stocked Garden of One Acre.

Full details from
the Sole Agents,
GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY,
106, Mount-street, W.1.
(Tele., Gros. 1671.)

HAMPSHIRE.

BETWEEN WINCHESTER AND BASINGSTOKE.

VERY ATTRACTIVE GEORGIAN HOUSE IN THE MOST POPULAR PART OF THIS FAVOURITE COUNTY.

Situated on the outskirts of one of the prettiest villages in England, with omnibus services to Basingstoke, whence London is reached in 55 minutes by train.
Lounge hall, four reception rooms, 11 bed rooms, two bath rooms.
Central heating, electric light.
Unfailing water supply from gravel soil; good stabling; garages; two cottages.
Beautifully timbered gardens and paddocks, amounting to an area of about
39 ACRES.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY NOW OR BY AUCTION IN JUNE.
Full particulars from the SOLE AGENTS, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tele., Gros. 1671.)

AN OPPORTUNITY.

TO PURCHASE AT A LOW PRICE.
LONDON 18-55 MINUTES BY EXPRESS TRAINS.
LOVELY VIEWS. OPEN SITUATION. ONE MILE FROM A MARKET TOWN.
HUNTING WITH TWO PACKS.

Oak-panelled rooms of good size.
Lounge hall; three reception rooms, three bath rooms, seven bed rooms.
Central heating; company's water; electric light; modern drainage.
Cottage; two Garages; Stabling for five; model farm buildings.
48 ACRES
of fertile grassland divided into convenient Enclosures.
An unusual opportunity to purchase a medium-sized house in a favourite district.

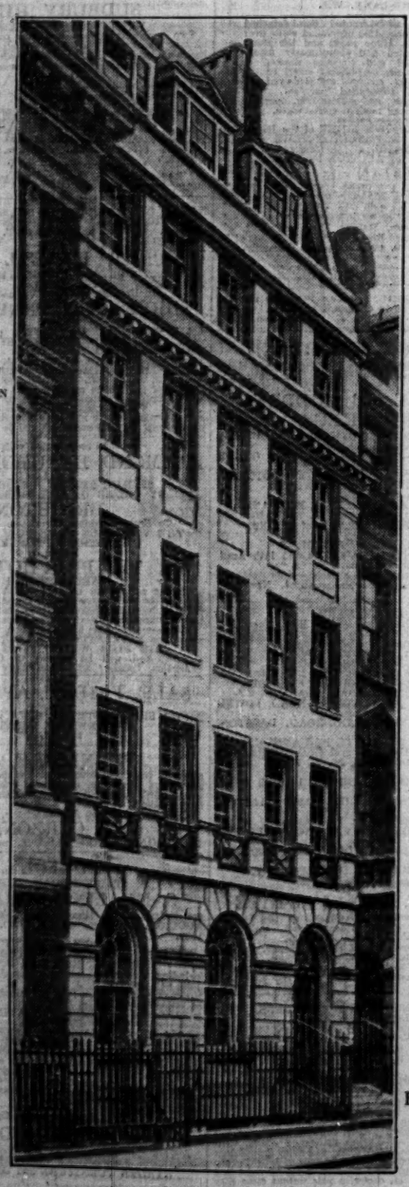
FOR SALE AT A GREATLY REDUCED PRICE.
Full particulars from the Owners' Agents, GIFFARD, ROBERTSON, and LUCEY, 106, Mount-street, London, W.1. (Tel. Gros. 1671.)

THE LATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN

EXCLUSIVE SERVICE FLATS

42, UPPER BROOK-STREET.

WITHOUT QUESTION THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO MEET THE DEMAND FOR SERVICE FLAT ACCOMMODATION WHICH WHILST OFFERING ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF PERFECT SERVICE & PERFECT CUISINE NEVERTHELESS POSSESSES ALL THE DOMESTIC FEATURES ASSOCIATED WITH ENGLISH HOME LIFE AND IS NOT AN HOTEL



ONLY TWO FLATS REMAIN AVAILABLE

TWO BED ROOMS
PERSONAL MAID'S BED ROOM
BATH ROOM
TWO RECEPTION ROOMS
SERVERY

CENTRAL HEATING

HOT WATER TO ALL BEDROOMS

FULL PARTICULARS OF
LANE, SAVILLE & CO.,
40, CARLOS-PLACE, GROSVENOR-SQUARE.

GODDARD & SMITH,

HEAD OFFICES AND ESTATE AUCTION HALL,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1.
TELEPHONE: GERRARD 2727 (6 lines).

FORTHCOMING SALES BY AUCTION
IN THE ESTATE AUCTION HALL
AT THEIR HEAD OFFICES,
22, KING-STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
(unless otherwise stated or previously sold privately).

POSTPONED until WEDNESDAY, APRIL 30th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.

To Trustees and others. Gilt-Edged Investment.

FREEHOLD.

A magnificent MODERN BUILDING, occupying a highly valuable site,

43 & 44,
ALBEMARLE-ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1.

The premises comprise large, lofty, and well-lighted

SHOWROOMS AND OFFICES,

having a commanding frontage of about 55ft., a depth of 64ft., and a SITE AREA of about 3,260 SQUARE FEET.

They are let as a whole to Important Tenants on full repairing lease at the low rental of

PER £5,500 ANNUM

WITH VALUABLE REVERSION IN 1941,

and thus afford a thoroughly well secured and improving

TRUST INVESTMENT

producing this substantial annual income, likely to increase in the future.

Particulars, plans, and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers.

GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.

Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. PRESTON and FOSTER, Craig's Court House, Charing Cross, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, MAY 29th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m. at a phenomenally low reserve to ensure a sale.

TEMPLE HALL,
COLDINGHAM, BERWICKSHIRE,
12 miles from Berwick, 46 miles from Edinburgh.
A HANDSOME FREEHOLD RESIDENCE IN THE SCOTTISH DOMESTIC STYLE.
Four public rooms, 12 bed rooms, boudoir.
Billiard room, three bath rooms and servants' accommodation.
Electric light. Heating by radiators.

Stabling, garage, chauffeur's house, entrance lodge, about 10 Acres of policies, inexpensive of upkeep.
Also The HOME FARM HOUSE and steading, electrically lighted throughout, two cottages, ABBEY PARK HOUSE, a charming small residence with stabling, tennis lawn, &c, ABBEY FARM with good steading and cottages. The whole embracing

ABOUT 380 ACRES.

With vacant possession on completion and forming a very choice small sporting estate, with golf, hunting and fishing available in the neighbourhood.
Particulars and conditions of Sale of the AUCTIONEERS:—
GODDARD & SMITH
as above.
Solicitors:—Messrs. McGrigor, Donald and Co., 172, St. Vincent-street, Glasgow, C.2.

SOLD BY
GODDARD & SMITH,
57, CHESTER-SQUARE, BELGRAVIA, S.W.1,
TOWN RESIDENCE, with eight bed rooms, four reception rooms, &c. It is therefore withdrawn from the Auction previously advertised to take place on Thursday, April 24th, 1930.
Offices:—22, King-street, St. James, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY NEXT, APRIL 10th, 1930, at 1.30 p.m., on the premises,
57, CHESTER-SQUARE,
BELGRAVIA, S.W.1.
THE REMAINING WELL-MADE FURNITURE, including mahogany and figured maple wardrobes, chest of drawers, cheval glass, bedsteads, drawing and dining room appointments, carved gilt console table and glass, set of four carved and gilt wall mirrors with etched centres, pair of handsome crystal prism chandeliers, mahogany dining table, sideboard, chairs, &c. Catalogues of the AUCTIONEERS,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above and 70, SEYMOUR-PLACE, W.1.
Vendor's Solicitors:—Messrs. Fladgate and Co., 18, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
31, WELBECK-STREET,
CAVENDISH-SQUARE, W.1.
A CHARMING GEORGIAN RESIDENCE.
Suitable for professional or private purposes.
Modernized without detriment or injury to its original characteristics, and beautifully appointed with exquisite panellings, parquet floors, fine old fireplaces, &c.
Seven bed rooms, three bath rooms, three delightful reception rooms, and usual offices.
Central heating throughout. Independent hot water. Gas. Electric light and power.
Held on lease direct from the Howard de Walden Estate for a term having over 900 years unexpired, at a ground-rent of £50 per annum.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS:—
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp and Co., 17, Throgmorton-avenue, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
A Highly Attractive newly erected
BLOCK OF FLATS,
1 TO 14,
RECTORY-GARDENS,
RECTORY-ROAD,
BECKENHAM, KENT,
comprising 14 self-contained flats, each of two or three bed rooms, two reception rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c., with gardens front and rear, fully let and producing Gross Rentals of
PER £1,950 ANNUM,
and affording a sound and remunerative FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Clapham, Fraser and Williams, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

On THURSDAY, APRIL 24th, 1930, at 2.30 p.m.
VALUABLE MODERN BLOCK OF
SHOP PROPERTY
known as
87, 89, 89A, THAMES-STREET,
STAINES, MIDDLESEX,
occupying a bold corner position and comprising three shops and spacious upper part of five rooms, kitchen, bath room, &c. Fully let and producing a gross income of
PER £358 2s. 0d. ANNUM,
rising in 1934 to £383 2s. 0d. per annum, thus affording a sound and improving FREEHOLD INVESTMENT.
Particulars and conditions of sale of the AUCTIONEERS,
GODDARD & SMITH,
as above.
Vendor's Solicitors: Messrs. Clapham, Fraser and Williams, 15, Devonshire-square, E.C.2.

ESTABLISHED 1798.

BLAKE, SON & WILLIAMS,

HOLBORN 5335.
CROYDON 2297.

49, CHANCERY LANE, W.C.2. | 43/45, HIGH STREET, CROYDON.

BY ORDER OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE LATE JAMES ALLEN, ESQ.

GOSWELL ROAD, E.C.1,

PRACTICALLY ON THE BOUNDARY OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

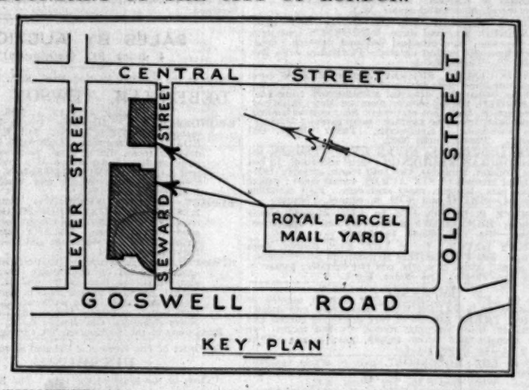
usually known as

ROYAL PARCEL MAIL YARD,
SEWARD-STREET.

PREMISES WHICH HOUSE THE WHOLE OF THE HORSES, VANS, &c., EMPLOYED FOR THE COLLECTION AND DELIVERY OF THE PARCEL POST FOR THE LONDON AREA,

Comprising

SUBSTANTIAL AND COMMODIOUS BUILDINGS,
VAN STORES. LARGE GARAGES,
OPEN AND COVERED YARDS,



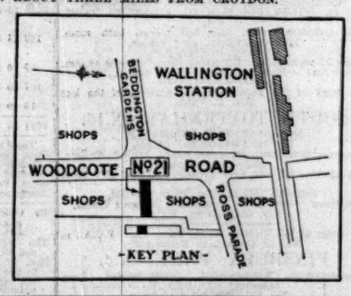
THE WHOLE FORMING A VERY EXTENSIVE AND EXCEPTIONAL TRANSPORT DEPOT WITH A SITE AREA OF 1¾ ACRES (OR THEREABOUTS).
TO BE SOLD, AS A WHOLE OR IN LOTS, WITH VACANT POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
AUCTION 20th MAY, 1930 (unless sold previously). Solicitors:—Messrs. ALLEN, EDWARDS and OLDFIELD, 3, Salter's Hall-court, E.C.4.

SANDERSTEAD, SURREY.
Situated on high ground near two well known Golf Clubs.
ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE known as
"BRIDPORT," THE RIDGE WAY,
erected in 1923 to a very compact plan embodying labour-saving principles; picturesque elevation.
Lounge Hall, Two Reception Rooms, Four Bed Rooms, Tiled Bath Room, Good Domestic Offices. Garage and Greenhouse.
LARGE GARDENS, FORMING A FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY.
FREEHOLD, WITH POSSESSION.
AUCTION, 6th MAY, 1930 (unless sold previously).
Solicitors:—Messrs. EVES and O'CONNOR, 84-86, Chancery-lane, W.C.2.

FLITWICK, BEDFORDSHIRE.
ABOUT 40 MILES FROM LONDON, MIDWAY BETWEEN LUTON AND BEDFORD.
FREEHOLD COUNTRY PROPERTY
WITH GARDENS OF ABOUT ¾ ACRE,
known as
"THE HOMESTEAD," THE AVENUE.
The detached house is well built, creeper-clad, and stands well back from road, with carriage sweep to garage. Accommodation on two floors comprises:—
GOOD ENTRANCE HALL, TWO LARGE RECEPTION ROOMS, FOUR BED ROOMS, BATH ROOM, DOMESTIC OFFICES, OUTBUILDINGS.
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION.
AUCTION 28th APRIL, 1930 (unless sold previously).
Solicitors:—Messrs. MIDDLETON and GUTTERIDGE, High-street North, Dunstable, Bedfordshire.

BY ORDER OF THE CROYDON GAS COMPANY.
WALLINGTON.
RAPIDLY GROWING TOWN ABOUT THREE MILES FROM CROYDON.

SHOP PREMISES
IN CENTRE OF ESTABLISHED TRADING THOROUGHFARE being
NO. 21, WOODCOTE-ROAD.
A large Shop with modern double-fronted window and good living accommodation over.
FRONTAGE 19FT.
Also
GARAGE AND WORKSHOP at rear.
Leasehold, having about 74 years to run.
VACANT POSSESSION.
AUCTION, 6th MAY, 1930 (unless sold previously).
Solicitors:—Messrs. PEARD and SON, Union Bank Chambers, Katharine-street, Croydon.



Full particulars of all the foregoing properties may be obtained from the AUCTIONEERS as above.

SALES BY AUCTION
(Continued from Page 25)

Re MADAME KIRKBY LUNN (Deceased).
FURNITURE and APPOINTMENTS of her RESIDENCE, also OPERATIC COSTUMES, &c.
MESSRS. RUTLEY, VINE & GURNEY
will SELL by AUCTION, on Thursday, 10th April, 1930, at 1 o'clock precisely, at 15, Marlborough-road, St. John's Wood, the above, including Queen Anne walnut cabinet, oak Welsh dresser, antique mahogany sofa table, Dutch marqueterie commodes, antique mahogany bureaux, tallboy, old oak gate-leg table, mahogany Chippendale chairs, carved wood gilt wall mirror, and other antique wall mirrors, secretaires, bookcases, GRAND PIANO by BECHSTEIN, engravings, pictures, silver, plate, carpets, mahogany wardrobes, and usual bed-room furniture; also operatic dresses and a CHRYSLER MOTOR-CAR.
Catalogues of the Solicitors, Messrs. Rubinstein, Nash and Co., 5 and 6, Raymond-buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.1, and of the Auctioneers, Bank House, 97-98, Tottenham Court-road, W.1. Telephone, Museum 2035.

FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS OF
FACTORIES, PLANT AND MACHINERY,
HIGH HOLBORN, W.C.1. TELEPHONE: HOLBORN 2406/7.

SHORT NOTICE OF SALE by reason of the disposal of the Premises, Messrs.
FULLER HALL & FOULSHAM
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, in Lots on the Premises, FIVE LAUNDRY, SOUTHVILLE, WANDSWORTH-ROAD, S.W., on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23rd, at 11 o'clock precisely, the
LAUNDRY PLANT AND MACHINERY
including ten Washing Machines by Tullis 48in. by 36in. to 72in. by 34in., six Hydro Extractors 26in. to 32in., six Calenders including two Decoaden 120in. by 24in. and 108in. by 20in., a complete Shirt Plant including an Horst Unit of Neckband, Cuff and Sleeve Ironers, Body and Front Press, a Collar Plant by Glover comprising Starching Machine, two 24in. Collar Machines, 24in. Automatic Collar Machine for Steaming, blocking and polishing, Rotary Polisher and the Miscellaneous Plant including Goffering Machine, Jumbo Irons, Stands, and Ironing Boards.
Catalogues may be obtained of FULLER HALL and FOULSHAM, 123, High Holborn, W.C.1. Telephone: Holborn 2406/7.

INVESTMENTS WANTED.

HARRODS, LTD.,
REQUIRE FOR SEVERAL SPECIAL APPLICANTS GOOD FREEHOLD or LONG LEASEHOLD
BUSINESS PREMISES, FLATS, VILLA PROPERTY, &c.
WILL OWNERS OR SOLICITORS PLEASE COMMUNICATE WITH INVESTMENT DEPARTMENT,
62-64, BROMPTON-ROAD, S.W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY
AUCTION ANNOUNCEMENTS
will appear on the Back Page of
"THE TIMES"
NEXT THURSDAY.
SALES held in the ESTATE ROOM at HANOVER SQUARE or in the Country of
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTIES.
FARMS and SMALL HOLDINGS.
TOWN PROPERTIES and INVESTMENTS.
CONTENTS of TOWN and COUNTRY MANSIONS.
SALES of ANTIQUE and MODERN FURNITURE, Old China, Pictures, and other Works of Art, Jewellery, Antique Silver, Books, &c.
AUCTION GALLERIES and ESTATE SALE ROOMS, 20, HANOVER-SQUARE, W.1.
Offices, 20, Hanover-square, London, W.1; 90, Princes-street, Edinburgh; 41, Bank-street, Ashford, Kent; and Bridge-road, Welwyn Garden City. Also represented in New York and in the Colonies.

ESTABLISHED 1807.

FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL

11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, LONDON, E.C.3.
AUCTIONEERS, VALUERS, and SURVEYORS of
FACTORIES, WHARVES, AND WAREHOUSES
(as distinct from Residential Properties and Landed Estates), and
PLANT AND MACHINERY.

Clearance Sale of Surplus Plant and Machinery.—By Order of the Directors of BARROW, HEPBURN and GALE, Ltd., who are reorganizing the Business.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MERCHANTS' HALL, BALTIC EXCHANGE, E.C., on MONDAY, APRIL 14th, at Two-thirty o'clock precisely.
TANNING PLANT AND MACHINERY.
lying at the Bermuda Tannery, Bermondsey-street, S.E.1, including three Fleshing Machines, four Unhairing Machines, Brushing, Stubbing, Samnaying and Setting-out Machines, 12in. Shaving Machine, five Paddles, 20 Drums up to 9ft. by 6ft., two 100-ton Hydraulic Presses, Engineers' and Woodworking Machines, Ingersoll-Rand Air Compressor, 350ft. Shafting, four Sturtevant Drying and Heating Plants, 28 A.C. and D.C. Motors up to 40 h.p., Autoclave, three lead-lined Vats, and other effects.
May be viewed three days prior to Sale or earlier by appointment, and Catalogues had of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Mechanical Auctioneers and Valuers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

GRAY'S INN-ROAD.—To be Sold, with Possession, a compact FREEHOLD COMMERCIAL PROPERTY, equally suitable for Manufacturing or Warehouse purposes.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, E.C., on FRIDAY, APRIL 25th, at Three o'clock precisely, the above-mentioned
FREEHOLD FACTORY PREMISES
situate at the corner of Henry-street and Brownlow Mews, Gray's Inn-road, with a total frontage thereto of about 174 feet, and an AREA of about 5,370 square feet, covered by a three-storey brick building, having a floor space of about 18,000 square feet.
Immediately after the Sale of the above will be offered the undermentioned
FREEHOLD INVESTMENTS.
Lot Two. An INCOME of £371 PER ANNUM, secured on a Freehold Property, adjoining the above Works, and known as Nos. 28, 29, and 30, Brownlow Mews.
Lot Three.
AN INCOME OF £815 PER ANNUM
secured on the FREEHOLD CINEMATOGRAPH DEPOT, Nos. 22 and 23, Brownlow Mews, and the adjoining MANUFACTURERS' SERVICE STATION, Nos. 24 to 27, the former being let on lease at £375 per annum and the latter at £440 per annum, the Lessees in both cases paying Rates, Taxes, Repairs, and Insurance.
May be viewed by orders to be obtained of the Auctioneers, and Particulars, with Plans and Conditions of Sale, had of Messrs. KENNETH BARTLETT, ELLIOTT & CO., Solicitors, 83, Cannon-street, E.C.4; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers and Factory Agents, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

G.R.
H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH. By order of the LORDS COMMISSIONERS of the ADMIRALTY.
Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION in Lots at H.M. DOCKYARD, PORTSMOUTH (to which British subjects only will be admitted), on TUESDAY, APRIL 29th, and following days at Eleven o'clock precisely each day:—
OLD AND SURPLUS STORES,
including 600 tons scrap steel and iron; 40 tons old Boiler Tubes; 100 tons old Wire Rope; 100 tons scrap Metal various; 130 tons old Lead Battery Plates; 4 tons Peroxide of Lead; 55 tons scrap Zinc Anode and Bottoms; 27 tons scrap Aluminium; 10 tons White Metal; 110 tons Old Electric Cable; 21 tons Old Rope and Paperstuff; 24 tons Canvas Hoses, Rags and Cuttings; Engineers' obsolete machine Tools; 3 old Boilers; Cranes; electric apparatus various; Motor Generators; Alternators, and Motors, various; 2 Touring Cars; Motor, Sailing and other Boats; Oil Fuelings; Ships' Furniture and Fittings; Timber, Firewood and numerous other effects.
May be viewed three days preceding Sale, during Dockyard working hours only, and Catalogues (1s. each) had at the Dockyard or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

By Order of the Directors of MORGAN and Co., Ltd., the well-known MOTOR BODY BUILDERS, of Leighton Buzzard.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MAY 8th, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the Company's Works, Machinery, and Stock in the following manner:—
As a first Lot will be offered the
FREEHOLD CANAL-SIDE FACTORY
at Leighton Buzzard, which occupies an AREA of 6¾ ACRES, with Buildings thereon having a floor space of about 75,000 square feet, there being included in the purchase the whole of the PLANT, MACHINERY, and STOCK. If not then sold, then the Property will be offered with the Plant and Machinery (but without the Stock), and if again unsold the Freehold Property will be offered as a Lot by itself, to be followed immediately by a SALE by AUCTION IN LOTS IN DETAIL of the PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES, and other contents of the Works as separately advertised.
Particulars of the Property and Catalogues of the Machinery and Stock may be had, when ready, of EDWARD HARRIS, Esq., Solicitor, 3, Fisher-street, Swansea; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

At the MOTOR BODY BUILDING WORKS of MORGAN & CO., Ltd., LEIGHTON BUZZARD.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will SELL by AUCTION, in LOTS, on the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, MAY 8, and following day, at 11 o'clock precisely each day, the
PLANT, MACHINERY, STOCK, STORES
and other contents of the Works, including Planing and Thicknessing Machines; Panel Planers; Tenoning Machines; Circular Saw Benches; Band Saw Machines; Boring Machines; Panel Beating Plant; Four Gas Engines with Suction Gas Plants; Electric Motors; Shafting; Engineers' Tools, including Lathes; Drilling Machines; Plating Plant; Office Furniture, &c.; the Stock including Ash, Mahogany, Softwood, Three-ply Boards, Hides and Leather Cloth, Rubber Sheeting, Coach Furniture and Fittings, Screws, &c.
Catalogues, when ready, may be had as in preceding advertisement.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT RIVERSIDE PROPERTY on the THAMES at CHISWICK.—Messrs.
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL
will offer for SALE by AUCTION, on the Premises, on TUESDAY, MAY 20, at Eleven o'clock precisely, the undermentioned Properties:—
THE FREEHOLD WATERSIDE FACTORY
recently occupied by Gwynne Cars, Ltd., which has a River Frontage of about 280ft. and an AREA of about ONE ACRE with Buildings thereon, having a FLOOR SPACE of about 36,000 SQUARE FEET, WITH VACANT POSSESSION.
At the same time will be offered, in three Lots, the adjoining WATERSIDE FACTORIES, as under:—

Lot.	River Frontage.	Area.	Floor space.	Rental.
One	81 feet	2,400 yds	19,200 sq. feet	£400 per annum
Two ..	113 "	2,400 "	23,000 "	£525 "
Three ..	116 "	2,250 "	23,000 "	£500 "

which are held on repairing Leases having unexpired terms of 54 years from Lady Day last.
Particulars with Plans may be had, when ready, of Messrs. Last, Riches, and Fitton, Solicitors, 18, Bolton-street, W.1; or of Messrs. FULLER, HORSEY, SONS and CASSELL, Auctioneers, Valuers, and Surveyors, 11, Billiter-square, Fenchurch-street, E.C.3.

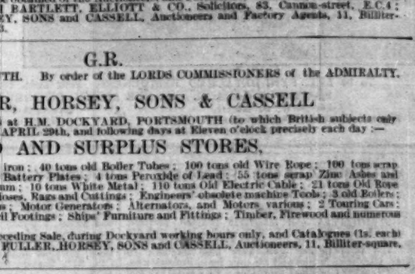
FULLER, HORSEY, SONS & CASSELL,
11, BILLITER-SQUARE, FENCHURCH-STREET, E.C.3. Telephone: MONUMENT 0081.

ALFRED SAVILL & SONS,

WEYBRIDGE. TELEPHONE NO. WEYBRIDGE 12.
AND AT 51A, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2, AND GUILDFORD AND WOKING, SURREY.

SET IN A GARDEN OF UNUSUAL BEAUTY.
WEYBRIDGE. An old-fashioned HOUSE in a quiet position, well away from traffic, yet easily accessible for Station and Golf.

Electric light. Gas. Co.'s water.
Domestic hot water supply. Main drainage and telephone.
Six bed rooms, bath room.
Drawing room,
Panelled dining room,
Smoking room,
each with handsome Adam fireplaces, and most tastefully decorated.
Lounge hall panelled in oak.
Usual offices, with maids' sitting room.
GARAGES FOR 3 CARS.
GROUNDS WHICH CANNOT BE ADEQUATELY DESCRIBED,



with lawns, rockeries, herbaceous borders, formal garden, with lily pond, in all about
ONE-AND-A-HALF ACRES.
THE SUBJECT OF ENORMOUS EXPENDITURE, BUT FOR SALE at the VERY MODERATE FIGURE of
£4,600 FREEHOLD.
Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

ONLY £3,500 FREEHOLD.
(OFFERS CONSIDERED.)
WEYBRIDGE.
Within a few minutes of the Station, and in the best part of this favourite residential locality.
A SOUNDLY BUILT FAMILY RESIDENCE, with accommodation arranged practically on two floors. Seven bed rooms, dressing room, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, and billiard room, good offices.
Electric light, gas, main drainage and water. Telephone; garage; garden of about One Acre, with tennis lawn, &c. Golf at St. George's Hill, about 15 minutes' walk.
Further particulars from the Agents, ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

To be LET FURNISHED for any period up to One Year, or for SALE, FREEHOLD.
WEYBRIDGE.
An attractive MODERN RESIDENCE, which has recently been the subject of considerable expenditure, and is now in excellent order throughout; within a few minutes' walk of the Station, and near golf links.
Ten bed rooms, two bath rooms, three reception rooms, usual offices with servants' sitting room.
Garage for large car. All main services.
Matured garden with herbaceous borders; tennis and other lawns, &c., and extending to just under One Acre.
Particulars, with details of rent and price, from the Sole Agents,
ALFRED SAVILL and SONS, Weybridge.

NORFOLK.
DRAYTON LODGE, NEAR NORWICH.
For SALE, charming FREEHOLD COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Lounge, three reception, lavatory and chalk rooms, nine bed and dressing rooms, two bath rooms, and three W.C.'s.
OLD-WORLD GARDENS, GROUNDS AND WOODLAND. Outbuildings, garage, chauffeur's room, gardener's cottage, in all 18 ACRES. Vacant Possession.
Electric light, water, engine pumped, central heating, drainage to septic tank; telephone.
Particulars and orders to view of S. MEALING MILLS and CO., Auctioneers, NORWICH.

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